LIBERTY BONDS OR GERMAN BONDAGE!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain and cooler today; Tuesday fair; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,989. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ORDER HIGH SPEED IN BOND CAMPAIGN; TO AROUSE CITY

Intensive Efforts from This Time On to Raise New York's Quota.

25,000 TO MARCH TONIGHT

Parade of 19 Military Units Arranged to Spur Subscriptions to the Issue.

APPEAL BY GEN. PERSHING

Asks for Heavy Bond Buying as an Expression of Confidence in Army Overseas.

Under the stimulus of the very encouraging results obtained on Saturday—the opening day of the four week's campaign for the $3,000,000,000 Liberty Loan—the work of soliciting subscriptions will be pursued vigorously today and the expectations are that applications, large in volume and amount, will be filed at the various banks and trust companies.

Under the arrangements made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, every bank in the district, which takes in all of New York State, twelve northern counties of New Jersey and Fairfield County, Conn., is expected to send in a daily report of the total of subscriptions received.

The Bond Division of the bank on Saturday, a half-holiday, listed subscriptions totaling $74,000,000, and obviously this included only reports of those New York City institutions which forwarded them by messenger. The bank this morning will receive reports from all of the out-of-town banks and local banks which are mailing the daily advices. When these are tabulated, it is expected that Saturday's total will be greatly in excess of $74,000,000. It was estimated on Saturday night that the first day's subscriptions were in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, that figure including subscriptions locally announced but not officially forwarded to the Reserve Bank.

Although a great deal of preliminary work has already been done, the educational or publicity phase of the Loan Committee's activities from now on will be conducted on a more intensive scale. Bond booths will be opened in stores, hotels, public parks, railroad stations, and other places. More signs and posters are to be displayed, and patriotic appeals will be made through the medium of speeches and parades. Airplane flights will form one of the chief features of the work of calling the public's attention to the need of subscriptions

Many Meetings Arranged.

James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, will speak at 3:30 o'clock today at the New York Stock Exchange. At the noonday meeting on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin will made addresses. Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey will open at noon today the Toy Theatre, which has been built on the steps of the Public Library under the direction of the Stage Women's War Relief Committee. The Girl Scouts will conduct exercises at the Plaza Circle at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Lyttleton Fox will preside at the Liberty Bell Booth in City Hall, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, where $50,000 of bonds were sold on Saturday. Among the other speakers will be Frank Tinney, the comedian, Joseph P. Day, the auctioneer, William A. Brady and Ethel Barrymore. Mrs. Guy Wilkinson has charge of the booth. She will be assisted by Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr.; Mrs. Finley Peter Dunne, Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mrs. Price Post, Miss Maud Sterner, Miss Webb and Mrs. Briggs.

25,000 Men Will Parade.

At eight o'clock this evening, 19 military organizations will leave their armories, and accompanied by military bands, will march up and down the streets of New York. It is estimated that approximately 25,000 men will be in line. Arrangements for the parade were made with Adj. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, who last night issued orders to the commanders of the various units.

The organizations whose parade routes had been determined upon up to last night, are:

The 69th Regiment from Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, on Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue; to Washington Place; to Broadway; to Broome Street; to the Bowery; to Houston Street; to Second Avenue, where it will meet the 9th Coast Artillery Corps, which will start from Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street and march along Fourteenth Street to Second Avenue.

The 71st Infantry from Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue to Second Avenue; to Twenty-third Street; to Fourth Avenue; to Union Square, where a rally will be held.

The 12th Infantry, with the 3d Ambulance and 1st Field Hospital Corps, accom-

Continued on Page Six.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

One Supergun Shelling Paris Has Burst; Rausenberger, Inventor, Fired First Shots

PARIS, April 7.—The bombardment of the Paris district by the long-range German gun continued today. There were no casualties.

The report that one of these guns exploded is confirmed from absolutely reliable sources. This occurred on March 25, a Lieutenant and nine men being killed.

Started Shelling of Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 7.—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that Professor Rausenberger, inventor of the latest big gun and who also built the 42-centimeter mortar, assisted personally at the firing of the first shots on Paris.

Professor Fritz Rausenberger, manager of the Krupp works and builder of the famous 42-centimeter gun, in an interview printed in the Berliner Tageblatt in February of 1916, declared that artillery so large and powerful that it would be possible to bombard England from the Continent would be the certain product of the near future. The co-director of the Krupp works declared the day of flat trajectory pieces was past, and that mortars and vertical shooting artillery would be in increasing demand. This, he said, was because the nature of modern warfare had almost done away with the necessity of shooting horizontally, it being possible to reach horizontal trench lines only by shots from cannon shooting vertically.

Modern artillery, notwithstanding its tremendous strides, the Professor said, had in nowise reached the limits of its possibilities either in effectiveness or in carrying power. The cannon of the future, he believed, would be able to penetrate the strongest fortified shelters and nullify "England's shimmering ocean armament, the old proud wall which for centuries has protected it from the Continent."

Supergun Shock Felt Here.

BUFFALO, April 7.—Professor John A. Curtin, who has had charge of the seismograph at Canisius College in this city for years, declared tonight that the shocks of the explosion of the long-range German gun with which Paris is being bombarded have been recorded on seismographs all over the country. The shock, he explained, causes the needle to record a small dot on the smoked paper on the cylinder of the earthquake detector.

Since Palm Sunday, Professor Curtin says, instruments all over this country have been showing these dots, and the opinion now is that they are caused by the German cannon. Mine explosions often are recorded when within 100 miles of a seismograph.

These marks are different from earthquake lines, while the marks believed to be due to the cannon explosions are similar to earthquake marks, though much less distinct. Professor Curtin said he thought the cannon was securely bedded on concrete which rested on rock strata.

RUSSIANS CHARGE JAPAN IS INVADING

Declare Talk of Protecting Life and Property at Vladivostok Is a Pretext.

LANDING THERE IS OPPOSED

Bolsheviki Demand to Know How Allies Stand—Will Determine Russia's Policy.

MOSCOW, April 6. (Associated Press.)—Admiral Kato, Japanese Minister of Marine, has issued a proclamation at Vladivostok dealing with the landing there on Friday of Entente allied forces. The Japanese Minister says he feels great sympathy with Russia in the present situation, wishes a cessation of fratricide and the fullest realization of the revolution, but was compelled to take steps to protect life and property of Japanese and allied subjects in view of the murder of a Japanese soldier, and because there were no local organizations at the Siberian port able to maintain law and order. The Admiral adds that he has asked his Government for further instructions.

President Soukhanoff of the Vladivostok Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, reporting to the Council of National Commissaries, states that in his opinion the killing of the Japanese was a political murder, as no robbery was committed. Efforts to apprehend the criminals have been unsuccessful. M. Soukhanoff adds that the landing of Japanese troops was effected in the presence of the Japanese Consul and Admiral Kato. It was made without the consent of the American and British and other consuls, and no warning was given to the local authorities. Later, British forces were also landed.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates protested to the Consular Corps. The American and British Consuls consented to receive the delegation as representatives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council. The Japanese Consul would deal with them only as private persons, and the French Consul refused to see them at all.

President Soukhanoff reports that the Japanese section of the city is being patrolled by Japanese detachments composed of three to ten men each. Tents are being erected at the end of the Chinese street and also in the churchyard of the Japanese church.

The Council of National Commissaries today issued a statement saying:

"Japan has started a campaign against the Soviet Republic." It then points out that the landing of troops at Vladivostok was effected immediately after the murder of the Japanese without waiting for an investigation to be made, and says the crime was part of a prearranged plan. Continuing, the statement says:

"What is the program of action of the other Governments of the Entente—American, England, France and Italy? Up to the present moment their policy regarding the rapacious scheme of Japan evidently has been one of hesitation.

"The American Government apparently was against the Japanese invasion, but now the situation cannot remain indefinite any longer. England has followed Japan's example. This must be put to the British Government with all emphasis. A similar course must be pursued toward the diplomatic representatives of the United States and other Entente powers."

The statement says the action of the Entente will play a great part in determining the immediate international policy of the Soviet Government.

Orders have been given to all Siberian Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
7th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Eves. 8—Pop. $1 Mat. Wed. at 2.—Advt.

AUSTRIA SOUGHT BRITISH PARLEY

Smuts Met Count Mensdorff in Switzerland at Vienna's Request.

HAD 3-MINUTE INTERVIEW

Brusquely Ended Colloquy When Teuton Evaded the Question of Separate Peace.

PARIS, April 7.—General Smuts, South African delegate in London for the British Cabinet, was, according to Le Matin, the "figure high in the councils of the Entente Allies" referred to by Premier Clemenceau in his statement of April 5 denying the assertion of Count Czernin that the French Prime Minister had sought to open peace negotiations with Austria-Hungary. The representative of the Dual Monarchy who met General Smuts in Switzerland was Count Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at London when the war broke out.

Immediately upon being introduced to Count Mensdorff, says the newspaper in relating the interview, General Smuts, taking the initiative in the conversation, bluntly said:

"Is it true that you wish to make a separate peace?"

This direct query was too much for the trained diplomat and the Count began a long, evasive reply.

"Yes or no?" reiterated the British representative.

Obtaining no direct reply General Smuts said:

"Then—good night!"

The interview lasted barely three minutes. Vienna was shocked, Le Matin says, at the boorish manner of the "old Transvaal warrior."

Alexander Ribot, who was Premier from March until September, 1917, refused today to make any statement concerning the incident, saying:

"The present Government is perfectly competent to give such explanations as are deemed necessary."

Premier Clemenceau in the course of his statement in answer to Count Czernin's charge said:

"It would be too easy to recall to what extent Austria has importuned Rome, Washington and London with solicitations for an alleged separate peace, which had no other aim than to slip upon us the yoke which she professes to find to her taste. Who does not know the story of a recent meeting (in Switzerland, of course) of a former Austrian Ambassador and a figure high in the councils of the Entente Allies? The conference lasted only a few minutes. Here again it was not our ally who sought the interview. It was the Austrian Government."

ARMAND SOUGHT INFORMATION

Had No Political Authority in Parley with Austrian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—Inquiries made by THE NEW YORK TIMES today in official quarters here confirm how amply justified the French Government has been in issuing a formal denial of the statements of Count Czernin as to the so-called "negotiations" between France and Austria for a separate peace.

Quite apart from the fact that, diametrically contrary to Czernin's assertions, whatever interviews took place were entirely on Austria's initiative and not on that of France, the affair, so far as the French end is concerned, was a question of the French service of infor-

Continued on Page Two.

"HER COUNTRY"—HARRIS THEATRE.
The play you cannot afford to miss.—Advt.

BERLIN DECLARES WILSON POINTS OUT GERMANY'S PERIL

"Force to Utmost" Shows What Teuton Defeat Would Mean, Is Semi-Official Comment.

HAILED AS WAR LOAN PLEA

Appeal to Germans to Rejoin by Subscribing to Their Own New Loan.

FRENCH INSPIRED BY SPEECH

President's Words Hailed in Paris as Omen of America's Full War Weight.

Will Exert Our Whole Force, Wilson Assures King George

LONDON, April 7.—Replying to greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war President Wilson has telegraphed the following message to King George:

"Permit me to express my warm gratification. Your generous message has been received, and I assure you it is with the greatest satisfaction that the people of the United States find themselves side by side in this final war for free self-government with such steadfast and indomitable associates.

"Permit me also to assure your Majesty that we shall continue to do everything possible to put the whole force of the United States into this great struggle."

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—A semi-official statement was issued in Berlin today commenting on the speech made by President Wilson at Baltimore on Saturday night. It says:

"President Wilson turns the historical events upside down. The world knows that the gigantic struggle now being fought in the west is a consequence of the will of the Entente for war.

"President Wilson now calls for force to the utmost, and, in so doing, at last clearly describes the policy of the Americans and their allies; namely, force against everything that opposes them. Germany will not suffer from this yoke of force.

"Mr. Wilson's speech is a propaganda speech for the new American war loan. It is the best possible propaganda for our own loan, since it shows what it would mean for Germany to lose the war."

French Hail Wilson's Firmness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—Each time President Wilson speaks allied Europe seeks new and stronger terms in which to express its approval. Comment today is warmly commendatory of his Baltimore address.

"President Wilson grasps the common thought of all the Allies and makes it crystal clear," said a Frenchman. "If there is a God-fearing element in Germany, the President gives it something to build on, and yet he makes us see more clearly that the Allies must fight sternly on.

"The President has become the recognized spokesman of the Allies, and we in Europe confidently follow such inspiring leadership."

The lofty tone of the speech exactly accords with the fine mental outlook with which the French have regarded the present war from the outset. The French have always looked upon President Wilson as a man with the soul of an apostle, and after his Baltimore speech they are convinced that he is a man of courageous mind and resolute will who has not hesitated to transform words into impressive acts.

This morning's papers are full of enthusiastic appreciations of Mr. Wilson and, to quote one would be to quote all. One of the most interesting, perhaps, is in an article by Alfred Capus in the Figaro, who traces the evolution of the presidential conscience in regard to the war.

"The President of the United States," says Capus, "has come only by degress to this stern conception which France, plunged into carnage and the victim of unheard of atrocities, adopted immediately the war began. At one time Wilson even dreamed of a repentant Germany and of a vast human society in which even the Germany of William II., Hindenburg, and Ludendorff would take a place.

"I believe that Wilson suffered much in having to relinquish this illusion, but the reality of the situation soon made itself felt on this superior and healthy mind. Germany revealed herself to him in her true character as a monstrous nation which exists only by devouring others."

Sees Hastening of Just Peace.

The Temps this evening expresses the opinion that, of all the speeches which President Wilson has hitherto made, that of yesterday is probably the best calculated to hasten the just peace which he wishes.

"After a year of war," says The Temps, "the President of the United States is tired of discussion with the puppets who compose the German Gov-

Continued on Page Two.

GERMANS PUSH ON SOUTH OF THE OISE; CLAIM TWO TOWNS AND 1,400 PRISONERS; BRITISH GAIN IN NORTH, CHECK ATTACKS

COUCY WOOD IN FOE'S HANDS

Hamlets of Pierremande and Folembray Fall as Germans Advance.

REPORTS BRITISH REPULSED

Berlin Says Albert Attacks "Collapsed" and French Failed on the Avre.

MONTDIDIER FIGHTING HEAVY

New French Divisions Said to Have "Stormed in Vain" Against German Positions.

Kaiser Again at Front, Confers with Hindenburg

LONDON, April 7.—Emperor William returned to the Western front on Saturday and conferred with Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, a dispatch from Berlin forwarded by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says. It is believed the Emperor intends traveling to Rumania in a few days.

Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, returned to the German capital on Saturday from Karlsruhe, where he had a long conversation with Emperor William, particularly regarding Rumanian peace conditions.

BERLIN, April 7, (via London.)—"On the southern bank of the Oise the continuation of our attack brought fresh successes," says the official communication from Army Headquarters this evening. "Pierremande and Folembray have been taken."

The day official communication from the front reads:

On the battlefront violent artillery duels developed in the afternoon, followed by strong British and French attacks on the Ancre and the Avre. The British forces, storming in thick masses, collapsed north of Beaumont-Hamel and before our bridgehead positions near Albert.

South of Villers-Bretonneux an action by enemy storming troops which had assembled did not develop on account of our fire.

French divisions which had been brought up from other fronts stormed in vain on the western bank of the Avre, between Castel and Mailly, east of Thory, near Cantigny, and five times near Mesnil. With the heaviest losses their attacks broke down many times after desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

The troops of the army of General Boehin attacked yesterday morning enemy positions on the southern bank of the Oise, near Amigny. While some of them forced a passage over the broad and very marshy Oise sector and took by storm the suburbs of Chauny, other troops in an attack from the east took strong enemy positions near Amigny and in the northeastern portion of Coucy Wood. They reached the line of Bichancourt, Autreville, and the northern border of Barisis.

As a result of the overpowering fire of our artillery and mine throwers, the French suffered very sanguinary losses. To the present over 1,400 prisoners have been brought in.

By way of reprisal for the continuous bombardment of our dugouts in Laon the bombardment of Rheims was continued.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse a reconnoitring thrust near Beaumont yielded 70 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

In aerial battles 18 enemy airplanes were shot down yesterday.

Folembray is on the southern edge of the Forest of Coucy and about two miles south of Barisis, the village in the wood which the Germans reached in the fighting southeast of Chauny on Saturday. Pierremande is on the western edge of the wood, at about the same distance from Barisis.

Austria Wants No Red Envoy Yet.

VIENNA, April 6, (via London.)—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, replying to a message of the People's Commissariat at Moscow regarding the appointment of Leo Kameneff, a member of the Russian peace delegation, as Ambassador to Austria, said that he desired to point out that according to Article 10 of the peace treaty "diplomatic and consular relations are to be resumed only after the ratification of the peace treaty and that only then will the moment have arrived for the selection of mutual representatives."

Lloyd George Appeals to India to Resist German Plan to Establish Tyranny Over Asia as Well as Europe

LONDON, April 7.—In a telegram to the Viceroy of India appealing to the Government and the people to redouble their efforts to resist the intention, now transparently clear, of the rulers of Germany to establish tyranny over Asia, as well as Europe, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, says:

Thanks to the heroic efforts of the British Army, assisted by the Allies, the enemy's attempt in the west is being checked. But if we are to prevent the menace spreading to the east and gradually engulfing the world, every lover of freedom and of law must play his part.

'We Need All the Ground We Can Gain To Bury Our Dead,' Says Prisoner

Germans Losing Heavily in Local Efforts to Improve Their Position—Difficult to Move Their Big Guns Over Old Battlefield.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, April 7.—Since the heavy fights on Friday, when the enemy made a series of vain attacks against the British north of Albert, there has been no battle, and it seems likely to me that the Germans are still struggling hard to get their guns, especially the heavy guns, further forward and to completely reorganize their divisions before attempting another drive on a big scale.

This may come soon now, for they have still large concentrations of troops north and south of the Somme, and they are not being kept there for a rest cure.

They have no peace or quiet there, for they are under a harassing fire, and along the valley of the Ancre, above Albert, in that stinking ditch between Bouzeincourt and Aveluy and Mesnil and Thiepval, where foul water lies stagnant below rows of dead, lopped trees and frightful smells arise from the relics of battles two weeks ago, their men are very wretched.

Here in this valley of death, for it was that, and behind in the old fields of the Somme, the German troops have no cover from storms or shell fire, and wherever they move they are seen by the British observers on the high ground on the side of the valley, and shot at by the field artillery or machine guns.

Difficult to Move the Guns.

Woods and valleys behind the old familiar scenes, like Logeast Wood, Nightingale Wood, Pike Wood and Pigeon Copse, which bring back to us who know them many memories of adventure, tragedy and gallant men, are now stuffed with German guns, but they are immobile there because of the bad ground about them, and the enemy covets very much this side of the Ancre Valley, so that he can get to good ground before starting the big attack.

His efforts on Friday last were entirely for this purpose. The objective of his assault troops was that high ground around Bouzincourt and Auchonvillers, and to get those heights he brought up four fresh divisions, with orders to drive the British back at all costs from those places. They failed most miserably, losing large numbers of men and hardly making any headway anywhere.

As I have already said their only gain was to thrust out a small salient opposite Dernancourt, where British batteries brought a searching fire to bear down streets packed with men, and in the low-lying ground nearby where they are in camps and huts.

The attack on the railway embankment there was made by an infantry reserve regiment who were billeted in cellars in the village of Meaulte, which was one of the British assembly places during the battles of the Somme. Then on the night before the attack they moved forward to Dernancourt, where our shell fire made a hell in the streets, and next morning crept out to their position for the assault. One battalion was swept on the left flank by British machine-gun fire, but a battalion on the north fared better, and was able to seize some ground, from which they were driven later by a counter-attack which they had not expected.

Two Companies of 260, Now 70.

As showing the high percentage of German losses it is known that two companies who took part in this attack, numbering about 260 men, are now down to a strength of 70.

British machine gunners did deadly work. I know of one machine gun which fired 3,000 rounds into waves of the enemy and could not miss these living targets.

The enemy's attack that day between Hebuterne and Mesnil, which failed completely in spite of a heavy barrage fire reaching behind the British lines, coincided with an attack made by the British between Hebuterne and Rossignol or Nightingale Wood, where they advanced on a front of 500 yards, and took some prisoners, though the enemy was defending his lines in great force.

German troops attacked toward Bouzincourt eight times on Friday last, and were repulsed each time with tragic losses to themselves which add to the number of dead already lying thick among the lifeless trees of Aveluy Wood.

During all this recent fighting the German divisions have lost a high number of officers and noncommissioned officers. The former used to drive rather than lead their men, and used to remain behind in dugouts while the infantry went forward. Now in this later fighting they appear to be taking part in the advance, and suffer casualties accordingly. To fill up the gaps among the noncommissioned officers there was a new combing out of men put back because of wounds or age.

There is always a tendency to exaggerate the losses of the enemy in order to comfort public opinion and balance accounts, and for that reason I always hesitate to give estimates of German losses, but in all this recent fighting the evidence is overwhelming and beyond doubt, and their own prisoners confirm what is said by the British.

A German Officer's Comment.

A German officer, taken in the recapture of Ayette on April 3, when an Adjutant, three company commanders and other officers were caught in cellars by a quick rush of the British assault, said the most tragic thing about the battle for which joybells are being rung in Germany. One of the British officers said to him:

"You gained a good deal of ground lately."

The German officer looked up with haunted eyes and his answer was:

"We shall want all the ground we can get to bury our dead."

AMERICANS REPEL TWO ENEMY RAIDS

Wait for Box Barrage to Lift and Then Quit Shelters to Drive Off Foe.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 7, (Associated Press.)—Two German raids on different sectors of the American position northwest of Toul were repulsed this morning with enemy casualties. The Germans were driven off before reaching the American trenches by accurate machine gun and automatic fire.

At one point the Germans laid down a box barrage. As soon as this lifted, the Americans came up from their shelters and poured a heavy fire into the advancing raiders, who retired after a short period of close fighting with the American outposts.

At another point the Germans threw hundreds of gas shells before advancing, but the Americans quickly donned their gas masks and waited for the raiders. These they quickly dispersed by their fire.

TURKS TAKE ARDAHAN FROM ARMENIAN FORCES

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6, (via London, April 7.)—Turkish troops are advancing over a wide front in the Caucasus, says an official statement issued today by the Turkish War Office, virtually all of Turkish Armenia having been cleared of the Russians. After violent fighting, the announcement says, the Turks occupied Ardahan and positions west of Sarikamish, Russian towns in Transcaucasia, and they crossed the ancient Russo-Turkish frontier in the direction of Batum on the Black Sea.

AVELUY IS BRITISH AGAIN

Haig's Men Recapture Wood North of Albert, Taking 120 Prisoners.

CHECK ENEMY AT BUCQUOY

And Break Up Attacks Near Albert and Hebuterne by Artillery Fire.

SUCCESS SOUTH OF SOMME

In Sharp Local Engagements Germans Lose Many Men and Several Machine Guns.

LONDON, April 7.—There was no resumption today of the heavy fighting along the British front. The Germans, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight, started two attacks at Bucquoy, (half way between Arras and Albert,) but were repulsed.

South of the Somme, British troops were successful today in sharp local engagements. The Germans lost heavily in counterattacks. More than 140 prisoners and several machine guns were taken by the British in these encounters.

Yesterday the British retook positions in Aveluy Wood, [just north of Albert,] capturing more than 120 prisoners and a few machine guns. German attacks opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne [on the same front] broke down under the British artillery fire. [The official report from Berlin notes fighting in this region, asserting that the British attacks "collapsed."]

The text of the British night bulletin follows:

Successful minor operations undertaken by us this morning south of the Somme led to sharp local fighting. The enemy counterattacked strongly in an attempt to regain his former positions, and suffered heavy losses. The number of German prisoners taken has increased to over 140. Several machine guns also were captured.

This morning the enemy made two attempts to deliver attacks against our position at Bucquoy, but in each case his troops were stopped and dispersed by our artillery fire.

On the remainder of the battle-front the day passed more quietly.

Following is the day statement from British Headquarters:

Counterattacks carried out by us yesterday successfully re-established our former positions in Aveluy Wood and resulted in the capture of over 120 prisoners and several machine guns.

Later in the day the enemy again attacked our position opposite Albert, but was repulsed, and another attack attempted early in the night south of Hebuterne was completely broken up by our artillery fire.

By a successful minor operation carried out by us early this morning south of the River Somme we improved our position and captured forty prisoners.

CHECK GERMANS AT HANGARD.

French Repulse Attacks There—Fighting on the Oise Front.

PARIS, April 7.—Attempts by the Germans to make gains against the French troops in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre [ten miles southeast of Amiens] today were blocked, according to the official communication issued tonight. The French artillery took under its fire German troops at various points north of Montdidier.

A strong attack by the Germans in the region of Hill 344, in the Verdun sector, was repulsed.

The text of the night statement reads:

Our artillery checked attempts of the enemy to attack in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre and took under its fire troop concentrations at various points on the front north of Montdidier.

On the right bank of the Meuse a strong German attack northeast of Hill 344 was repulsed after a spirited engagement, the enemy suffering serious losses and leaving in our hands about twenty prisoners, three of them officers.

Raids against our small posts in the

Argonne and in the sector of Vaux-les-Palameix brought no result.

On April 6 seven German airplanes and two captive balloons were brought down by our pilots. Our bombers dropped 5,000 kilos of projectiles on enemy stations and cantonments.

The Germans last night renewed their attacks on the French positions in the region of Chauny and Barisis, on the Oise front, in which sector the French earlier in the day had withdrawn to prepared positions, the War Office announced this afternoon. West of Noyon a German detachment which had gained a foothold in the advanced French line was ejected by a counterattack.

The text of the afternoon statement reads:

Last evening the French repulsed a German attack in the region of Grivesnes.

In the course of the night the artillery of both sides displayed great activity between Montdidier and Noyon.

West of Noyon a German detachment which had succeeded in gaining a foothold in the advanced French trenches was immediately ejected by a counterattack.

On the Oise front the Germans renewed their assaults in the region of Chauny and Barisis.

A German attempt to raid the French lines north of the Chemin des Dames was unsuccessful.

Rheims was violently bombarded in the course of the night.

EXPECTS ANOTHER BIG PUSH.

British Correspondent Thinks the Somme Fighting Indicates One.

LONDON, April 7.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, telegraphing Sunday, says there are signs that the enemy is about to thrust again on a big scale. The fighting north of the Somme during the past few days, says the correspondent, apparently all has been directed by the enemy at effecting an improvement of his positions and possibly to secure a better "jumping-off place."

Between Mesnil and Bucquoy, says the correspondent, the ground the Germans now occupy is very unfavorable to artillery movement should a big push develop, and only by such a movement could a great concentrated attack upon Amiens be carried out.

DOWN 15 GERMAN MACHINES.

British Disable 11 More — 16 of Haig's Airplanes Missing.

LONDON, April 7.—Thirteen airplanes were brought down in fighting with British airmen Saturday, eleven others were disabled, and two were shot down by anti-aircraft guns, according to the British aviation communication issued this evening.

Sixteen British machines which were sent out have not yet been accounted for, but many of them are thought possibly to have been forced to make landings inside their own lines in the prevailing bad weather.

The text of the communication says:

About noon Saturday our machines, watching the enemy's movements on the battle front, reported a concentration of hostile troops south of the Somme. Large formations of our airplanes issued immediately in the rain and dropped more than 500 bombs on the enemy's assembled infantry, in addition to firing some 50,000 rounds at them with machine guns.

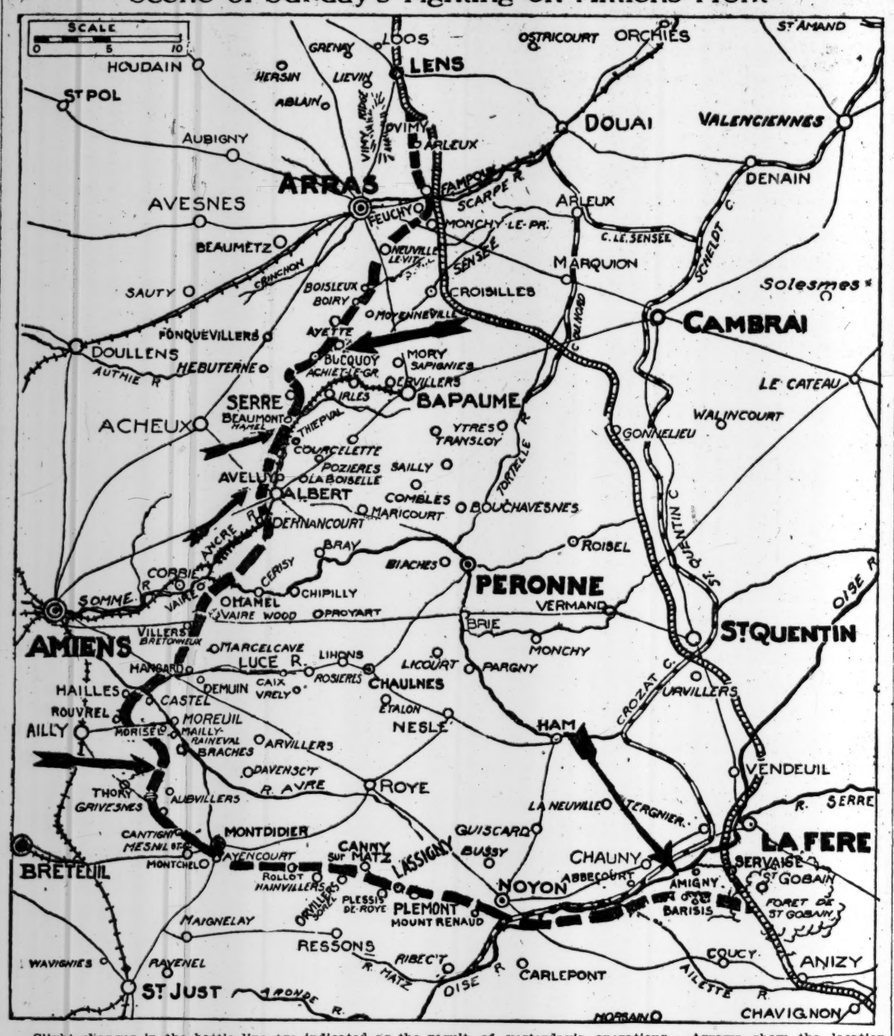
In air fighting thirteen hostile machines were brought down and eleven others disabled. Two German machines also were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. Sixteen of our machines have not yet been located. Many of these undoubtedly made forced landings behind our lines, owing to the difficulty of finding their airdromes in the heavy rain.

Throughout the present battle the Canadian air force has done valuable work.

Army Calls for 100 Photographers.

The Adjutant General has issued a call for one hundred photographers having either amateur or professional experience and who are in the draft. These men are requested to report immediately to Local Board 185 at 302 Fulton street, Jamaica, so that they can be voluntarily inducted and sent to camp not later than April 15th. The duty is one of the most desirable in the army and it is believed that the call will be met with quick responses.

Scene of Sunday's Fighting on Amiens Front



Slight changes in the battle line are indicated as the result of yesterday's operations. Arrows show the location and direction of the principal efforts made by the combatants. Late reports from Berlin told of the extension about two miles to the south of gains made in Saturday's attack on the French lines south of the Oise in the neighborhood of Chauny. The French made a number of attacks west of the Montdidier-Moreuil line. The British have recovered Aveluy and have thrown the Germans back south of Hebuterne, and the Germans made two strong attacks on Bucquoy, of which Haig's bulletin reports the repulse.

BERLIN SAYS WILSON SHOWS TEUTON PERIL

Continued from Page One.

ernment. Behind the Chancellor, who was read to accept in vague and uncertain terms the American principles, behind Kühlmann, who asserted at Brest-Litovsk the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, Wilson shows the real masters of Germany, the military chiefs who laugh at all principles and all rights."

The Wilson speech, The Temps adds, will bring before the eyes of Europe a vision of the powerful gathering of new strength represented by the American Army, which is both comforting for the soldiers in Picardy and troubling for the German military leaders.

The battle of Picardy, The Journal des Débats points out, has brought about unity of command. The paper continues:

Now that unity of command is accomplished, the next thing is to realize simultaneousness of action. This is the task of our American Allies, who are pressing forward their preparations to that end. The quicker they are in coming to take part in the battle's decision the more they will justify the closing words of Wilson's vibrant response to the President of the French Republic: "The sons of America will justify their full share of pride in the final victory."

"Declares War to a Finish."

PARIS, April 7.—All the Paris newspapers give a prominent place to President Wilson's Baltimore speech, the majority of them printing it in full, others giving long extracts with much favorable comment.

Le Matin says that a year ago the President declared war and today he declares war to a finish.

Gaulois, referring to the evolution of President Wilson, says:

"Don't worry, but hurry. We can hold the flood now, but the help of American bayonets will be needed to break Germany's power."

Excelsior says that President Wilson's speech is plain, categoric, imperious, and that millions of men in addition to the thousands already here are coming to reinforce it.

The Petit Parisien says:

"What a contrast between the loyal, limpid words of President Wilson and the stilted, embarrassed and halting phrases of Count Czernin!"

CORDIAL TO H. P. DAVISON.

All Italy Honors America's Services in His Person.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 6, (Delayed.)—H. P. Davison has had a most enthusiastic reception in Italy. Every one, from Cabinet Ministers down to the humblest citizens, who have learned to love America as the best friend of Italy, has tried to make him understand that the expressions of welcome and affection addressed to him were not limited to the Red Cross, but extended to the whole American nation, especially to the army and navy, whose representatives, it is hoped, will soon be seen in Italy. When it became known that Mr. Davison was about to visit several provinces of the north, centre, and south of Italy, a great flood of inquiries as to his itinerary was received by officials from individuals and associations desirous of expressing to him their gratitude for American sympathy and assistance.

COVERING TROOPS HOLDING GERMANS

French Official Declares That Main Forces Are Scarcely in Action Yet.

TRYING FOR ELBOW ROOM

German Thrust South of the Oise Is Thus Interpreted by Some Paris Observers.

PARIS, April 7.—The German attack yesterday on the left bank of the River Oise, between Chauny and Barisis, is taken by some military critics as indicating that the enemy, finding himself cramped in the salient his offensive has created toward Montdidier and Amiens, is seeking more elbow room, as without it he will be unable to deploy his masses in Hindenburg style.

The retirement of the French to positions prepared in advance causes no uneasiness here. Paris is learning to neglect in the official communiqués the smaller details, the significance of which appears only to those having the whole situation before them.

"People should not allow themselves to be hypnotized by the official bulletins," said a high official, whose advice seems to have been accepted. "In a battle like this," he added, "bulletins showing more or less important advances and retreats are simply geographical summaries which convey little meaning except to those who are directing the operations.

"People ask: 'Will the boches get Amiens?'

"My reply is perhaps they will if General Foch can smash more German divisions by letting them in than by keeping them out. Unbeaten armies are more important than are towns, and what has happened in this battle does not show on the map.

"Germany's gains look like a fat, juicy pear to the newspaper reader, but the Kaiser knows how hollow it is at the core.

"General Ludendorff is being fenced with and hustled, not by our main forces, but by little more than our covering troops; and, if it is no time for bragging and over-confidence, neither is it the time for nervousness over little fluctuations in the battle fronts."

All those who approach the French General Staff share the confidence of this official.

Premier Clemenceau, returning from his almost daily visits to the field of operations, sounds the same note. He has earned a new title, that of "confidence barometer." That barometer has been for many days fixed at "fair," and now it is rising.

General Foch, it is now generally understood, will not be drawn by the Germans, but will hold his reserves for the moment chosen by him.

"Wait a bit; wait a bit." Thus the supreme commander of the Allies replies, with a characteristic sweep of his arm, when asked about the future. General Foch's calm deliberation is compared with the bearing of Marshal Joffre before and during the battle of the Marne, and this contributes not a little to confidence in his battle plans.

AUSTRIA SOUGHT BRITISH PARLEY

Continued from Page One.

mation and in no way connected with diplomacy. French officialdom, in fact, while seeing no occasion for anything in the way of diplomatic "conversations," could not in its own interest neglect the opportunity of gaining information through an interview with an enemy representative.

That was exactly the position of Major Armand, the French representative in the matter, and this view places what occurred in its true light.

Armand is a son of Count Armand, who possesses important industrial interests in France and has a large estate at Fribourg. He is also related to members of the Austrian nobility. He was consequently in a position to play admirably the rôle which Clemenceau allotted to him, which was to "listen and say nothing." Undoubtedly he had no political authority whatever.

Baker Sees Clemenceau.

PARIS, April 7.—Premier Clemenceau this morning received Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War.

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Quick on the trigger in fashions? Then you will take to this new idea. Clever thought isn't it? 20c each.

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"WHICH"

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Hats off to the Flag is fine, but what's needed is sleeves up, so that They may fight, finish and come back. Blow the foe sky-high and sink him hell-deep with Liberty Bonds!

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
20 Years On This Corner

The Drive is On

THE German drive is on—our men are making heroic sacrifices to protect you, your family, your fortune, all that you hold dear. Will you do your *utmost* for them?

The people of this country *must* furnish the reserve behind our battle line if it is to hold. Guns and powder, ships and food—these must be provided without limit. Your money is needed to supply them. Your Government doesn't ask you to *give* it, but to *lend* it.

The drive is on for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

We must support our boys at the front to the extent of every dollar, if need be. They are giving the fullest measure of their devotion. Show yours here and now by buying Liberty Bonds.

We invite you to make free use of our facilities in subscribing for this new Government issue of 4¼% ten-year bonds. Provision for safekeeping and for partial or deferred payments will be made if desired. We will accept payments in advance of the issue of bonds or coupon books, giving you our own receipts to be surrendered in exchange later. We will esteem it a privilege to cooperate with you in our great common cause.

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It is significant, therefore, that the Hurlburt truck, made in New York, first established its supremacy here.

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business books for China

From Shanghai, China, an order came the other day for 570 of the Shaw business books. It was the third order from the Commercial Press, Ltd., of that city, owned and managed by Mr. Kao, Mr. Yuan-Chi, Mr. Bao and other progressive Chinese. The Commercial Press prints annually $3,000,000 worth of Chinese and English literature for the schools of China, including seven magazines, in addition to distributing books from outside sources, such as the Shaw books. It employs 150 editors, writers and translators, and 2,800 other workers, for whom it provides clubs, savings funds, pensions, gardens, evening schools, etc. It has 50 branches and 2,600 agencies in the Orient.

The Shaw books are issued by the publishers of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, FACTORY, the Magazine of Management, British SYSTEM and SYSTEM ON THE FARM

TO HELP BOOK BUYERS.

To select the best books—novels, biographies, works of travel, poetry, religion, and art, book buyers should consult The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, April 14. Order of your newsdealer to be sure of a copy.—Advt.

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

STILL BELITTLE OUR PART IN WAR

German Papers, Discussing Anniversary of America's Entry, Say Effect Is Small.

BUT DOUBT GERMAN WISDOM

In Dragging Us In—One Laments Failure to Prevent Re-election of President Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—Late issues of German newspapers received here contain as a rule articles on the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war.

The annexationist journal, the Weser Zeitung, remarking that, in the year that has elapsed, Germany has had time to assess the real value of America's help, deplores the fact that there are still people in Germany and the Dual Monarchy who are influenced by the American press's unceasing war propaganda and says some who "are invulnerable to this lend a willing ear to phrases about democracy and the happiness of humanity, as Czernin did in his last speech."

The paper says America certainly has had her hands full with the necessary organization during the last year and gives what purport to be detailed accounts of the American Army and its growth, asserting that the pressing question at present is transportation. The assertion is made that America's help to the Allies up to the present has not been of much consequence.

The article says President Wilson kept his troops far away from the decisive battle in Flanders, Artois, the Aisne and Champagne and before Verdun "after General Pershing had recognized the impossibility of the Entente breaking through in the West, and so informed Washington. At the end of last year an American report said that a few American troops were on a quiet part of the front, and soon after this our troops took American prisoners between Toul and Verdun."

The Germans, according to this authority, no longer believe in the Americans' chief weapon, bluff, and it is asserted that, "America shares the same fate as Italy and Rumania. She cannot wrest the final victory from us."

George Barthelme, ex-Washington correspondent of The Kölnische Zeitung, who never loses an opportunity to display his alleged knowledge of events in Washington and New York preceding the declaration of war by the United States, declares that President Wilson's son, who he says is a minister of the church, [President Wilson has no son,] sent an emissary to Washington to prevent the signing of the declaration of war and relates how the emissary returned radiant, and how Senator Stone read of the declaration that same afternoon in a newspaper and put his head in his hands and wept bitterly. The writer declares that he was assured that, had Congress had five days more and been able to decide quietly and without pressure from the White House, things would have been otherwise. Barthelme says William Stone is the one man in America who should have been kept informed, but was lied to by the President, and concludes:

"Wilson's fate is a matter of indifference to us. America will learn with experience, and history will show her place, which will not be one of honor."

Beginning to Have Doubts.

AMSTERDAM, April 6, (Associated Press.)—Many of the German newspapers received here discussing the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war indulge in speculation regarding the wisdom of dragging America into the conflict against Germany, and some come to the conclusion that it was unwise to array the United States against the Fatherland.

The Täglische Rundschau says Germany lost her last chance to keep the United States out when she "failed to prevent President Wilson's re-election because of his anti-German leanings."

"But," says the newspaper, "it is well to remember that Mr. Wilson will soon come forward with another peace proposition."

The Kreuz-Keitung says: "The U-boat was a useful pretext for America to enter the war, and we supplied it. It enabled President Wilson effectually to conceal his true war motives. We thoroughly misread American sentiment."

The Berliner Tageblatt refuses to believe American help can bring victory to the Entente. Continuing, it says:

"America's economic assistance has now passed its zenith. The seizures of German, Austro-Hungarian, Dutch, and Swedish shipping, aggregating 2,000,000 tons, constitutes the Entente's last reserves, which in three months probably will be disposed of by our U-boats. Then the Entente will be faced with the final question whether new construction can keep pace with the losses by U-boats."

The Weser Zeitung says America has fallen short of the Entente's expectations and cannot fulfill them.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The battle of Picardy is fast taking on the aspect of the battle of Verdun. At Verdun there was the first great rush when the French were thrust back upon the defenses of Fort Douaumont. Then came a series of heavy blows which resulted in the capture of this fort and the establishing of a new line near Fort Vaux. After that, on both banks of the Meuse, there was a repetition of the process we have become so familiar with through the various battles on the western front. A heavy artillery bombardment announces the point of the attack. This bombardment is followed by infantry charges which carry the lines forward a few hundred yards or not at all. Then there is another period of relative inactivity, a period of accumulation of ammunition for anpther attack, after which the same process is repeated. This is continued as long as the men hold out. When the losses begin to get too great the attacks cease. This automatically divides such an offensive into two phases.

The first phase of the battle of Picardy ended over a week ago. It is the second phase which has been in progress during the last eight days. The Germans are gaining steadily. A few hundred yards here today, another few hundred there tomorrow. Then a third attack between the two which straightens out the line and brings it abreast of the advance of the first two days. Then they begin over again and do exactly the same thing.

It is grueling work, and in the case of the Germans terribly costly. They are using great numbers of men. The attacking waves are thicker than have been used on the western front at any time previous to March 21. On Friday nearly two hundred thousand men were used against the French on a front not more than ten miles long. On Saturday nearly one hundred and fifty thousand men were used against the British on a front of about the same length. This means more than eleven men to the yard in the first case and more than nine men per yard in the second. Where troops are attacking with that thickness against an unshaken enemy, well equipped with machine guns and probably better equipped with artillery and shell, the losses are as a matter of course excessive. The Germans are therefore paying a heavy price for every yard of ground they are taking, heavier than they did at Dead Man's Hill in the fight for Verdun two years ago.

Up to the present time the Allies have made no attempt to counterattack except in a purely local way. These local engagements have been bitterly fought, but without any other objective than to improve a local imperfection in the line. They do not therefore affect the general result. On the contrary, the Allies seem to want the Germans to continue their attacks, knowing that the more the Germans do attack the greater will be the relative losses. This is the only thing which can explain the feeling of positive security which seems to pervade both the British and the French high commands. The fighting of the last twenty-four hours seems to justify this confidence.

The last great German attack was delivered on a section of the front not yet affected by the Picardy battle. It was located southeast of La Fère, where the old French line joins up with the new line which was formed through the exigencies arising out of the German attacks in March. After a heavy bombardment the Germans struck the French lines on the south bank of the Oise near Barisis. The result was negligible. The line was hardly changed, appreciably, although the attack was in considerable force.

There may have been any one of several reasons for the attack at this point. Directly, it has nothing to do with the battle of Picardy at all, and even had the Germans been successful in their effort the situation about the Avre and the Luce Rivers would not have been changed in the slightest degree. On the other hand, the German attacks between Montdidier and Moreuil, made for the purpose of widening the salient at the former place, have of late been badly broken up before they really started. The French expect attacks here, and are always ready for them. Recent developments, too, indicate that the French are present in very considerable force on this section of the front.

The idea, then, may have been to draw men to the Barisis sector from the main front and then to smash in at the apex of the salient before they had an opportunity to return. But the Allies do not seem to be as short of men as all that. Without giving way at Montdidier at all, they repulsed the attacks along the Oise and restored quiet.

Another consideration is that the Germans were anticipating a counteroffensive at this point and therefore struck first. Such a move would have the effect of delaying the movement or of stopping it altogether. Whatever the motive may have been, however, it is a confession of failure in the more vital sectors to have made the attack at all. Germany has a great many men at her command, but she has not enough to carry on the work between the Somme and the Avre and at the same time to fritter away strength in other quarters. That she found it necessary to shift the point of attack at all indicates that things are not going well in the chosen field.

Germany is far behind her schedule now. She was to have been in Paris by the first of April, if we may believe the statement of Hindenburg, and she is far from being within striking distance yet of the French capital. As each day passes, the chances of Germany ever getting there grow smaller and smaller.

Not only are things going none too well on the vital sector between Montdidier and the Luce River—and this is the sector where the Germans are nearest Amiens—but in the north, where Germany must advance her lines if she wishes to avoid extreme danger, the situation is equally bad. The British are holding fast against attacks as heavy as those directed against the French. The British positions about Albert are absolutely steady, while along the Somme the advance is slow and very costly. The confidence of the allied leaders is not difficult to understand.

FRENCH ADVANTAGE WON IN RETIREMENT

Able to Take Up Good Positions While Foe Endangers His Line.

NOTHING IMPORTANT LOST

Constant Superiority of Allied Aircraft a Factor in Inspiring French Confidence.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sunday, April 7.—A resumption of last week's effort may be expected of the enemy at any moment, and may have begun before these lines reach the reader. He has now thrown into this desperate adventure nearly, if not quite, 100 of the 200 divisions which he had either in the trenches or in reserve to hold 400 miles of the western front. Many of those 100 divisions are being or will be reformed and thrown in again.

The end is not in sight, is perhaps not near; but if I say that it is certain I only reflect the confidence of the French Army, in which, whether among officers or men, I cannot find anything but complete assurance. Men who have been continuously engaged for the greater part of the battle and have now been relieved speak of the boche in what one may call a tone of sober superiority. They have few of the scornful epithets of the home-staying club man to apply to him. They recognize his remarkable discipline, his readiness for death, and his powers of organization, but they believe that as a man or a soldier the poilu has the stronger combination of virtues, and very simply they point to facts to justify their belief.

On the ten miles of front from Thennes on the Avre to Grivesnes twelve divisions, including all that was available of the Prussian Guard and several other of the best formations in the Impeial armies, were hurled against the French positions, wave after wave charging shoulder to shoulder in a sort of human avalanche. Four French divisions had to withstand this shock, and one man against three they withstood it. A mile or two of ground had to be yielded at Mailly, Raineval, and Morisel, some of which has been recovered by counterattacks, but nowhere was the line broken or anything important lost. In parts of the action, as in the earlier stages of the battle, the odds were still less favorable.

The general result is, as General Foch has stated it: "The enemy is arrested."

Among the reasons for this preliminary success nothing compares with the individual heroism of all ranks. After that must be counted the constant superiority of allied aviation and its bold entry into the heart of the fray, the growing superiority of the French artillery particularly marked in the barrages of the French field guns; the fact that, after the beginning of the retreat, the French were always able to take up the best positions; the fact that they were always falling back on good lines of communication, while the enemy was lengthening his through a devastated region, and the admirable services of the French railway and motor transport.

I say nothing for the moment of the work of the higher and lower commands. That will be best seen in the sequel, when the story can be told as it cannot be today.

ANARCHY ON RUSSIAN SHIPS

Correspondent Describes Visit to the Fleet at Helsingfors.

LONDON, March 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Discipline in the Russian Navy had been destroyed even before the Kerensky Government at Petrograd was overthrown by the Bolsheviki, writes a Helsingfors correspondent of The Observer. The sailors on some of the warships had organized "ship's committees," which decided in many cases whether the orders of the Captains should be obeyed. Through these committees the sailors subjected their superiors to humiliation by refusing permission for them to leave the ships or annulling their orders.

Describing his visit to a Russian battleship at Helsingfors, the correspondent wrote:

"I found dirt and squalor almost as bad as in Petrograd. The decks had not seen water or a broom for a long time. Everything one touched was dirty, black and grimy, and the whole aspect aboard ship was one of desolation and despondency. The sailors, free from all restraint and discipline, wore a sullen, sulky look. My host, the commanding officer, explained this delicate position as regarded the ship's committee, and the care and tact that were required before issuing any order to the men in order to avoid the possibility of its being disobeyed or annulled, with consequent loss of prestige.

"One of the malcontents in the crew told an officer one afternoon that the ship's committee had passed a resolution to murder the Captain and another officer. The officers set a guard around the Captain's quarters, but the plan of the ship's committee was negatived by the receipt during the evening of the news that the Bolsheviki had overthrown Kerensky in Petrograd, this news being accompanied by a telegram ordering that no life was to be taken in the fleet until further orders had been received from Bolshevist headquarters.

"The constant humiliation to which the officers of the warships were subjected by their ship's committees knew no bounds. Many of the men delighted in their newly acquired power and experimented with it as a child with a new top. Others used their position to pay back fancied grudges by subjecting their former superiors to constant minor indignities. In one case an officer of high rank wanted a boat to go over to another ship. The request, which had to be made in writing to the committee, was refused, as the men had decided only to run the boats on specified regular trips at regular hours."

OIL HELD FOR THE ALLIES.

Diaz Troops Control Wells by Defeating Carranza Forces.

Among those who arrived yesterday on a steamship from Brazil was Alfred A. Smith of this city, a representative of the American Seed Tape Company of Newark. He said that the raw rubber market of Northern Brazil is overstocked because of the inability to ship the product, and as a consequence pieces are low.

Another passenger was an oil man from Tampico, who said that in a recent battle between the forces of Carranza and those of Diaz under General Pelaez the Government troops were defeated and the Diaz forces hold possession of the oil fields. He added that it was as well they did, for the Carranza Government is pro-German and might divert the oil from the Allies. Yucatan is now a slackers' refuge, according to some of the passengers who had visited there. Most of the slackers are Socialists, and they have been warmly welcomed by the Socialist element there.

ITALIANS SILENCE GUNS.

Teuton Batteries Near Grisolera Successfully Pounded.

ROME, April 7.—The official communication issued by Italian Headquarters today says:

"There were intermittent artillery actions along the Piave. In the area toward the coast, hostile batteries were silenced in the neighborhood of Grisolera.

"In Albania Friday afternoon strong enemy detachments attempted to approach our observation line on the Osum. They were repulsed with losses."

Bequest to Vanderbilt University.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 7.—A bequest to Vanderbilt University of the entire estate of Mrs. Mary Ella Calhoun Foote of New York, which amounts to approximately $80,000, was announced today by university officials. The will stipulates that the estate shall be used in the erection of a new building on the campus to be known as the William Henry Calhoun Hall in honor of Mrs. Foote's father, who was a resident of Nashville.

U-105 RAN ASHORE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.—The Middelfart Avis states that the submarine which stranded off Middelfart was the U-105. She got afloat inside of twenty-four hours and put to sea.

The paper adds that immediately after the vessel struck the crew painted her name out and blotted out all identification marks.

ITALY SENDS GREETING.

Wireless on War Anniversary Transmitted to Wilson by Marconi.

ROME, April 7.—Guglielmo Marconi today sent to President Wilson by wireless telegraphy a message expressing the sentiment of a great meeting, representing the entire population of Rome, which today celebrated the anniversary of America's entry into the war. The message reads:

"On this auspicious occasion I have been granted the distinguished honor of expressing by means of this message, transmitted through the free ways of space, the sentiments of sincere friendship and close solidarity binding the Italian people to the people of the United States, and of conveying to you our sense of deep admiration for your initiative, which was inspired by the same principles that made Rome great, and that now are strengthening our faith in the triumph of justice and civilization."

STEEL PLANT EXPLOSION.

Baltimore Shaken by Blow-up at Sparrow's Point Works.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—The entire city was shaken about 1 o'clock this morning by a terrific explosion at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Sparrow's Point.

In the southern section hundreds of persons, aroused by the noise and terrified by the effects of the shock, rushed from their homes.

The officials of the company have refused to divulge the extent of damage or cause of the blowup.

284

Q. What is an Inheritance Tax?

A. It is a tax upon the right to receive property under a Will or through the death of a person who leaves no Will. In the State of New York a tax is assessed upon each separate bequest, not upon the estate as a whole. The amount of the tax depends upon the beneficiary's relationship to the decedent and on the amount of the inheritance. The Federal Government also imposes a tax upon the transfer of all estates in excess of $50,000.

You *ought* to be informed on questions of this kind.

Our little booklet, "*What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know*," will inform you. A copy will be sent you on request.

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FIFTH AVENUE

It is just as illogical for a man to buy a Cheviot because it is Gray, or a Flannel because it is Blue, as it would be to marry a Girl because her name is Brown. You can get the colors you want anywhere, but the magic of genuine Hand-tailoring in Men's Clothes is a Franklin Simon proposition pure and simple.

Men's Suits $25 to $55—Topcoats $25 to $45

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AGAINST an enemy who has neither respect for human liberty nor reverence for God, who makes war on defenceless mothers and butchers little children for a German holiday, who strikes down the aged and the infirm, the maimed and the sick, who makes a shambles of sleep and a slaughterhouse of prayer, who tramples under-foot the right of nations to live and exalts the harvest of the sword, who plunders in the name of defence and kills in the name of the Divinity, who blasphemes of victory one hour and whines like a cur for peace the next, who dispenses iron crosses for murder on the field of ten million crucifixions and chants a requiem of hate over Freedom's dead—against such an enemy there can be only two alternatives—either we must lay down The Price of Victory or We Must Lay Down Our Arms!

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War Credits

Congress votes the War Credits, but we must pay them.

What amount in the aggregate will be required this year?

From what sources will the money come?

What is my share?

We have tried to answer these questions in a pamphlet which we have just published.

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AMERICANS ACTIVE IN GREAT BATTLE

War Department Says Several Transport Sections Have Been Engaged.

SITUATION STILL UNCERTAIN

German Offensive Not Spent, but Still Far Short of Attaining Its Principal Objectives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In its weekly review of the war situation in Europe, the War Department tonight authorized the statement that a number of American transport sections had taken an active part in the great battle in Picardy, and that the American aviation service "is co-operating with the British."

The statement confirms press reports from France that American forces in France have also taken up a new position in the line and are occupying well-prepared intrenchments along the Meuse hills south of Verdun.

According to the War Department view as pictured in this weekly summary it was the purpose of the German high command in the great battle which has been in progress nearly three weeks to "achieve a decision in the field in the course of one great battle," but that the success of the plan involved making a clean break through the British line and driving a wedge into the Franco-British forces. It is observed that "the enemy is still far short of attaining his principal objectives." Although the stubbornness of the resistance with which the German advance was opposed and the severity of the casualties sustained by the enemy, according to the War Department, have compelled the Germans to draw more heavily than they had expected on their reserves, the War Department statement contains a warning that the German offensive has not spent itself, and that "the situation will continue uncertain for some time to come."

"At the opening of the third week of the German offensive," the statement says, "we find that the enemy is still far short of attaining his principal objectives. It is now evident that the German high command contemplated overwhelming the British at the outset, between the Oise and the Sensée, and driving a wedge into the Franco-British forces. The enemy fully expected to achieve a decision in the field in the course of one great battle.

"The success of this plan depended on being able to obtain a break-through of the British front and advance so rapidly that neither the French nor the British reserves could come up in time to close up the breach in the line and restore the order of battle.

"Evidence of prisoners tends to confirm that the enemy hoped to gain the line of the Somme by the evening of the first day of the offensive. As a matter of fact, it took the Germans ten days to cover the ground they expected to overrun within forty-eight hours. The stubbornness of British resistance and the severe casualties inflicted by them compelled the Germans to draw more heavily than they anticipated on their own reserves.

"The German high command is now throwing fresh forces into battle in an effort to secure some of its more limited objectives.

"Under the leadership of General Foch the allied military machine is functioning with precise smoothness, insuring greatest economy, harmony, and efficiency in the use of all of the forces now united in stemming the German assault. The morale of the allied troops remains high.

"The German offensive has not spent itself, and, owing to the determination displayed by the enemy to gain some sort of a success at no matter what cost, the situation will continue uncertain for some time to come.

"However, the general strategic and tactical position of the Allies is becoming more favorable.

"After a period of relative calm early in the week, during which the enemy was busy bringing up his heavy guns and repairing the wastage of battle by replacing tired units by fresh troops, another powerful attack was launched along the segment of the line now held by the French, stretching from the Amiens-Roye road to Grivesnes. The enemy was able to make slight headway, and crossed the Avre, opposite Moreuil, occupying Morisel. Fierce fighting continues, and hostile units have penetrated westward to within five miles of the main line of the Paris-Amiens Railway.

"Allied forces are massed to check the invaders in this area. The French have extended their lines northward, which will enable the British to secure greater depth of concentration.

"There has been relatively less activity north of the Somme, though the Germans have made a number of serious attempts to encircle Arras. All attacks in this sector have been beaten off by the British, and the important Arras defenses hold firm in spite of all the efforts made by the enemy to weaken the British line in this region.

"Allied aircraft have been particularly active throughout the week, not only in maintaining superiority in the air and keeping the skies clear of hostile craft, but more especially in bombing enemy dumps, convoys, trains, and railheads. British escadrilles did fine work in dispersing German units going into action with machine guns.

"A number of American transport sections have taken an active part in the battle, and the American aviation service is co-operating with the British.

"There was no unusual activity along other sectors in the west. An intensification of hostile bombardment in the vicinity of Passchendaele is noted.

"Our own forces engaged have been relatively busy. Under the cover of a heavy barrage, the enemy raided one of our outposts in the Woevre area, and the increase of artillery activity is noted in this sector.

"Our troop units have taken up a new position in the line and are occupying well-prepared intrenchments along the Meuse hills, south of Verdun.

"In the Italian theatre there has been an increase in hostile activity. Lively shelling took place along the Asiago Plateau. Italian batteries effectively broke up enemy parties in various areas.

"Reports continue to be received indicating that the enemy contemplates launching an offensive thrust. The Austrian armies, with the exception of a few units operating in the Ukraine or in the western area, are now in the Italian theatre. It is possible that the enemy will initiate an offensive along a broad front, including the entire northern sector from the upper reaches of the Piave to the Lake of Garda.

"The Secretary of War has concluded a visit to the Italian front."

IMPRESSED BY OUR TROOPS.

They Fight Like Victors, Says Poniatowski, in Polish Appeal.

BOSTON, April 7.—"If American soldiers keep on fighting the way I saw them fighting in France two months ago the Germans are as good as whipped," said Prince Stanislas Poniatowski of the Polish War Mission at a mass meeting here today. The meeting was arranged as a public welcome to the members of the mission, who are here to stimulate recruiting in the new "Polish army."

"We want to get our country back," said Prince Poniatowski. "We are going to get it back. When we do the American flag will float next to the Polish flag on the public buildings of Poland."

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge conveyed the State's greeting to the mission and Mayor Peters extended a welcome in behalf of the city.

STEP TO SAFEGUARD LABOR.

Prevention of Loss Sought in Curtailing Capital Issues.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—To minimize local unemployment as a result of curtailing building and capital expenditures, the Federal Reserve Board's Capital Issues Committee has arranged to consult with officials of the American Federation of Labor and the United States Employment Service before acting on any application for issues of securities, the approval or disapproval of which would seriously affect labor conditions.

This assurance was given by the committee after receiving scores of anxious inquiries from carpenters' and builders' unions concerning the policy to be pursued toward enterprises necessary to maintain employment. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation of Labor, and John B. Densmore, director of the Government's employment service, will act as the committee's unofficial advisers. If it appears necessary to prevent construction in certain cases and thereby throw men out of work, special efforts will be made to transfer them to other jobs.

The committee announced that in the week ended April 4 it disposed finally of twenty applications for the issuance of securities aggregating $17,339,000, of which $1,030,000 was disapproved. The issues given approval included $2,580,000 of refunding obligations and $13,706,000 for new issues. The last figure was compared with $96,736,000 new issues floated in the same period last year, before the Government sought to exercise even voluntarily regulation of capital issues.

CLUES POINT TO MURDER.

Rich Yachtsman Missing, and Arrest Expected Soon.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 7.—In the belief that James C. Vickers, a wealthy young realty operator, was murdered while aboard his sloop yacht several days ago and his body hidden somewhere in the woods near Bayside City, twelve miles from here, the Atlantic County authorities expect soon to make an arrest. They will not make known what information they have to back up their murder theory.

Vickers was aboard his yacht anchored off Somer's Point, near Bayside City, last Sunday and Monday, the authorities have learned. He has not been seen since Monday afternoon. The police and county authorities were asked to make an investigation of his disappearance.

Stop Invasion of Costa Rica.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, April 7.—It is reported that the revolutionists who attempted to invade Costa Rica at Villa Conception have been arrested by Panama authorities and that their leader, Villo, has disappeared. Other revolutionists are well supplied with arms and munitions and the Government is investigating the source of their supplies. It is reported that Nicaraguan residents in Costa Rica are being forcibly recruited. It is stated that President Federico A. Tinoco has 4,000 men under arms.

Coast Artillery Wins Sham Battle.

The First Battalion of the 9th Coast Artillery participated in a sham battle yesterday in Van Cortlandt Park and won it. The battalion carried with it a medical unit and a machine gun company armed with four Lewis guns. The battalion was commanded by Major Edward C. Delafield. Following the sham battle the battalion went through parade manoeuvres while several thousand persons looked on.

$740 for Print of Roosevelt.

CANON CITY, Col., April 7.—At a Red Cross auction here last night, at which people of all political parties and several nationalities participated in the bidding, a cheap color print of Theodore Roosevelt was sold for $740.

Arrested for Bank Robbery.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 7.—Thomas Frazier, charged with having robbed a San Francisco bank of more than $10,000, was arrested here late today by City Detective Bradley, who recognized the man from photographs. According to Bradley, Frazier admitted his identity and told where the major part of the money could be found. He had been stopping at a hotel here with his wife and two children.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN PRAISES FRENCH ARMY

Telegraphs Poincaré He Is More Confident Than Ever That Allies Will Win.

PARIS, April 7.—Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, in a message to President Poincaré, says that he is following with the deepest interest the battle now going on in France, and praises the valor and spirit of solidarity which the French Army has shown in the terrible struggle. He concludes:

"I am glad to assure you once more that after this test my confidence in the final triumph of the Allies is deeper than ever."

The President, replying to the Emperor, said: "The unshakable firmness with which the Allies are sustaining the enemy shock gives full confidence in the final success of our arms and in the complete realization of our common hopes."

BINGHAM CODICIL STANDS.

Tax on Flagler Millions Will Pay Off Kentucky's Debt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—There will be no contest of the codicil to the will of Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, in which she bequeathed to her husband, Judge Robert Worth Bingham of Louisville, $5,000,000. The State of Kentucky will also collect, without contest, between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 in inheritance tax, or enough to liquidate the State debt.

"This is on the authority of an attorney connected with the disposition of the estate, who lives in Louisville, but who refuses to be quoted by name. Whether there will be a contest by Judge Bingham of the will itself, which left the bulk of an estate approximating $60,000,000 to Mrs. Bingham's niece, Mrs. Louise Wise Lewis, is not known. It is not believed, however, by those familiar with the situation that he will institute any action of the kind.

GLASS IN ARMY SUPPLIES.

Fifty Made Ill, and Alien Aids of Chemists "Dealt With."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 7.—Proof of the presence of ground glass in nine different articles of food shipped to the Ninetieth Division Commissary at Camp Travis was announced tonight by Major Noel Gaines, in charge of the Military Police, 90th Division. Fifty members of officers' families and enlisted men were ill, he said.

Investigation of the presence of ground glass had been in progress, Major Gaines said, for several weeks. First efforts to locate it were futile, he declared, and reports from the laboratory at the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, that no glass was found in samples submitted led to investigation which developed that one Austrian, two Germans, and one Turk were among the chemists' assistants. These men, he said, had been "dealt with," and careful examination of food samples since that time had proved that glass was present.

WOMAN DOCTOR CUT OFF.

Dr. Sholly of Overseas Hospital Caught in Fighting Zone.

Through a cable message sent to the American Woman Suffrage Association from the Women's Overseas Hospital at Paris by Dr. Alice Gregory yesterday it was learned that Dr. Sholly, a member of the Overseas Hospital staff, had been caught in the zone of fighting during the offensive while she was on her way to get a new hospital ready for occupation.

The message said that Dr. Sholly, with twelve helpers, was at the front attending wounded. When she entered the military zone, it was said, she was cut off from communication with her headquarters in Paris, which for several days had been anxiously awaiting word from her.

BOYLAN BILL DOOMED.

Senator Brown Declares Opposition to Personal Tax Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader, came out tonight against the Boylan bill to tax personal property, and his stand undoubtedly means the death of the measure.

Senator Boylan's tax bill would impose a tax of $1.10 on each $100 of personal property wherever found. The proposal involves the enactment of another bill providing for a listing system in connection with the collection of the personal tax. This measure would make it necessary to file a statement of personal property of over $3,000 with local authorities. It is this provision that has met most serious objection from Senator Brown.

"The proposal in the Boylan bill to tax personal property in the City of New York involves the enactment of an innovation unknown to our taxing system—the listing system—and should not be adopted unless consistent with the welfare of the city and not inconsistent with the general scheme of State taxation," said Senator Brown tonight. "The bill has come in at the end of the session and the Legislature is unwilling to act without due consideration."

Senator Brown calls attention to the fact that the bill, which was introduced April 2 at the instance of City Controller Craig of New York, has been unanimously indorsed by the New York City Board of Estimate. A hearing has been set for the bill on Tuesday afternoon before the Committee on the Affairs of the City of New York.

SYRACUSE 'DRYS' JUBILANT.

Politicians Amazed When 40,000 Women Register for the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 7.—Forty thousand women registered during the two days for the special local option election to be held on April 16. This brings the city's voting population up to 76,600, and election officials are now puzzled as to how they will be able to provide for polling this number of votes.

Politicians were astounded today on learning that 40,000 women had registered. This is 15,000 above the best estimates made, and unless some hurried arrangements are made by redistricting the city's wards and providing several more polling places, it will be an impossibility to accommodate this number. Because of the brief time in which to prepare, there is talk of seeking a postponement of the election. Dry leaders are enthusiastic, declaring that the large registration of women voters assures a dry victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 7.—Political leaders of both parties are astonished and puzzled by the remarkable registration of women in this city who will vote on April 16. The oldest voter is Mrs. Margaret Parsons, 91 years of age, who walked to the polling place to register. More than 15,000 women have registered and the total male registration of the city is only 12,600. In one district if the election board voted two women a minute from the time polls opened at 6 o'clock in the morning till they closed at 8 o'clock at night all the voters enrolled in that district could not be accommodated.

WOMEN REGISTER 7 TO 1.

New Voters Show Greater Interest Than Men in Wet or Dry Election.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., April 7.—Complete returns of the first day's registration of voters in Middletown and Newburg given out today showed that seven times as many women as men registered to vote at the local option elections on April 16.

In Newburg 2,544 women registered and 843 men. In Middletown, of 2,919 voters registered, 2,800 were women. Both the wets and the drys made their hardest drive to get out the women on the opening day.

RUSSIANS CHARGE JAPAN IS INVADING

Continued from Page One.

Delegates to resist an armed invasion of Russia.

LONDON, April 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Moscow confirms the report recently published in the Petrograd papers that the Bolshevist Government has decided to remove its imperial family from Tobolsk to a town in the Ural Mountains. This action is to be taken because of the possibility of international complications in Siberia.

RUSSIAN FLEET ESCAPES FROM HELSINGFORS

Breaks Out of Ice-Bound Finnish Port and Heads for Kronstadt.

PETROGRAD, April 7, (Associated Press.)—Russian warships which had been anchored in the harbor of Helsingfors have left that Finnish port for Kronstadt, the fortress of Petrograd, according to an announcement made here today. The Finnish Council of Commissaries has gone to Viborg.

German troops are reported to be marching from the Aland Islands across the ice at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, in the direction of Abo, a seaport on the southern coast of Finland.

While the Council of National Commissaries does not intend to protest against the German landing of troops in Finland, it has notified the German Government that it takes exception to the violation by Germany of Article VI. of the Brest treaty, which guarantees the security of the Russian fleet and naval stores in Finnish waters, where the Germans have taken a large amount of booty.

MOSCOW, April 6, (Associated Press.)—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, in his protest to the Berlin Government against the landing of German troops in Finland, characterizes it as a violation of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

He cautions Germany against the further movement of German warships in the direction of Helsingfors and the seizure of Russian ports, saying that such acts may lead to sad consequences for both sides.

8,000 Reds Captured at Tammerfors.

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—A dispatch to the Dagens Nyheter from Vasa, Finland, reports that the Tammerfors Red Guards captured by the White Guards representing the Government aggregate 8,000. The Red Guard lost 2,000 men killed, of whom 1,800 were Russians. A woman's battalion participated in the fighting on the side of the Red Guards.

Bjorneborg is reported to be surrounded and its fall is expected shortly. With the White Guards at Toijola, to the south of Tammerfors, and the Germans at Karis, railway communication with Helsingfors is completely cut.

The White Guards are reported to have sent additional troops to the Karelin district, where sharp fighting is reported to be proceeding.

A dispatch from Petrograd on Friday last said that the arrival of the German fleet off the Finnish coast threatened the safety of the Russian fleet at Helsingfors, which, for lack of an icebreaker, had been unable to reach the naval base at Kronstadt, and that the fleet included two armored ships, a division of torpedo boats, and submarines.

RUSSIA PLANS LARGE CROPS.

Has Placed Large Order for Agricultural Machinery Here.

MOSCOW, April 7, (Associated Press.)—With the approaching of planting season the activities of the Department of Agriculture, as well as the Council of National Economy, are centred in supplying agricultural implements and seeds to the peasants. During the war the production of agricultural machinery fell 90 per cent. because the factories were engaged in munitions work. The enemy's occupation of Russian territories reduced the implement-producing factories from 910 to 650, and 400 have resumed their original production, but lack of metal has kept the other idle.

A large order for agricultural machinery, amounting to 260,000,000 rubles, has been placed by the Agricultural Department in Russia and the United States, and shipments already are arriving at Vladivostok. The implements are exchanged for seed, but the latter in many cases is being consumed by the hungry population, and the supply is fast being depleted.

Because of the lack of money the acreage is expected to increase as the army demobilizes. The growing unemployment in the cities also is releasing a great number of farm laborers.

FAMINE IN UKRAINE.

German Correspondent Tells of Total Lack of Expected Large Supplies.

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—A special representative sent to the Ukraine by the Cologne Gazette, in the first of a series of articles, warns his readers against expecting the great Ukrainian food supplies to relieve the situation in Germany tomorrow or the day after. The correspondent says:

"The country is completely disorganized. The rural population must first become reaccustomed to tilling the soil. Meanwhile an unprecedented dearth prevails in this rich country and the population of Kiev and other cities are suffering bitterly because of the lack of bread.

KIEV, April 6, (via Amsterdam, April 7.)—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, who has been in command of one of the German army groups operating on the Russian front, has arrived here to assume chief command of the German troops in the Ukraine.

MOSCOW, April 6, (Associated Press.)—A state of siege has been proclaimed at Kharkov, capital of the Province of Kharkov, 424 miles southwest of Moscow. German forces are approaching Kharkov.

A proclamation issued by the Bolshevist Government says the soldiers of the first revolutionary detachment at Orel are outlaws and are to be kept under arrest as traitors to the revolution on account of their dishonorable behavior.

LONDON, April 7.—A wireless dispatch received from Petrograd says that Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, replying to the German Government concerning the Bolsheviki's proposed peace negotiations with the Ukraine, said:

"The Government of the Russian Republic, being compelled to conclude a peace treaty with the Rada and the people's Ministers, having regard to the ultimatum of Feb. 2 and the Brest-Litovsk treaty, suggests the town of Smolensk as the place for the negotiations."

M. Tchitcherin pointed out that the Soviet Government was not warring against the Ukraine people's republic, and added that the struggle was between two sections of the Ukraine.

CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA.

Socialist Federated Republic Plan to be Explained by Lenine.

MOSCOW, April 6, (Associated Press.)—The Central Executive Committee of the Russian Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has drafted a Constitution for a Socialist Federated Republic.

At a forthcoming meeting of the committee Premier Lenine will deliver a speech explaining the proposed new governmental authority.

FEARS OUR HAND IN RUSSIA.

German Paper Says President's Policy Is Dictated by Bankers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 7.—The annexationist Kölinsche Volkszeitung, remarking that the Washington Government evinces extraordinary interest in Russia, asserts that America has pursued her own policy there since the revolution, regardless of the Allies, and that the White House recognized the Bolsheviki at once and has followed the revolution with sympathy.

The paper declares the President has reasons for this policy, and that behind the "hollow phrases" with which he is so liberal, there are material aims. Mr. Wilson, it goes on, is in close contact with big industrialists in America. The Morgan banking group supports these steps financially. Morgan is so closely connected with the American Government that it is hardly an exaggeration, it says, to state that the President would not dare pursue a policy which the Morgan group opposed.

But President Wilson fears more than anything German economic influence and competition. Americans managed to retain a fairly firm footing in Russia in spite of circumstances, as is attested by the Russian-American agreement by which America is to finance the building of railroads, &c.

America's policy with regard to Japan's intervention, the paper says, was not only in her own interest, but also in Russia's, and this had made a favorable impression in Russia. Wilson, it concludes, is also counting on Russia as a protection in the event of war with Japan in the future.

DISSOLVE POLISH LEGIONS.

Teutons, Fearing Treason, Intern the Soldiers in Hungary.

LONDON, April 7.—Several Polish Legions have been dissolved by the Teuton military authorities on account of wholesale treason in the ranks, according to advices received at Copenhagen from Poland, and forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Polish soldiers, it is added, have been interned in the interior of Hungary.

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** 'Phone Greeley 2626

Monday—A Most Remarkable Offering of

Women's Capes, Coats and Coatees

at $17.50, $23, $27.50, $33, $38

$27.50 $27.50

There is a cape, coatee and coat in this special offering for every occasion—motor, travel, afternoon and evening wear, at a price which by comparison will be found the lowest quoted anywhere for garments of the same superlative character.

The Styles Have Been Chosen Because of Their Marked Individuality

and may be had in Silvertone, Crystal Cloth, Duvet de Laine, Velour de Laine, Silk Faille, Taffeta, Charmeuse, Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey, and Covert Cloth in all fashionable colorings.

The models illustrated are developed in Fine Serge.

Fourth Floor.

An Exhibition of the New Binner Corsets

for Spring is now in progress in the Saks Corset Department. Miss Burleigh, expert fitter of Binner Corsets, will be pleased to give individual fittings free of charge, and to explain the many exclusive features of the Binner Corset.

Prices: $5 to $25

A Rare Opportunity Monday!

Women's Fashionable Skirts Special at $12.75

$12.75

Smart, well-tailored skirts in a splendid variety of the very newest models for street, dress and sports wear, featuring many exclusive treatments in pockets and belts. Tailored in

Wool Velour, Plain and Novelty Taffetas, Silk Poplin, Satin Baronet, and Washable Satin

The model *illustrated* is developed in fine quality Washable Satin, and may be had in Flesh Color or White. Waistbands 25 to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

A Special Offering on the Sixth Floor

Women's Riding Suits at $16.50

Coat and breeches tailored in this season's latest Paddock model. Made of Pure Natural Linen. Remarkable value.

Blue River Pearls

make their bow at Saks Today

Blue River Pearls are unbreakable, beautiful in lustre, and are more nearly like the deep sea pearl than any other artificial pearls obtainable at anything near their price. As a special initial offering we offer today:

15-inch Blue River Pearl Necklaces.....$2.50
18-inch Blue River Pearl Necklaces.....$3.25
24-inch Blue River Pearl Necklaces.....$4.50

Naturally Wavy Switches

are very difficult to obtain at last year's prices. For Monday and Tuesday we are able to offer a limited number of very fine naturally Wavy Switches, in all shades except Grey, very special

at $5 and $7.50

Jenny Has Produced a New Suit for Women

We Feature It Today

at $39.50

The clever lines of the charming suit illustrated reflect with unusual fidelity the chic and originality of this newest suit by Jenny. No reproduction of this latest addition to Spring fashions could be more authentic. At $39.50 it is indeed a most unusual value.

Man-Tailored in Poiret Twill, trimmed and bound with Braid. Lined with fancy Pussy Willow Taffeta. Sizes 34 to 44.

Smart Suits for Stout Figures Special at $45

These suits sound a new note in fashionable suits for stout women, for though tailored especially for women requiring sizes to 50½, they have all the charm and originality of the suits in slender sizes. Tailored in Serges, Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Worsted Checks. *Fourth Floor.*

New Foulard Silk Frocks For Women at $25 and $29.50

—Very smart, and modestly priced

$29.50 $25

The most individual of frocks for warm weather wear, fashioned of Silk Foulard—both serviceable and fashionable.

In pointed and side-tunic effects, with narrow skirts, and surplice waist with collar of Organdie or Georgette Crepe. Sizes 34 to 42.

Stunning Frocks of Silk Foulard

Combined with Georgette Crepe, in a good selection of the most wanted colors.

Prices $25 to $49.50

Man-Tailored Dresses for Women $25 to $69.50

Adaptations of the very newest models by foremost couturiers, displaying trig, tight-fitting sleeves and short shoulders. Tailored in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, and Serge, in Navy Blue, Tan and Black.

Beaded Bags

Only $29.50

Just Arrived—From Paris

The most exquisite Beaded Bags received from Paris in many, many months. The designs are in unique flower effects, set against Navy Blue, Purple, Taupe, Grey or Brown background. To be seen exclusively at Saks.

PLAN TO CONTROL INDUSTRY FOR WAR

Board Announces New System for Guiding Production and Distribution.

WILL CO-ORDINATE SUPPLIES

Newly Appointed Requirements Division a Directing Agency for All Departments.

CHAIRMAN BARUCH SUPREME

His Decision on Disputed Points Final—Special Commodity Sections Created.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Vested with dictatorial powers by President Wilson, the reorganized War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch is Chairman, has developed a program to place the resources and industries of the nation on a sound war basis, end the causes of delay and confusion and prepare the United States to do its full part in making good the words of the President, who, in his address at Baltimore last night, said that force and force alone must be employed to overthrow the present rulers of Germany.

An official statement was issued today outlining some of the steps which the board proposes to take in carrying out its plans. War needs are to be considered first when available supplies will not suffice for both the military and civilian requirements; so-called non-essential industries curtailed or converted in whole or in part into war industries, if the emergency demands, and all preparations made to supply the army and navy for a long conflict and on a scale heretofore not contemplated.

As a result of the powers conferred upon him, Mr. Baruch, who will be answerable only to the President and will have the co-operation of the Railroad and Fuel Administrations, will be in a position to decide not only the uses to which the resources of America shall be put, but to control largely the commercial activities of the world.

It shall be his duty to dictate, after consultation with the Army and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, and other governmental agencies and representatives of the allied countries, the distribution of raw materials and other commodities, including imports, the prices which shall be paid and the preference to be given in deliveries.

Military Needs Uppermost.

This power is extended even to the very necessaries, such as clothing, and especially to so-called luxuries. In all decisions affecting such matters Mr. Baruch will not only be an influence in the control of prices, but he is determined to see to it that the fighting forces are supplied with the best that the nation has to give and in quantities ample to meet all needs.

Surveys already have been started and industries instructed to give the Government a complete and comprehensive grasp of their resources, so that plans may be made as far in advance as possible to assure adequate shipping, ammunition, and equipment, and to make impossible a shortage no matter how long the war may continue. This information, which has been collected in the past by various departments, will now be handled solely by the War Industries Board, which will act as the arbiter for all.

In a general way the War Industries Board hopes thus to control the prices and distribution of all raw materials and finished products when they concern the war needs of the United States and its allies, as well as the civilian population. Persuasion will be used when voluntary agreements of a satisfactory nature can not be accomplished. Where persuasion fails, it is understood that the Director General of Railroads and the Fuel Administrator will be asked to refuse transportation and coal to the industry involved.

As a last resort, the power of commandeering the entire output of industries or plants might be resorted to when it could be shown that the President, through Mr. Baruch and the War Industries Board, had the power to so act to carry out the war program of the nation.

It will be one of the fundamental principles of the War Industries Board to protect the needs of the civilian population of the nation and, as far as possible, keep prices of necessary commodities of this kind under control. It is not believed that the war needs will encroach upon the needs of civilians to a point where there will be severe shortage, when the requirements of all are treated in a comprehensive manner.

Immediate attention is being given to rushing forward the shipbuilding and airplane programs, by arranging for rapid deliveries, the conversion of portions of certain plants now manufacturing luxuries, and the control and distribution of all necessary materials.

A Requirements Division.

Much of the detail of the program will be in the hands of a Requirements Division, to which all Governmental activities, as well as private plants, will report their needs. With this information in hand it will be one of the duties of the War Industries Board to readjust orders for materials to conform to the capacity of plants to manufacture and deliver rapidly, under preference orders.

If found necessary, the Government, under the direction of the War Industries Board, will take steps to develop additional factories, but developments in areas where there is severe transportation congestion will be discouraged. Aid will be given also to existing factories, to bring them up to increased demands made upon them. Where luxury industries or less essential industries are to be curtailed temporarily these steps will be taken after full consideration of the effect this will have upon the civilian population.

Speed in production will be considered of prime importance under the new régime, and each industry engaged in supplying commodities to meet war or civilian needs will be responsible to the chief of a section, under the War Industries Board, who will devote his entire time to this work. Mr. Baruch has given large authority to these division chiefs, subject only to his review, to take any steps considered necessary to speed up production. It is not, however, the plan of the board to interfere if a work is being well done. Neither will the power of price-fixing be employed to work a hardship on any industry.

It is the hope of the War Industries Board, however, that eventually the price of all vital materials and commodities will be regulated and stabilized on a basis which will be satisfactory to the Government and the industries. Working charts will be prepared which will show the condition of each industry, including detailed information as to supply and demand, and this will be always before the Government officials in charge.

What effect the new program will have upon neutral nations is a question. It will be the purpose of the board, it is understood, without working too severe a hardship upon the life of neutrals, to see first that the needs of the United States and its allies in the war are provided for.

While the powers to be conferred upon the President by the Overman bill will be of great assistance in carrying out the extensive plans of the board, it is believed by officials that the general war powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy would be sufficient under which to operate.

Here is the official statement outlining in a general way the plans and powers of the War Industries Board:

"In accordance with the directions of the President, as stated in his letter to the Chairman of the War Industries Board of March 4, 1918, a new plan of organization has been undertaken to meet the responsibility thus imposed. The general purpose of the plan is to prevent confusion and conflict in the ordering and delivery of supplies and to secure unification of the Government's policy in dealing with industrial problems. The essential change involved in the redistribution of functions now undertaken is the creation of a Requirements Division, which will serve as the central directing agency in the machinery of the War Industries Board, through which the policies of the Chairman are to be carried out.

"In the words of the President's letter, the Chairman of the War Industries Board 'should be constantly and scientifically informed of all contracts, purchases, and deliveries, in order that he may have always before him a schematized analysis of the progress of business in the several divisions of the Government in all departments.'

"The Requirements Division will be the agency to which this information will be furnished, and to which the supply divisions of the purchasing departments and the Allied Purchasing Commission will 'as far in advance as possible,' submit statements on their 'respective needs' for raw materials and finished products. The Requirements Division will in turn delegate the task of fulfilling these needs to the special commodity divisions of the War Industries Board, to the supply departments themselves, or to such other agencies as may be decided upon.

"The statements furnished the Requirements Division by the several supply divisions of the departments will include not only commodities in which a present or threatened shortage exists, but also those in which the supply is ample, and will include commodities required by one department only, as well as commodities required by several different departments.

"In the procurement of supplies in which no shortage exists and where no allocation seems necessary or desirable, the Requirements Division will so advise the department presenting the requirements, which will thereupon proceed with the purchase in pursuance of their established practices. That is, in pursuance of the President's directions, the War Industries Board will 'let alone what is being successfully done and will interfere as little as possible with the present normal processes of purchase and delivery in the several departments.' At the same time, having complete information as to the progress of the departments, furnished through the Requirements Division, the Chairman of the board will have at his disposal complete information to guide him in the determination of general industrial policy.

Systematic Allocation of Orders.

"Speaking generally, the requirements of both the American Government and the Allies can be met satisfactorily if orders and deliveries are given systematic allocation according to the relative urgency of the needs of the various departments demanding them. Shortage in materials is very frequently found on analysis to be not actual, but rather the result of badly planned distribution. With complete information at its disposal the Requirements Division, under the direction of the Chairman of the War Industries Board, will be in position, through several sections of the board, to 'guide and assist the departments' through proper allocation of materials, or at its discretion to leave particular tasks to the exclusive jurisdiction of the departments involved.

"To take charge of particular problems of supply there have been created special commodity sections, and whenever necessary to handle raw materials or finished products of which there is an actual or threatened shortage, or the price and production of which should be controlled for the protection of the United States Government, the Allies, or the civilian population, new sections will be created by the Chairman of the War Industries Board. Each of these sections will be charged with the responsibility of collecting from the several departments of the Government, from the manufacturers and producers, and from committees representing them, and especially from the War Service Committees created under the supervision of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and from any other reliable sources information concerning the production of the particular commodity with which the section is charged, this information to include available supplies, new sources of supply, methods to increase production, &c.

"It is the purpose of the Chairman of the War Industries Board to make each of the section heads the sole Government agency for dealing with the industry for which his section is responsible. For example, questionnaires have hitherto been sent out to the same industry from many different departments, often asking the same questions and causing needless confusion and needless effort to the business men in these industries. It is the purpose of the Chairman of the Board to centralize in each of these section heads all such tasks as the issuance of questionnaires and all other means of gathering information about the industries which each section head has in charge. Through these section heads, therefore, all data and information about particular industries will be focussed, and in their offices it will be at all times available to the several interested departments, to the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, to the priorities division of the board, and to any other agency that may be designated by the Chairman of the War Industries Board. It is hoped thus to do away with much of the confusion that has apparently existed in the minds of business men as to the agencies through which they are to deal in furnishing information to the Government.

"In accordance with the President's letter, therefore, the Chairman of the board hopes through the creation of the Requirements Division 'to anticipate the prospective needs of the several supply departments of the Government and their feasible adjustment to the industry of the country as far in advance as possible,' and 'to guide and assist wherever the need for guidance or assistance may be revealed.'

The Plan in Practice.

"In practice the general plan of action of the new organization is about as follows:

"The Requirements Division is composed of representatives of the various sections of the War Industries Board, including the Priorities Division; representatives of the army, the navy, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Food Administration, the Red Cross, the Railroad Administration, the Fuel Administration, and the Allied Purchasing Commission.

"Statements of 'prospective needs,' as mentioned above, will be presented to the Requirements Division as far in advance as possible by the member or members thereof representing the agency in which the requirements originate. The Requirements Division will then refer specific problems to the proper commodity sections of the War Industries Board for the consideration and solution of the problem of supplying them. On each commodity section there will be representatives of each of the supply departments of the Government interested in the commodity in question.

"The Chairman of the commodity section will study the problem referred to his section by the Requirements Division, and will procure from all available sources, including the supply departments, information and data which will be helpful in the allocation of these requirements. At meetings of the commodity section the allocation of materials or facilities to meet the requirements will be determined, and in this distribution the representatives of the various supply departments of the Government who are members of the section will have full share.

"If any member of the commodity section is dissatisfied with the decision he may, if he wishes, file a protest with the section head, and also with the head of his division or department. Then if, for example, he belongs to one of the supply departments, his chief may appeal for reconsideration to the War Industries Board, whose decision will be final, subject only to modification by agreement between the Chairman of the War Industries Board and the respective Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Chairman of the Shipping Board, whichever may be the one interested in the subject.

"In addition to dealing with problems referred to them by the Requirements Division, the commodity section will have certain definite functions. The first will be the collection of information regarding industrial conditions already mentioned. Further, in pursuance of the President's directions to the Chairman of the War Industries Board, they will consider from time to time the extent of the existing sources of production, the creation of new facilities, the disclosure, and, if necessary, the opening up of additional sources of supply, and the conversion of existing facilities to new ones.

"Each commodity section will consider market conditions pertaining to the materials or commodities over which it has jurisdiction and will, where deemed advisable, recommend purchase plans to the several purchasing departments. In cases where it becomes necessary to control an industry in whole or in part by means of allotments, the appropriate section will determine the allotments of materials, commodities and facilities to the several departments of this Government and to its allies, and also the extent to which manufacturers and others, whether serving the civilian population or engaged in the manufacture of war supplies, shall be engaged.

Priority Ratings.

"When a commodity section comes to make its full report on the allocation of any specific requirements, the chief of such section will notify a member of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, to be designated for such purpose by the Priorities Division, who will, with the section chief and the member, consider and tentatively determine the priority rating which such requirements will take when orders therefor will have been placed. Such tentative rating will be observed by the Priorities Committee in connection with all applications for priority on orders coverng such requirements, unless the Priorities Committee should (because of conditions changing in the time intervening between the time of the fixing of the tentative rating and the application for priorities, or other good cause) conclude such rating to be improper; in which event the section chief and each member of the section fixing the tentative rating will be notified and have an opportunity to be heard before such rating will be changed. In the event a change is made, the section chief or any member may appeal from such decision in the manner prescribed by that portion of the organization plan of the War Industries Board governing priorities.

"It will be no part of the task of the War Industries Board to make inspection of products for which orders have been placed, to keep in touch with production or follow up delays, which duties devolve upon the several Governmental departments. Each department, however, will promptly and fully advise the Requirements Division whenever serious delays in deliveries or shortages in requirements occur, or are threatened.

"The representatives of the Fuel Administration, the Food Administration and the American Red Cross will attend meetings of the Requirements Division whenever they are prepared to present plans or projects under consideration the consumption of which will require materials, supplies, facilities, electrical power, fuel or transportation affecting the industries of the United States."

PERSHING COMMENDS CREW OF WOONSOCKET

Set Brilliant Example in Unloading Cargo at American Base Port in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—General Pershing has cabled to the War Department in high praise of the crew of the steamship Woonsocket for the exceptionally fine service rendered in unloading its military cargo at an American base port in France.

The War Department tonight authorized the publication of the following portion of the cablegram from General Pershing:

"While in port here the crew of the S. S. Woonsocket rendered exceptional service in getting cargo ashore and, at the same time, making repairs to the hull. This voluntary action on the part of the crew saved a delay which might have amounted to a week, and also saved an expense of several thousand dollars. All officers who have knowledge of this matter have recommended that such recognition as may be possible be extended to the crew in form of bonus or special privileges. Recommend that the extraordinary amount of work and efficiency shown by this crew should if possible be made known generally in such a way as to secure emulation."

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, as Director of Storage and Traffic, transmitted the report of General Pershing to the Commanding General of an Atlantic port of embarkation with the following comment:

"It is directed that, upon the return of the S. S. Woonsocket, you express to the master and crew of that vessel the appreciation of the Department for the voluntary services rendered and grant them such special privileges as under the law and regulations can be granted in the premises.

"Their attitude in assisting in the unloading of the vessel and doing everything possible to expedite its departure from port is commendable and establishes an example which it is hoped that all other crews in the Army Transport Service will follow.

"This office regrets that a more substantial means of rewarding services of this kind is not available."

REFUSES TO PARDON BOLO.

Poincare Rejects Convicted Traitor's Counsel's Plea for Mercy.

LONDON, April 7.—President Poincaré has refused to pardon Bolo Pacha, convicted of treason, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris.

PARIS, April 7.—President Poincaré today received Albert Salles, counsel for Bolo Pacha, who recently was convicted of treason and sentenced to death. The attorney presented a plea for clemency for his client. This is Bolo Pacha's last hope. It is expected that President Poincaré will give a decision promptly, and if it is adverse to granting clemency the date for the execution will be set immediately. It is contrary to custom to publish the decision reached by the Chief Executive.

Bolo Pacha might attempt to prolong his life in the event of an adverse decision by asking to be heard as a witness at the trials of Senator Humbert and ex-Premier Caillaux. In case he takes this step Captain Bouchardon, examining magistrate at the Paris military court, will decide whether Bolo's testimony is necessary.

LOST AND FOUND
advertisements will be found on Page 23.

This is one of several advertisements contributed by
TETLEY TEA COMPANY

EVERY DAY
you are doing something new. Today, if you don't already own a Guaranteed Mortgage, buy one. It's a valuable experience—finding a first-class 5% investment security.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
823 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1364 B'way, Bkn.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

QUARREL COSTS FOUR LIVES

Missouri Man Kills Wife, Her Parents, and Himself.

MEXICO, Mo., April 7.—Derbey S. Adkins, 23 years old, today shot and killed his father-in-law, Nolan McGowan; his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruby McGowan, and his wife, Mrs. Gladys Adkins, 17 years old. He then shot himself, dying instantly. The shooting occurred on a farm ten miles south of here, and is said to have followed a family quarrel.

Adkins had been separated from his wife. Last night he left his home here and shortly after daylight appeared at the home of his father-in-law, where his wife and five-months-old baby were living. The shooting followed immediately. A shotgun was the weapon employed.

J. E. Wollery, an employee on the McGowan farm, told authorities tonight that he had witnessed the killing of Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, and that for two hours he parleyed with Adkins in an effort to dissuade him from killing Mrs. Adkins.

"I heard shouts from the barn," Wollery told the police, "and when I ran into the building I saw McGowan on his knees before Adkins, begging for his life. Mrs. McGowan was begging Adkins not to kill her husband, offering him anything he wanted if he would let his father-in-law go. Adkins's answer was to fire both barrels of his shotgun at his mother-in-law, killing her. He then shot McGowan.

"I attempted to interfere, but he threatened me with the gun. We both went into the house and for two hours I tried to persuade him not to kill Mrs. Adkins, who had hidden under a bed. Finally I went for help and when I returned Mrs. Adkins had been killed and Adkins had shot himself."

A note found pinned on Adkins's coat told of his intention to commit the crime.

Two small sisters of Mrs. Adkins, who were hiding with her beneath the bed, were unharmed.

WILL DRAFT BRITONS OF 50.

Lloyd George's Bill Will Make Them Liable to Military Service.

LONDON, Monday, April 8.—Every man under 51 years of age will be liable to military service under the new manpower bill which Premier Lloyd George intends to introduce in the House of Commons on Tuesday, says The Daily Mail. The principle that Irishmen are liable to military service will be affirmed, but, it is added, the administrative application of the act to Ireland will be left to a later date.

The Daily Mail's Irish correspondent understands that a Government bill for dealing with the Irish problem has virtually been completed, and that "It will coincide largely with what may be called the moderate section of opinion."

GREETS JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Chief Rabbi Hertz Entertains American Volunteers in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—In connection with the anniversary of America's entry into the war, Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Hertz entertained this afternoon the first contingent of American volunteers who have come over to join the Jewish battalion which, it is believed, will fight in Palestine.

The Chief Rabbi briefly addressed the men. Prominent representatives of the community and officers of the battalion were present.

Style That Stays Put

¶ Many a book has been bought because of its attractive binding, whereas it is really that which lays between the covers that constitutes the real book. The same with clothing. It's what you do not see in a suit that counts most. An iron and a little elbow grease will put curves into the poorest of clothing—but such "styling" will not "stay put."

¶ Saks suits for men have a permanency of line before ever an iron touches them. Their inimitable lines are the result of skilful handling of shears and needle. The iron is only an afterthought as far as Saks clothes are concerned. Tailoring—*and tailoring alone*—has long made Saks productions the choice of New York's best dressed men.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made
—Merchant Tailored for Service.
Human Hands Have Produced None Better.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

concrete barges
lighters and car-floats
For 15 years we've concentrated on concrete dams and hydro-electric constructions. We *know how* to design correctly, build properly, and deliver promptly any concrete-in-water construction.
Save your barge maintenance and depreciation charges by building them of leak-proof, rat-proof, concrete instead of wood or steel. Put your problems up to men who have not learned over night. Send for information.
Ambursen Construction Company 61 Broadway
"Builders of over 100 reinforced concrete dams"
Buy Liberty Bonds

PINS CROSS ON MENOCAL.

French Decoration Conferred on Cuban President at His Palace.

HAVANA, April 7.—In the Red Room of the Presidential palace today the French Minister to Cuba bestowed upon President Menocal, in the name of President Poincaré, the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor, signalizing the first anniversary of Cuba's entry into the world war on the side of the Allies.

President Menocal, who has been authorized by a vote of the Senate to wear the insignia, was visibly moved by the Minister's expression of France's friendship and appreciation of Cuba's aid in the struggle for right and liberty against the German invader. He accepted the distinction in a speech, in which he declared that Cuba had entered the war to aid in the restoration of faith in treaties, the inviolability of the seas and freedom of neutral commerce, "which the nations with which we are at war have so unjustly failed to recognize."

The ceremony was witnessed by an audience restricted to high Government officials, diplomats, members of Congress, army officials and members of the Legion of Honor.

WAR INCREASING VICE.

Probation Board Notes Growth of Delinquency Among the Young.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—War has increased delinquency among young girls, according to the annual report of the Probation Commission for 1917 to be submitted to the Legislature tomorrow. The commission points out the need for extended supervision of amusements, the prevention of the promiscuous meeting of young girls and soldiers who are strangers to them.

During the statistical year ending June 30, 1917, a total of 21,847 persons were placed on probation by courts of the State, an increase of 13 per cent. over 1916. While a total of 6,820 children under 16 were dealt with on probation during the year, more than twice as many adults were so dealt with, the report states. Of all the cases placed on probation 76 per cent. completed it with improvement; 13 per cent. returned to court for sentence, and only 5 per cent. were lost from oversight.

The commission recommends the employment of efficient, salaried probation officers, men and women, appointed under civil service in every city and county of the State.

Mexico Barred Cotton Expert.

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—With regard to the shortage of the cotton supply in Spain, strenuous efforts were made here recently by a representative of the Spanish Government to procure a shipment of cotton, but the Mexican Government refused to permit the export of cotton on account of lacal necessities. Virtually all the cotton mills here are working, except those that have been shut down on account of strikes.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Flying Strong On The Wings Of Spring
Three good hats—each representative of a line which gives the maximum of style and service at its price. Each line made specially for us, of good quality fur felt by good hatters.

The Field Club $4.89

The "Lansdowne" at $3.74

The R. H. Macy & Co's Special $2.74

Flat and semi-curled brims predominate in various shades of gray, brown, tan and smoke.
Make your selection now while the assortment is complete in color, style, and size range.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Khaki Suit Cases at $5.94
For the man in Khaki—for the nurse, and for the drafted man who is hurriedly called. Covered with Khaki Cloth, has reinforced sewn-on leather covers, side hasp lock, two short leather straps stitched on, flat leather handle, fitted with adjustable holder for necessary toilet articles. Size 26x12x7 inches.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Graflex Cameras For Graduate Amateurs
The Camera Enthusiast who has passed beyond the beginner's stage will welcome the results of Graflex Photography. It means speed photography—clear detail—quick acting lens and shutter working up to 1-1000th part of a second—with results that are sure to please.
Our Graflex Cameras are fitted with Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses—which have not increased in price as the other speed lenses have.

Graflex Cameras

	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3¼x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back.	138.00	102.25

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

A Help To Commuters

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at our Order Booth, either at the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

Lord & Taylor
38th St. FIFTH AVENUE 39th St.

Women's Cotton Dresses
Another large shipment—ready today—received just in time to augment our advance sale of Cotton Dresses which was so largely attended last week.
New Models in Novelty Voiles, Foulard Voiles, White Voiles and Ginghams.

300 Cotton Dresses at.....$5.50
250 Cotton Dresses at.....$6.50
200 Cotton Dresses at.....$8.50
Others up to $15.00
Third Floor.

Arranged for Today
A Display
Of the Smartest New
Trimmed Hats
$5.95, $7.50, $10.00
At these prices the best Millinery values that it is possible to offer. For style and quality are absolutely right, and the workmanship, even of the least expensive Hats, warrants their satisfactory wear.
Dress and Semi-Dress Hats
Tailored and Sport Hats
revealing the Mode's latest authoritative expressions, and demonstrating how through specialization, our popular priced Millinery may be given distinctiveness.
The Collection Features Particularly—Hats Suited to the Requirements of the Woman Who Goes to Business.
Fourth Floor.

Plain—Practical—Pretty
Morning Dresses
Featuring Four New Models At Special Prices
Crisp, easily laundered Dresses, for household wear. Cut on correct new lines, perfectly proportioned and made with that attention to finish and detail that make Dresses of this type thoroughly desirable.
Dresses at $2.25
Check Percale in blue and white or pink and white; a model with surplice bodice, revers and white collar, ruffled prettily. Shirred Skirt with panel front, and large pockets.
Dresses at $2.75
Blue Chambray in a simple belted model with white collar and cuffs, scalloped and dot embroidered.
Also Fancy Striped Percale Dresses, with button trimmed belt and pockets, large white collar; tailored revers and turn back cuffs.
Dresses at $3.95
Striped Tissue in model with paneled skirt and bodice; belt and large pockets, white collar, embroidered edged.

Bungalow Aprons
Very Special 98c
A Dress model cut on generous lines with large pockets, broad belt, sleeve caps and large collar.
Second Floor.

New Negligees
At Prices Especially Attractive from the Viewpoint of Economy
Simple but charming Negligees in fabrics that, while dainty, are also durable. Models that make for restful comfort.
Challie Negligees—$5.95
Plain colored Challies in Empire models, with shirred skirt and quaint bodice; large cape collar, revers and cuffs are of Voile. Valenciennes lace edged.
Crepe de Chine Negligees—$7.95
A graceful robe model, with deep flounce at foot, tasseled sleeves and wide collar, and trimmed with creamy Alencon lace.
A Slip-on Negligee—$8.75
Crepe de Chine of supreme quality, in a classic model with long pointed sleeves, fronts caught with corded ornaments and tie girdle.
Coatee Negligee—$12.75
Over an Empire Slip-on Crepe de Chine is a dainty little Coatee of Chiffon Cloth, with pleated frills and soft knotted ribbons. In lovely light colors.
Second Floor.

GEN. PERSHING SENDS LIBERTY LOAN PLEA

"Every Dollar Subscribed Is a Dollar Invested in American Manhood."

LANE ALSO MAKES APPEAL

No Official Reports on Totals in Washington—More Winners of Honor Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In a cablegram received by Secretary McAdoo today, General Pershing urged a large subscription to the Liberty Loan as an expression of confidence to the American soldiers at the front.

"Every dollar subscribed to the Liberty Loan is a dollar invested in American manhood," the General cabled. "Every dollar subscribed as the result of self-denial means partnership in the hardships and risks of our men in the trenches. Every dollar subscribed will confirm the determination of our people at home to stand by its army to a victorious end. An overwhelming subscription to the Third Liberty Loan will be a patriotic expression of confidence in our ability as a nation to maintain all that we hold dear in civilization."

Secretary Lane today issued this statement:

"The year of war has crystallized the spirit of our people. We know why we are fighting and to what end. From a standing start, we have in one year made progress at which we should not be discouraged. The principles and habits of life of a democracy do not lend themselves to advance preparation to withstanding the military onslaughts of an autocratic Government that has had but one supreme end in view for nearly half a century—the subjugation of mankind. However, we have done well, we are getting now into our stride, and can reasonably hope to do still better in the future. The purchase of Liberty bonds is the one effective way in which most of us can fight."

This telegram came to Secretary McAdoo from Harry Lauder:

"May victory to the allied cause come as swiftly as the wonderful patriotic response to the Third Liberty Loan from the North, South, East, and West. I have seen the glorious United States bubbling over with the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism. Truly a wonderful country and a wonderful people. All my leisure time is at your command."

8,000 Speakers at Work.

Initial reports from every part of the country show that the publicity campaign begun on Saturday far outstripped any previous Liberty Loan efforts. The country is pastered with posters and other outdoor advertising material, and the War Loan organization says that the newspapers and all other channels of publicity are co-operating wonderfully. Eight thousand Liberty Loan speakers are working directly or indirectly under the Speakers' Bureau in Washington.

Tomorrow the largest force of salesmen ever assembled to further a single enterprise in the history of the country will begin the first real day's selling of Liberty Loan bonds. It is asserted the selling machinery is so efficient that every individual in the United States will receive an opportunity to subscribe, not once but many times over, before the campaign finally closes on May 4. The slogan "Organize down to the individual" has been applied in virtually every county in the nation.

Secretary McAdoo returned to Washington today from Philadelphia, where he opened the campaign yesterday. Tomorrow he will start on his four weeks' swing around the country. His first Southern speech will be delivered in Richmond, Va., tomorrow. He will speak at Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday; Columbia, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., Wednesday; Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday; Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., Friday, and New Orleans, Saturday.

No official reports on the total subscriptions obtained yesterday have been received by the Treasury Department, although scattering returns indicate they were encouraging. Treasury Department officials are not attempting to estimate whether the minimum subscription sought, $3,000,000,000, will be obtained by the end of the drive or before it. On the face of the scattered returns no sound predictions of any kind can be made.

Winners of Honor Flags.

Several additional communities telegraphed today that they had obtained or exceeded their quotas, thus winning the right to fly the Honor Flag. Included in those reporting were the following:

Arkansas—St. Francis County.
California—Kern County, Napa County.
Colorado—Lincoln County.
Georgia—Metcalfe, Worth County.
Indiana—Brown County, Vincennes, Knox County.
Iowa—Clay County, Belmond.
Louisiana—Concordia Parish, Jennings.
Michigan—Marcellus, Isabella County.
Mississippi—Bolivar County.
Missouri—Morehouse, Wellsville, East Prairie, Monroe Township, Nodaway County.
New Jersey—Florence.
North Carolina—Roanoke.
Ohio—Spencer, Ironton.
Oregon—Mosier.
Pennsylvania—Beaver Falls.
South Carolina—Eutawville.
South Dakota—Edmunds County.
Tennessee—Milan.
Texas—Falfurrias, Wilbarger County.
Wisconsin—Outagamie County.

McADOO IN TRAVELING OFFICE.

Car 302 Now Headquarters of Roads' Director General.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The main headquarters of the Government Railroad Administration for the next few weeks will be car 302, traveling over thousands of miles of main tracks and shunting from siding to siding.

It is the office car of Director General McAdoo, who, while touring the country as Secretary of the Treasury, speaking on behalf of the Third Liberty Loan, will continue active supervision over railway operation. Arrangements have been made to use railroad telegraph wires to keep Mr. McAdoo in constant long-distance touch with general headquarters in Washington.

Car 302 is fitted up as an office, with desks, typewriter stands, and a dictaphone. Inside, Mr. McAdoo will be railways manager; on the platform outside, speaking for the loan, he will be Secretary of the Treasury.

PUSH CAMPAIGN IN CHURCHES.

New England Clergymen Exhort Congregations to Buy Bonds.

BOSTON, April 7.—The campaign to obtain New England's Third Liberty Loan quota of $250,000,000 was carried into the churches today. From virtually every altar and pulpit, clergymen urged their congregations to buy bonds.

After the strenuous opening of the drive yesterday officials at the New England campaign headquarters today enjoyed a day of rest in preparation for a renewal of work tomorrow. With twenty-two cities and towns in this Federal district already "over the top," and with subscriptions for the first day conservatively estimated at more than $12,000,000, campaign officials were confident of ultimate success in raising the quota.

The program of publicity for the loan in this district surpasses anything accomplished in either of the two previous drives. More than 12,000,000 posters and pamphlets, cards and leaflets have been distributed to the 2,000 committees. More than 500,000 of the red, white, and blue target posters carrying the slogan "Buy a Liberty Bond," have been circulated. Of the stamps to go out on letters and parcel post packages, 1,862,000 have been prepared for distribution. More than a million copies of the primer of the new loan and a similar number of copies of the leaflet "Isn't America Good Enough for You?" have been sent out.

Every milk dealer in New England will have caps enough to put on each bottle of milk for seven days during the campaign. The caps bear the red, white, and blue bullseye with the appeal to buy a bond. A million red, white, and blue Liberty Loan bonds for wrapping shirts have been distributed among laundrymen. Dashboard posters urging New Englanders to buy a bond will decorate 100,000 street cars until the campaign ends on May 4.

More than 150 Jewish Liberty Loan workers from all parts of New England held a mass meeting here today and made plans for carrying the campaign into each Jewish home. The meeting was addressed by Senator Townsend of Michigan.

LOST AND FOUND advertisements will be found on Page 23.

Form on Which to Subscribe for Liberty Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.—Form No. 1 & C 2
LOANS AND CURRENCY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOUR AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF 1928.
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

APPLICATION FOR BONDS.

Dated .....

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

The undersigned hereby applies for $..... par amount of United States Four-and-One-Quarter Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1928, and agrees to pay par for all bonds allotted on this application and accrued interest from May 9, 1918, on any deferred installments, in accordance with the terms of Treasury Department Circular No. 111 of April, 1918. The sum of $..... is inclosed herewith.

Signature of subscriber in full.....

Address: Number and street.....

City or town.....

County ..... State .....

NOTE 1.—This application should be transmitted through the subscriber's bank, trust company, or other agency acting on his behalf, or it may be filed direct with the Federal Reserve Bank of his district or the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. It must reach some incorporated bank or trust company in the United States (not including outlying territories and possessions), or a Federal Reserve Bank, or the Treasury Department, on or before the close of business May 4, 1918.

NOTE 2.—Applications must be accompanied by payment of five per cent. of the amount of bonds applied for or by payment in full.

NOTE 3.—*In case payment in full is made herewith*: Coupon bonds as described in the circular, dated and bearing interest from May 9, 1918, will be delivered to the above address, unless other instructions are given in writing. Upon any application for an amount of bonds in excess of $10,000 delivery will not be made before May 9, 1918. In making deliveries before May 9 on applications for $10,000 or less bonds the right is reserved to deliver bonds of the largest denominations, not exceeding $1,000, contained in the amount applied for. Indicate below the denominations of the bonds desired. If registered bonds are desired, fill out the form given below, in which case registered bonds, dated and bearing interest from May 9, 1918, will be mailed as promptly as possible to the address given below.

Check (X) denomination of bonds desired, if subscription is paid in full.

$50	☐	
$100	☐	
$500	☐	
$1,000	☐	
$5,000	☐	
$10,000	☐	
$50,000	☐	(Registered only.)
$100,000	☐	(Registered only.)

FOLLOWING FORM TO BE FILLED OUT ONLY IN CASE REGISTERED BONDS ARE DESIRED AND SUBSCRIPTION IS FULLY PAID.

Register the bonds covered by above full-paid subscription in name of:

..... (Mr. Mrs. Miss) (First Name in Full.) (Initial.) (Last Name.)

Address: Number and street.....

City or town.....

County ..... State .....

202

Liberty Ball Reaches Batavia.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 7.—The Liberty Ball and the Liberty Coach, traveling across the State to arouse interest in the Liberty Loan Campaign, arrived here today. Boy Scouts and bands escorted the ball from East Pembroke to Batavia. Frank B. Lyon, former Deputy State Highway Commissioner, who is in charge of the Liberty Coach tour, spoke on the loan in several local churches tonight.

Airplane Drops Loan Literature.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The big Caproni Italian military airplane, piloted by Captains Resnati and D'Annunzio of the Italian Flying Corps, came to Washington from Mineola, L. I., today, "bombing" New York City, Princeton, N. J.; Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the way with Liberty Loan literature. The officers will remain here a week to aid in the loan campaign.

EXTOLS NAVY'S FINE SPIRIT.

Daniels Tells Men's Query After Long, Severe Sea Trip.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—"Where shall we go from here?"

"This message from the boys of our navy to Admiral Sims," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an address at Emery Auditorium here this afternoon, "was delivered by officers and men immediately upon their return from a long grueling trip at sea in search of submarines, where there is neither sleep nor rest for days on end, and where the strain on minds, muscles, and nerves is almost unbearable.

"Not a word of complaint from these men. Not a word of criticism from our boys, knee-deep in the mud of the trenches in France. The strong, brave, unconquerable voice of the American Army and Navy today is: 'Where shall we go from here?'"

The Secretary asked his audience to subscribe freely to the Third Liberty Loan. He declared that the "sixth of April," the opening day of the Third Liberty Loan drive, would go down in history with the "Fourth of July" as the greatest two American holidays, and both consecrated to the cause of liberty.

Mr. Daniels left tonight for Detroit.

PLEDGE LABOR FOR SHIPS.

Hog Island Workers Addressed by Senator Williams and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 7.—The workmen at Hog Island pledged their all to the building of ships in a great "Liberty Day" celebration in the shipyard today. With them in their pledge were their wives, daughters, mothers, and sweethearts admitted to the yard today for the first time to commemorate the close of America's first year of war on Germany.

Senator John Sharp Williams, who has two sons in France, aroused them to patriotic enthusiasm when he declared that if the Prussians crushed France and Italy, the two great English-speaking nations would fight on and whip the Germans if it took twenty years.

Admiral Bowles also made a short address.

"Any man who takes part in building ships," said the Admiral, "is taking the part that a man should be proud of."

Walter Goodenough, General Manager of the plant, opened the meeting at the Administration Building by reading a message from Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board calling to the men to work harder. Mr. Goodenough appealed to the women relatives of the Hog Island workers.

"Don't forget the grimness of the war we are in," he said. "Help your men who are taking part in this great project. Don't let them waste their energy or their money. Their money is needed for Liberty loans; their energy to the full is needed at 100 per cent. efficiency to help build the ships our boys need in France. You women must help. It is your part to help the men do their part well."

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, the New York clergyman who left his pulpit to help get the men together in the shipping yards, and is now touring the country as head of the National Service Section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, called upon the men to pledge their all in the shipbuilding program. He read a message from Chairman Hurley, in which Mr. Hurley asked them to take it as a personal task.

"Doing your bit is too small; do your all," read Mr. Hurley's appeal.

Admiral Bowles told the men he had such confidence in them and in the yard that he had just recently added sixty ships to the number they were to build within the next year.

ORDER HIGH SPEED IN BOND CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page One.

panied by Red Cross ambulances; from Sixty-second Street and Broadway to 110th Street and return; to Ninety-sixth Street, where a rally will be held.

The 7th Infantry from Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue; to Fifth Avenue; to 110th Street; to Lexington Avenue; to 116th Street; to Seventh Avenue; to 125th Street, where it will meet the 1st Field Artillery with armored tanks.

The 15th Infantry from 136th Street and Seventh Avenue; to 129th Street; to Lenox Avenue; to 140th Street; to Seventh Avenue; to 136th Street, where it will meet Squadron A.

The 22d Engineers from 168th Street and Broadway; to St. Nicholas Avenue; to 181st Street, where a rally will be held.

The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee expects to have twenty elephants and ten camels, belonging to the Barnum & Bailey Circus parade Fifth Avenue on Wednesday. These animals will carry signs saying "Buy Liberty Bonds." The pageant is to start at 10 o'clock from Madison Square and will proceed through Twenty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, and then north to Fifty-seventh Street. From there the line of route will be through Fifty-seventh Street to Madison Avenue and down the avenue to the Garden.

Lieutenant Joseph C. Stehlin, the youngest American member of the French Escadrille, who killed three German aviators at a height of 17,000 feet, will pilot a Liberty Loan airplane over the State of New York and throw down thousands of pieces of Liberty Loan literature. He will leave this city on Thursday for his twenty-day flight, and he expects to make stops at thirty-five of the chief cities of the State, give exhibitions of his machine, and make addresses. According to present plans Mr. Stehlin will arrive in Yonkers, Newburg and Poughkeepsie on Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. It was announced last night that in order to demonstrate his daring, Lieutenant Stehlin would upon his return trip bring his machine to the ground at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

A Mothers' Service Flag Parade, the route of which will be announced later, has been arranged by the committee for Saturday, April 27, starting at 1 P. M. Mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of soldiers and sailors are invited to march in this parade with their service flags. Women will be appealed to by their clergy to participate in the parade. A meeting of clergymen of all denominations will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 in Aeolian Hall, where further details will be arranged.

President Menocal of the Republic of Cuba has sent this cable dispatch to Victor Hugo Barranco, special agent of the Cuban Government, in regard to the appointment of a Latin American Liberty Loan Committee:

The organization of this campaign, coming as it does at a peculiarly significant phase of the battle that is being waged for the liberties of the world, marks the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war. It is but meet that the sister democracies of America lend their aid to raise the sinews with which to prosecute vigorously the struggle that can only end with the full vindication of the principles which form the basis of our own independence. Please convey to other members of the committee my cordial greetings and sincere good wishes for the success of their efforts.

Dr. Gerardo Echeverria is Chairman of the Latin American Committee, the membership of which represents every republic in Central America, the West Indies, and South America. The chief aim of the committee is to raise subscriptions to the Liberty Loan among the Spanish-speaking people of this city, who are said to number about 60,000.

Activity on the East Side.

The east side is actively engaged in the work of rolling up subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. The business men there are so enthusiastic that a number of them have offered prizes to canvassers. The United Hebrew Trades, which is actively co-operating with the Liberty Loan Committee, has distributed an immense amount of literature printed in Yiddish. It was announced last night that the Capmakers' Union has pledged itself to purchase $10,000 of bonds, and that every one of the 350 members of the Retail Cloth Salesmen's Association had promised to buy at least a $50 bond.

The Executive Council of the Jewish Workers' Committees of the Labor Bureau, which is conducting an active campaign among its members, is headed by Max Pines, United Hebrew Trades, Chairman, and M. Feinstone, United Hebrew Trades, Secretary.

The Jewish actors and managers are to take part in making the loan a success on the east side. They will organize at a midnight supper to be held on Wednesday at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue.

Several hundred members of the Hungarian Society of New York celebrated the anniversary of the entrance of the United States in the war yesterday by pledging themselves to subscribe to $10,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Captain A. P. Simmonds of the United States Army, who is detailed to propaganda work for the Liberty Loan, emphasized the urgent need of supporting the Government with "many and money power" in the present crisis, and appealed to all the members present to lend their efforts to the cause in every way possible.

The society in a resolution renewed the pledge of loyalty and unswerving devotion to the United States, which it gave when the nation declared war against the German Government. It offered its aid in behalf of the third Liberty Loan and all other efforts the country may make and emphasized its eagerness to stand behind the Government and the men at the front.

From the funds of the society $10,000 was subscribed for the present loan, a like amount having been subscribed for the second Liberty Loan. The society also decided to present a fully equipped ambulance to the Government.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Eastern District Turn Verein, Bushwick and Gates Avenues, Charles Saenger announced yesterday afternoon that the organization would raise $25,000 among its members, practically all of whom are Americans of German origin. In a few hours $18,000 was subscribed. The United Singers of Brooklyn, also an organization composed of persons of German origin, decided yesterday to purchase $1,000 of Liberty bonds.

Through a misunderstanding as to the meaning of the Honor Flag, one of which is to be awarded at the end of the third Liberty Loan campaign to each town or district oversubscribing its quota, some stores have ordered Honor Flags with the view of selling them. The Liberty Loan Committee called attention yesterday to the fact that the sale of the Honor Flags was forbidden.

The sinking fund provision of the law authorizing the third Liberty Loan will prove an added reason for purchasing more bonds, according to Harold B. Thorne, Vice President of the Metropolitan Trust Company. He said yesterday:

"We shall subscribe and exceed the $900,000,000 quota of the New York district in the third Liberty Loan drive without the slightest doubt. And it will not take long nor will it be an exhausting task.

"The sinking fund provision will help the subscription to these bonds mightily. Such a fund always adds to the strength of an issue twofold. It increases confidence through the sentiment attached to safeguarding and it strengthens the bond in reality."

ST. LOUIS DRIVE OPENED.

Gov. Gardner Denounces Pro-Germans to Large Audience.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Declaring that any person in the United States "who has enjoyed the privileges of our Government and still has the slightest pro-Germanic feeling should be stood up against a stone wall and shot at sunrise," Governor Gardner of Missouri, opened the Liberty Loan campaign in this State this afternoon with an address here.

The ceremonies, which were postponed yesterday on account of rain, were witnessed by what is believed to have been the largest crowd ever assembled in St. Louis. In his address the Governor said:

"There can be no half-hearted allegiance at a time like this. A pro-German is a German spy and should receive the same treatment at our hands. If at any time I become convinced that there is in any community in this State an organized movement of these traitorous wretches, having for its object the embarrassment of the Government in the prosecution of the war, I shall declare martial law in that community, suspend the constitutional privileges, and order all spies, pro-Germans, and other enemies of the Republic tried by court-martial. If they be found guilty then it would mean that they face a firing squad.

"He who does not know what German kultur means is either a fool or a knave, or both, and he who has enjoyed the privileges of our Government and has the slightest pro-Germanic feeling should be stood up by a stone wall and shot at sunrise."

You will be interested in Our Display of

Summer Furs of Approved Styles

Sable, Mink, Kolinsky, Ermine, Natural Blue, Silver and Cross Foxes in models that embody the latest note in the charming fur fashions of this season

Cold Fur Storage 2%

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave.—Opp. Cathedral

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

MILLIONS of young men are now wearing Government shoes that are not made for looks but for service and comfort. The maturer men who are "standing behind the boys" should not be bothered with sore or aching feet. We have the shoes and the "know how" to prevent it.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS TODAY

LIBERTY IN VEST IN BONDS

This is one of several advertisements contributed by TETLEY TEA COMPANY.

SURETY BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York. (Founded 1884.)
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

Illustrated Booklet
of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains, Pa., free by calling at the
HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY,
90 West St., New York.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

A Very Unusual Sale of Spring & Summer Dress Silks

to be commenced to-day (Monday)

will offer several thousand yards of the fashionable Printed Foulards, Georgettes and Chiffons

at a phenomenally low price

40-inch Printed-twill Foulards

featuring smart designs and dots; in navy-and-white, black-and-white, taupe-and-white, rose-and-white, gobelin-and-white, white-and-black, and white-and-navy,

at $1.85 per yard

40-inch Printed Georgette Crepes and Chiffons

in dark and light shades, presenting a large variety of designs,

at $1.85 per yard

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

The quality in English wash fabrics is an inherited attribute.

That is why we seek the English market for washable fabrics for De Pinna summer suits for boys from 3 to 15 years.

Sailor Suits—Every boy of 3 to 9 years must have a goodly supply of washable sailor suits. De Pinna models in English regulation and Beach Jumper Sailor Suits are accepted as standard and are made by us in the best quality of imported fabrics. From $5.50.

Boys' Norfolk Suits of imported khaki, crashes, linens and Palm Beach cloth, 7 to 15 years, from $6.50.

Boys' Camp Suits, designed especially for practical use, made of durable washable materials, for boys of 7 to 14 years, $7.50.

Boys' Sport Jackets—of Knit Cloth. Can be worn with Khaki or White Duck knickers.

Special De Pinna models in straw hats for boys, including a very smartly designed Coast Guard shape.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Catharine & Cherry Sts. 1818-74

City of New York 1816

1812

Fashions 1824-25

1812

Catharine Slip, 1851

B'way & Grand St. 1857-74

Catharine Market 1850

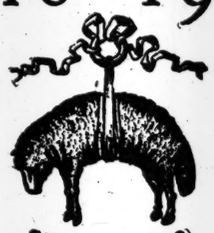
B'way, Howard & Grand 1840

U. S. Army Mexican War 1847

1818

Centenary

1818-1918



ESTABLISHED 1818.

Brooks Brothers.

CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK.

Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS *announce*
the Completion of their

ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR

as Merchants *in*
the City *of* New York
April 7, 1918

1918

1858

Sacking Brooks Bros'. Store Draft Riots '63

Burning Colored Orphanage West 42nd St. Draft Riots '63

U. S. Army Civil War

U. S. Navy, Civil War

Broadway & Bond St. 1874-'84

Lincoln's Funeral 1865 passing Brooks Brothers', Grand St.

Buck Horn Tavern B'way & 22nd St. 1818

Union Square South 1870-74

U. S. Army Spanish War 1898

U. S. Navy, Spanish War 1898

1878

Union House B'way & 21st St. 1857

1898

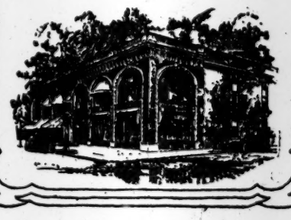
Madison Avenue 44th St. 1918

B'way & 22nd St. 1884-1915

U. S. Army 1918

Tremont & Boylston Boston 1858

Newport Sales-Offices



Little Bldg., Boston Sales-Offices

U. S. Navy 1918

A Photographic Catalogue and
An Illustrated Booklet Commemorating this Centenary
will be sent on request

BOSTON SALES-OFFICES
TREMONT COR. BOYLSTON STREET

NEWPORT SALES-OFFICES
220 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Buy Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. BROOKS BROTHERS

STRUCTURES

Erecting a steel structure is one thing, but conserving its financial structure at the same time, by efficient, economical, and rapid conduct, is another.

A building proposition entrusted to us looks just as good to an Owner when we get through as before we started.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Constructors

The Same Idea

DEEP air-cushions guard the delicate mechanism of an automobile. Is your human mechanism protected as well? It is much more delicate than that of a motor, and an injury to it is more serious.

Your body needs the cushion of the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe more than an automobile needs a tire. Concrete is tougher than you are. Don't quarrel with it.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

For Men Made by
J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

For Women Made by
JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

Bersy Ross Yarns

sold at wholesale makes it possible for Patriotic Women to knit for Army and Navy Men.

65c. Per 4 oz. Hank

$2.50 per lb., in 5-lb. lots.

366 Fifth Ave., nr. 34th St.

(Take elevator to 4th floor)

Address Mail Orders Dept. T.

Resinol
does wonders for poor complexions

Does a poor complexion stand between you and popularity—good times—success? Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap do not work miracles, but they do make red, rough, sick skins clearer, fresher and more attractive. Use them regularly for a few days and see how your complexion improves.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. Trial free. Write Dept. 4-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

LIBERTY BONDS IN VEST IN BONDS

This is one of several advertisements contributed by
TETLEY TEA COMPANY.

URGES INQUIRY INTO GERMAN WOOL PLOT

Deputy Attorney General Becker Reports Public Investigation Should Be Held.

ACCUSES BOTANY MILLS

He Calls Its Acts "Fraud on the British Government and the Textile Alliance."

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who directed the investigation to ascertain the real ownership or control of certain great woolen mills in this country and whether those mills are wholly, or in part, owned or controlled by subjects of the Kaiser sent his report to Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the War Trade Board last night. In this report, which has been approved by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, Mr. Becker makes the suggestion that the present "is no time for the country to take chances with German-Americans of doubtful loyalty" and adds, "the unforseen consequences of this investigation bring us face to face with the necessity of judging the present loyalty of certain firms and individuals."

The report deals with the activities of Hugo Schmidt, the American representative of the Deutsche Bank; Eugen Schwerdt, who though a Belgian by naturalization, was a loyal subject of the German Emperor; the Forstmann & Hoffmann Company and the Botany Worsted Mills, two of the largest woolen goods manufacturing concerns in the United States; Charles J. Webb & Co. of Philadelphia, and other less important individuals and concerns. Schmidt and Schwerdt are now interned as dangerous enemy aliens; the Government having ruled that Schwerdt's Belgian citizenship was of the false brand.

"Having ascertained," says Mr. Becker in his report, "from an examination of the Deutsche Bank papers now in possession of the Attorney General that during a considerable period of time interests in Germany were engaged in purchasing wool and jute in the United States, South Africa, Australia, and India through American firms as intermediaries, I recommend to you that a public investigation be held to determine whether any of the transactions constituted violations of law; or constituted such breach of faith or action for German interests of an underhanded character as might affect the right of the American and British firms and individuals concerned to have their present loyalty considered as above question." The British subjects referred to are Alfred Everitt, a prominent wool dealer of South Africa, and a jute dealer by the name of Ernsthausen in Calcutta.

The report then gives the details of the operations of Schmidt and Schwerdt as active agents of the enemy in this country from the time they arrived in this country, shortly after the outbreak of the war, until the entry of this country into the struggle. Mr. Becker tells how various American firms were used as ostensible purchasers of wool for the Germans, the real parties in interest being syndicates and persons resident in Germany. He refers to the shipments of large quantities of wool from New York to Germany, shipments which in two cited instances Great Britain permitted to be delivered on the representation that the wool was intended for private concerns in and near Berlin. It is asserted, Mr. Becker adds, that as a matter of fact a large part of these shipments was intended for the German Government.

After a reference to the organization of the Textile Alliance of America, through which both the American and British Governments operate, and of the fact that prior to this country's entry into the war various German-owned wool concerns were given import licenses, with the distinct understanding in every instance that the wool was for home or allied, and not German, consumption, Mr. Becker says:

"I am clearly of the opinion that the purchase and importation of British colonial wools by licensed American firms who lent their names to German firms who were the real purchasers and owners of the wool was in violation of the Textile Alliance arrangement with Great Britain. I hold this to be true regardless of whether the intent was to re-export the wool to Germany or to accumulate wool in the interest of the German buyers, reap the profit of a rise, and resell the wool in the United States."

Tracing the Wool Plot.

Mr. Becker next points out that, although it be established that one or more of these American concerns violated their agreements with the British Government and the Textile Alliance, "it by no means follows that there was any violation of the United States," since the transactions took place before this country entered the war. Mr. Becker then takes up in detail the various instrumentalities employed by the Deutsche Bank to carry out the German plot to get wool, even from the enemies of Germany. He first takes up the case of Schwerdt, the "Belgian citizen," who in a letter to a German friend, dated Aug. 1, 1915, which is quoted in the report, wrote:

> The triumph of our armies (the Austro-German) is glorious, and one's heart beats firmly. When I read the reports I often feel oppressed because I have to be so far away and can do nothing.

Concerning the Botany Mills, a concern which is said to have cleared $7,000,000 last year, the majority of the stock of which Mr. Becker states is held in Germany, the report says:

> The Botany Worsted Mills became committed to these purchases and made the importations after its application to become an authorized importer had been approved. Upon the arrival of the wools in the United States, they were released to the Botany Mills by the Textile Alliance, upon presentation to the latter by the former of the consular invoice and a guarantee covering the disposal of the wool. Every step in these transactions, from purchase to importation and release, was a fraud on the British Government and the Textile Alliance and a violation of voluntarily assumed obligations.
>
> The Stoehr family is the controlling factor in the Botany Worsted Mills. It is thoroughly German—none of it really pretends to be anything else. It would be simple-minded to trust it in matters involving the important interests of our country; inasmuch as the German ownership of a majority of stock has enabled the Alien Property Custodian to take control of the company we are justified in expecting that these mills will be conducted so as to help win the war.

The situation with reference to the Forstmann & Huffmann Company. Mr. Becker says, is much more complex. He refers to Julius Forstmann, organizer and present head of the company, as "one of the leaders in the wool industry of the United States, a man whose ability and forcefulness of character should be frankly recognized."

Americans in Majority.

This company, Mr. Becker says, is much more American than is the Botany. The majority of stock is now owned by American citizens, Mr. Forstmann being by far the largest individual holder. Mr. Forstmann has sworn that he was deceived by Hugo Schmidt, and that after the sinking of the Lusitania he says he became so thoroughly disgusted with Germany that he closed his business relations with that country. Mr. Forstmann is the owner of over $800,000 worth of Liberty bonds, and is one of the leading citizens of Passaic. As for the purchase of the wool for German account, which is admitted by Mr. Forstmann, the report goes into great detail. In the purchase of the wool Mr. Forstmann has said he did not at that time understand that he was violating the regulations of the Textile Alliance or that he was breaking an agreement he had entered into with the British Government. On this point the report states:

> In substance, the claim made for the Forstmann & Huffmann Company by its counsel at the present time is that whatever may have been the sympathies of the leader and majority owner of that firm, Julius Forstmann, prior to the entry of the United States into the war, he is now a loyal American; that he has been a liberal subscriber for the Liberty Loans and for war charities; that he is one of the leading citizens of Passaic, N. J., always in the fore in every work of human charity and public interest, and that he has performed services for the Government of an advisory character which have been of the highest value.
>
> For Germany, Forstmann broke his agreement of honor with the British Government and the Textile Alliance. This conduct won the admiration of the German Foreign Office to the extent that in June, 1916, the German Foreign Office sent a message to Ambassador von Bernstorff (which was intercepted) requesting preferential treatment for the firm of Forstmann & Huffmann in the distribution of coal tar dyes expected to be sent to the United States by the submarine Deutschland. When the dyes arrived the Forstmann & Huffmann Company received its share of them. It asserts that it received no preferential treatment. This may have been due to the interception of the message.
>
> To show by what methods he has won the admiration of good Americans, it is only necessary to quote from a letter which has been produced in support of his character at the hearings as follows: 'Your outspoken language of horror and angry indignation at the time of the Lusitania sinking, your denunciation of Bernstorff and his methods, together with your several conversations with me since then, leave no doubt in my mind concerning your reliable loyalty as an American citizen."
>
> If there is reasonable ground to believe that all this was a sham, a suspicion is cast upon the loyalty of Mr. Forstmann's adherence to the United States at the present time, which it is difficult to be rid of. I cannot escape the impression that such a suspicion is justified.
>
> One year after the sinking of the Lusitania, May 22, 1916, Mr. Forstmann was still far from breaking off his relations with Germany. He wrote Schmidt concerning certain investments of funds of his in Germany, which he wanted the Deutsche Bank to undertake. He was perhaps excusable in this, for there would undoubtedly have been a great loss, owing to the rates of exchange, if he had brought the money to the United States. It was not enough for him, however, to say merely that he wanted the money to be invested in Germany for this reason. He stated further that he intended to invest in German securities, partly because of the rate of exchange and partly because "I wish to invest a part of my property in Germany." At the same time he was careful to beg of Hugo Schmidt that he should "handle things in such a way that if the letter is intercepted, one cannot read in it that I am the party concerned."
>
> Mr. Forstmann himself has invited a test of his loyalty by the sincerity of his aversion to the sinking of the Lusitania. If it were not for that the matter might have little pertinence. As it is, I cannot escape the conclusion that his protestations of a sincere conversion from German frightfulness were false, and that in consequence the quality of his Americanism today should be mistrusted. I sincerely hope that some procedure can be adopted which will lead to the devotion of a much larger proportion of the production of the Forstmann & Huffmann mills to the military needs of the country than Mr. Forstmann has permitted in the past.

Regarding the firm of Charles J. Webb & Co., Mr. Becker says the firm was "distinctly informed prior to the inception of the transactions that their firm was to act as a 'dummy' simply by reason of the fact that it was on the approved list of the Textile Alliance while the actual principal was not. The breach of faith is plain." As regards the part played by Alfred Everitt in the transactions, Mr. Becker states that the facts have been transmitted to the British Government for "such action as it may see fit."

WILL HEAR BUENZ DOCTORS.

They Are to be Examined by District Attorney Caffey Today.

Dr. Karl Buenz, former German Minister to Mexico and head of the Hamburg-American Line in this country, will probably know some time this afternoon whether he is to be taken to Atlanta to serve a term of eighteen months in the Federal Penitentiary for his part in the German plot to make New York a supply base for ocean raiders. The inquiry to determine the state of Dr. Buenz's health will be resumed at 9:30 o'clock this morning before Judge Harlan B. Howe, in the Federal District Court. Several doctors who have examined Buenz will be examined by District Attorney Francis G. Caffey. Buenz, who was convicted more than two years ago, is now at liberty under $25,000 bail.

An important arrest recently made by the Secret Service was that of a man wearing the uniform of the army. The prisoner has been turned over to the military authorities, and no details of the case have been made public.

Franz Wockinger, a German, for whose arrest a Presidential warrant was issued several weeks ago, but who managed to get away before it could be served is now under arrest in Elizabeth, N. J. Wockinger who is also known as Franz Burkhardt, will be brought to New York this morning and turned over to Assistant Attorney General William Wallace for examination.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who was editor of the anti-British and pro-German monthly called Bull, will be placed on trial for violating the Espionage act tomorrow morning. The case will be heard by Judge Augustus N. Hand. Assistant United States District Attorney Earl Barnes will prosecute the case for the Government. Henry A. Wise is chief counsel for O'Leary.

LYNCHING INQUIRY BEGINS.

Illinois State Officials Take Up Collinsville Mobbing Case.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., April 7.—State officials, acting under instructions of the Attorney General, probably will take over the investigation of the lynching of Robert P. Prager, an enemy alien, here last Friday.

Formal investigation will be started by the Coroner tomorrow, but tonight a representative of the Attorney General's office was credited with a statement that the State would assume charge of the case and that information obtained at the inquest might be turned over to a special session of the Grand Jury which opens next week. There were no disorders reported here today and so far as could be learned no further information was obtained which would tend to prove Prager's loyalty or disloyalty to the United States.

WEALTHY GERMAN HELD.

William Luebbers of Baltimore Arrested as an Enemy Alien.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—Shadowed by detectives for the last eight months, William Luebbers, 44 years old, a native of Luebeck, Germany, one of the wealthiest Germans of this city, was arrested here today by a Deputy United States Marshal. For the last ten years Luebbers has been one of the foremost real estate dealers of the State, and according to Federal officers his cash holdings and investments are very large.

It was learned that he was arrested because of an alleged false oath he made in making a report at the enemy alien registration in February. He is also accused of entering barred zones. One of the specific counts against him is that three times during March he motored within the bounds of Camp Meade.

LOST AND FOUND advertisements will be found on Page 23.

HUNT FOR CANDIDATE TO OPPOSE HEARST

Up-State Democrats to Discuss Gubernatorial Possibilities at Syracuse Conference.

WILL OPPOSE ANY 'CITY MAN'

Chairman Harris Pictures the Ideal Candidate—Expect Women to be Important Factor This Fall.

Plans for the elimination of William R. Hearst as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor this Fall are being discussed by Democratic leaders both in the city and up-State. The up-State leaders will meet at Syracuse on April 24, when they hope to be able to produce a candidate who will be satisfactory to the voters up-State and to Tammany Hall as well. The organization leaders are proceeding on the theory that Mr. Hearst will be a candidate at the primaries unless he is convinced in the meantime that he will have no chance of winning.

It was said yesterday by a leading up-State Democrat that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, had no intention of backing Mr. Hearst's candidacy, but had informed up-State organization men that he would accept any candidate the up-State men would produce.

Mr. Murphy met a number of the up-State leaders about two months ago at a meeting in this city, and asserted unequivocally, it was said, that not only was he against Mr. Hearst, but also that he did not want to meddle in the State situation at all this year. The up-State men accepted Mr. Murphy at his word, and now will try to convince Mr. Hearst that he will be beaten if he attempts to make a fight in the primaries. At the same time the Democratic leaders are afraid that, even if beaten in the primaries, Mr. Hearst will run as an independent Democrat.

At the Syracuse meeting a resolution probably will be adopted to the effect that a New York City candidate will not be acceptable, and that the only chance of defeating Governor Whitman, who is expected to be the Republican choice again this year, is in the selection of a leading up-State Democrat. It is expected that the resolution will expressly assert that not only will Mr. Hearst be undesirable as a candidate but that such possible New York City Gubernatorial material as Secretary McAdoo, Frank L. Polk, Counselor to the State Department; Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen; State Senator Robert F. Wagner, or any other city man will stand no chance of election as long as the up-State voters demand their own candidate.

Just how Mr. Hearst will take such a declaration is what is worrying the leaders.

At the same time the Syracuse conference is expected to cause the elimination of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate; Mr. McAdoo, and others, by asserting that Federal office holders will be unwelcome as candidates because they will be accused by Republicans of deserting the Government in critical war times. This is expected to leave the way clear for the selection of an up-State man who will have strength with the farmers and other elements opposed to Governor Whitman.

There are a large number of names of up-State men under consideration by the leaders as possible candidates. These include Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, President Cabana of the Chemical National Bank of Buffalo, Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, Delos Cosgrove of Watertown, who is a law partner of ex-Senator Cobb and is the choice of the elements opposed to a municipal ownership program; Justice Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam, ex-Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, who was elected on a Socialist platform, but has been a Democrat for the last two years and who, as a Congressman, is a stanch upholder of the Wilson war policies; Harry C. Walker, Mayor of Binghamton, who is said to have a large following, and County Judge Frank Hasbrouck of Poughkeepsie.

Views of Chairman Harris.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who is said to be opposed to Mr. Hearst, has not committed himself to any candidate, but said yesterday that he would be for Alfred E. Smith if there was not such a strong up-State prejudice against the selection of a Tammany man. Chairman Harris said it was very easy to determine who the Democratic candidate for Governor would be.

"It is sure to be a man," he said, "big enough to be Governor and one who will devote himself to the duties and opportunities of his office and not to the building up of support for his own Presidential ambitions. It is sure to be a man who will organize every resource and energy of the State in every possible way to aid in winning the war, and it certainly will not be a man who cannot lay aside his personal ambitions in order that he may devote his entire ability to the service of the State. It will certainly be a man who will not use our great war crisis as a means for personal advancement.

"The Democrats in New York City are ready and willing to do their utmost to elect the Democratic ticket this Fall and the responsibility will be upon the Democrats in the other parts of the State to select the candidate who will receive the support of the entire party outside of the City of New York and so insure his election."

Mr. Harris said that personally he felt it was a misfortune that prejudice and ill will of the press made the nomination of a member of Tammany Hall improbable.

"In my judgment," he said, "the one man whose knowledge of State affairs, whose sympathies with the people have always been the keenest, whose courage is unsurpassed and whose ability to think clearly and act quickly and forcefully is unequaled among public men, is the present President of the Board of Aldermen."

Enlisting the Aid of Women.

Members of the Democratic State Committee expect that women will play an important part in the election and have already perfected plans to give them full representation in the party's councils. There will be twenty-one women members of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, equaling the number of men members. Eighteen of these women members have already been appointed by Chairman Harris and the other three will be appointed within a few days. The members already selected are: Mrs. William R. Hearst, Mrs. Robin A. Lau, Mrs. John B. Thompson and Mrs. Harry Hastings of New York City; Miss May E. Roarity and Miss May Patterson, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Fred E. Kennedy of Binghamton; Mrs. Blanche W. Welzmiller and Mrs. Philip J. Kearns, of the Bronx; Miss Sarah McPike, of Yonkers; Mrs. Charles B. Smith, of Buffalo; Miss Frances H. Lamson, of Watertown; Miss Beulah Ballet, of Troy; Mrs. Edwin S. Jenney, Miss Ethel Stebbins and Mrs. John Schuyler Crosby, of Syracuse; Mrs. Joseph Sinclair, of Flushing and Mrs. Julia McLaughlin, of Long Island City.

These women members of the Executive Committee will meet next Saturday at noon at the National Democratic Club, 615 Fifth Avenue, and perfect plans for the organization of committees of women in every county of the State. Up-State members of the committee will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander at a dinner at the Hotel Astor in the evening.

The Democrats have also made their plans for conducting a Congressional campaign this Fall in the Eastern zone laid out by the Regional Committee of the Congressional Committee. This zone comprises New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Porto Rico. Members of the National Committee, as well as Chairmen of the State Committees in the three States and Porto Rico, held a meeting at the Hotel Knickerbocker last week and discussed plans for carrying on a spirited contest in every Congressional district within the zone.

T. R. ANSWERS OVERMAN.

His Editorial on Sedition Bill One Based on the News, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, April 7.—Theodore Roosevelt today replied to Senator Overman of North Carolina, who charged that the Colonel had made a false statement in declaring that the Sedition bill now before the Senate would prohibit criticism of the President. Colonel Roosevelt said:

"The clause containing the language I quoted was in a bill introduced by Senator Meyers of Montana and considered by the Judiciary Committee. The Associated Press and all the newspapers I happened to see stated that the Judiciary Committee had adopted and reported the bill with this clause in it. Seeing it thus stated in all the various papers before me, I accepted the statement as correct. I am exceedingly pleased to find that the statement was incorrect and that the Judiciary Committee did not adopt the proposed provision.

"My article in The Kansas City Star should therefore be altered by substituting for 'the Senate Judiciary Committee has just recommended the passage of a law' the words 'the Senate Judiciary Committee has had before it for consideration a law.'

"This makes not the slightest change in the sense of my article or in the need of writing it. It absolves the Senate Judiciary Committee of all blame and leaves that blame on the Senator who introduced that bill and all who supported it. Moreover, these men represent an attitude of many men of high official position and of so many other men of influential position connected with them that in my judgment it had become imperative for some one clearly and emphatically to state the truth which in that article I stated."

CITY BREVITIES.

To prepare the Police Reserves, who were formerly known as the Home Defense League, for the police parade, in which they will take part, a review of them will be held next Friday night at the 13th Regiment Armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The review will be attended by Mayor Hylan, Commissioner Enright, and Special Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, who is head of the Police Reserves.

Mayor Hylan has appointed George W. Loft, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, to represent the Mayor at the "Win-the-War-for-Permanent-Peace" Convention to be held in Philadelphia in May by the League to Enforce Peace. The appointment was announced in a letter to William Howard Taft, President of the league.

The Committee on Nursing of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense announced yesterday that about 300 Red Cross nurses, due to sail for France soon, would be entertained at the home of Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon. The committee announced also that special clubs for nurses would be opened here soon.

FOUNDED 1856

COST, the basic principle of buying, may mislead you these times of fickle values. So-called "low priced clothes" invariably reflect their inferiority before you have had a chance to become acquainted with them.

Quality is our slogan in fabrics, colors, tailoring, design and values. Everything men and boys wear.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

YOU CAN PAY AS YOU HAUL

By our System of Deferred Payments you can buy an

Indiana Truck

(1, 2, 3½, and 5-Ton—Worm Drive)

and let it pay for itself. It will quickly earn its cost. To get full value from a truck you must have Full Service. Our Indiana Service is 100% perfect. Service Stations at all important centers.

Call and Look 'Em Over

Investigate Compare

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630 West 24th St. New York.
Telephone—Chelsea 1246

ESTABLISHED 1789

U. S. LIBERTY BONDS
R. F. FUR STORAGE
Both Safe
Repairs and Remodeling

Revillon Frères
5th Ave. at 53rd St.
Telephone, Circle 360

SAYS 500,000 BRITONS BLED ON THE SOMME

James M. Beck Adds That 240,000 Frenchmen Died for the Motto, "They Shall Not Pass."

James M. Beck delivered a patriotic address at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, last evening. Other features of the service were the singing of the new "Liberty Anthem" and the unveiling of an American flag. A message was also read by the rector, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, from Bishop Lawrence urging the congregation to work for the success of the third Liberty Loan.

Mr. Beck said that in the battle of the Somme a year ago England had left behind the blood of 500,000 men, saying when giving the figures: "I believe that I am not violating any pledge in doing so." He also said he had been informed by a French General that "240,000 Frenchmen gave their lives in order to say, 'They shall not pass.' The field east of Albert, where they are battling now, is probably the greatest graveyard in all the world," he added, "and never before in the history of warfare has heroism reached such heights as in this year of 1918."

He spoke feelingly of the British and French people. "I was privileged to spend four days with the British forces on the west front and I saw them in action," he said, "and I have witnessed the French soldiers and I have been among the British and French people during these their greatest hours of trial. They do not boast, they do not promise, they do not cry, and they do not whine. If it may be called boasting, the French people have made but one declaration: 'They shall not pass.'"

Mr. Beck declared our entrance into the war was of far greater importance than any event since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and laid emphasis on the relation of the Church to the war, saying:

"If ever there was a war in which the price of justice was at stake, it is this war. A great principle was involved from the very beginning, and it is because the principle of justice and civilization is involved that the Church is concerned in re-establishing civilization on solid grounds."

He quoted this sentence in President Wilson's first war message: "America is privileged to dedicate all that we have and all that we are."

"In that word 'privileged' the President struck the keynote of the spirit in which we are going into this war," declared Mr. Beck. "It will give us imperishable glory for all time to come that we have had this privilege."

McGibbon & Co.

ALL KINDS OF LINENS

In these days of linen goods scarcity there are still ample stocks of standard grades here to meet all current wants.

QUALITY	PRICE
Good and serviceable	Reasonable and Moderate

Table Cloths—Breakfast and Dinner—with Napkins to match.
2 x 2 yards—2¼ x 2¼ yards—2½ x 2½ yards 5.75 to 12.00
All Linen Towels in great assortment.
Linen Sheets for single and double beds.

OTHER SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

Sample Net and Lace Curtains and Printed Upholstery Fabrics.
Very pretty and attractive Rugs for summer homes, Willow Furniture and the latest notions in Beds and Bedding.

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

Here's Health!

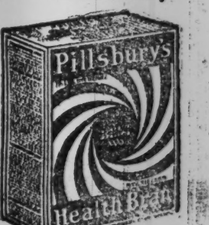
And relief from constipation. Pillsbury's Health Bran is far more effective than drugs in maintaining perfect elimination.

Pillsbury's Health Bran

is specially prepared for medicinal purposes under the supervision of the great Pillsbury Laboratories.

No other bran is so delicious—so rich and nutlike in flavor. Bran muffins made from Pillsbury's Health Bran are regular tongue-ticklers, if you use the special Pillsbury recipe on the package. This wonderful recipe makes muffins that melt in your mouth.

You'll like them!



Big Package **15c** At Your Grocers

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"What's the Best Hotel?"

Good hotels are plentiful.

But in four prosperous cities of the Middle West (Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis) there are *Statler Hotels*—nationally known for three things that entitle them to a description even more flattering than "good hotels:"

One is *Statler equipment*—complete equipment which gives you circulating icewater in your bathroom (every Statler room has private bath), puts a well selected library at your disposal, and provides for your comfort and convenience in many other unusual ways.

Another is the *Statler policies*, under which these hotels are operated. The basis of Statler policy is a working principle which declares that "the guest is always right," and your assurance of its interpretation is that, in any Statler Hotel, your satisfaction is guaranteed—you to be the judge.

And *Statler service* is a complete service, rendered by employees trained in courtesy, thoughtfulness and genuine interest in the guest's wants. All personal service is, of course, subject to the limitations of the human element which delivers it; service can't be wrapped up and handed to you like a bundle of merchandise. But Statler service is built on the right foundation (guaranteed satisfaction), and it is pleasing thousands of travelers every day.

When you are in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit or St. Louis, register at the Statler. You will get more than your money's worth in hotel accommodations, and you can give the local address in each of those cities which makes it immediately evident that you know the right hotel.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO	CLEVELAND	DETROIT	ST. LOUIS
450 Rooms 450 Baths	1000 Rooms 1000 Baths	1000 Rooms 1000 Baths	650 Rooms 650 Baths

NEW YORK—*Hotel Pennsylvania*
Now Building—To be Statler-operated
2200 rooms, 2200 baths

To Every User of a Lehn & Fink Product

Lehn & Fink advertised products include Pebeco Tooth Paste
Lysol Disinfectant, Lysol Shaving Cream, Lysol Soap, etc.

THAT we have made merchandise which you have bought and used establishes a certain bond between us.

We have done our best for you. You have shown a confidence in us.

Today we have a message for you—different.

We urge you to buy Liberty Bonds; to invest all you can in the Third Liberty Loan.

If you have any respect for us as manufacturers, if you have any confidence in our goods or our word—if we have built up any foundation of good-will for our name or our trade-mark—we put it all on the table and ask you to believe that we value all that at nothing unless you are willing to heed our request that you get into this Third Loan with every dollar you can spare.

If there is a certain presumption in our leaning over the counter of our shop, so to speak, and insisting that you buy your Country's Bonds, why then, here we are, presumptuous.

We have put a lot of our money reserve into these Bonds and we are going to cast aside a little business reserve and tell you why we did, and why we think you should.

Germany must receive a complete military and political defeat. This defeat will be administered and the spirit that will do it will be our single-minded, unified determination to win.

It is going to take something of the feeling shown by John Paul Jones. Remember—his ship was burning and he kept her from sinking by sailing up and lashing the mizzen-mast of his ship to the jib-stay of his enemy's. His flag was shot away and the commander of the "Serapis" shouted to know if he had surrendered. Jones cupped his hands about his mouth and bellowed back, "Why, —— —— your soul, I have just begun to fight."

There never was born on earth the Kaiser, nor bred on earth the people that can prevail against that spirit.

Friends, we are just beginning to fight. Those other loans were "get ready" loans. The money bought guns and uniforms and ships and shells, and carried our men to France. This loan is a Fighting Loan. Like John Paul Jones, we have just begun to fight, and it is not on record that John Paul lost any time or spared any effort after he cast that profane but immortal defiance.

The time is past to talk of "needs" or "doing bits" or what we can afford.

Imagine that your civilian coat is the buff-tipped blue that Paul Jones wore. Imagine that your winter derby is his cocked hat. Then let your voice ring as his voice rang. Begin to fight. Buy those Bonds.

Lehn & Fink
New York
Inc.

DIFFER OVER PLAN FOR RAILROAD COAL

Fuel Administration Believes Carriers Should Pay the Same as Other Consumers.

WILSON MAY DECIDE IT

Attitude of the Railroads Is Developing a Crisis, F. W. Parsons Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Whether the railroads, which have been obtaining their coal supply at a low figure in the past, shall pay the price fixed by the Government for other consumers, now that they are under Government control, is a question which has been debated here for some time. There are reports that the matter has been brought to the attention of President Wilson.

In the past railroads which controlled the car supply were able to obtain their coal in many instances at a price below the new Government rates, and a change would involve heavy additional expenditures. The operators who furnish this cheap coal were able to make up the difference by the prices obtained in the open market, a course which they are unable to follow under Government regulation of prices.

The question came to the front with the recent suggestion of the Fuel Administration that all pending contracts for coal—and this would include contracts obtained by the railroads at low prices—should be abrogated as of April 1. This step might force the railroads to pay the Government rate for their entire supply from that date.

The position of the Fuel Administration is said to be that the railroads under Government control should pay the prices fixed for the coal to other consumers, despite the fact that it would involve the addition of a very big item to the operating expenses. As far as could be learned tonight, no decision has been reached by the Railroad and Fuel Administrations, and the President may be asked to decide.

In the meantime it is improbable that the plan to abrogate all contracts as of April 1 will be carried out, and that if an agreement is reached contracts may be permitted to stand until July 1 or later.

Parsons Explain the Situation.

Floyd W. Parsons, editor of Coal Age, returned yesterday from Washington, where he was in consultation with the various officers of the Fuel Administration regarding the prices which the railroads shall pay for their fuel supply.

The situation was this, Mr. Parsons said: The railroads had gone to certain mine owners and had offered to buy coal at 50 to 60 cents below the price fixed by the Fuel Administration. They promised in return to furnish all the cars needed by those operators for the transportation of coal. Their price was accepted by the mine operators, Mr. Parsons said, because the assurance of plenty of cars meant that they could work their mines six or seven days a week, could keep their labor satisfied, and make a profit under the full-time plan.

The result of this had been, Mr. Parsons continued, that these mines were running on full time, while other mines were often able to operate only two or three days a week. The output of every mine having a railroad contract, Mr. Parsons said, had been greatly increased, and labor had been drawn from other mines. Some of the mine operators who had no railroad contracts, Mr. Parsons said, had visited Dr. Garfield and had assured him that they could not under existing prices make a profit. These operators had asserted that they could not obtain cars in sufficient numbers to keep the mines going every day, and furthermore they could not give constant employment to labor.

Mr. Parsons asserted that Dr. Garfield had had the books of these companies examined, and what he found led to an increase in price. This action, Mr. Parsons said, was followed, at least in one case, by the visit to Washington of a delegation of the miners' union. This delegation believed that the mine owners were making money, and they demanded a share of the profits. Dr. Garfield, he said, went over the matter with them and showed that the mine was not making money, and explained the reason why there was not work for the miners on every day.

The Railroad Administration, according to Mr. Parsons, then was appealed to, but it held that it had a right to make coal contracts without consulting the Fuel Administration.

"Efforts on the part of the Fuel Administration," Mr. Parsons said, "to convince the Director of Railroads and his principal associates that the railroads should pay the same price for coal as is paid by the domestic consumer, were without avail. If the railroad plan to demand preferential treatment in the matter of coal purchases is continued, the whole coal situation will be demoralized. The present attitude of the railroads is developing a crisis that will be worse than the crisis from which we have just emerged.

Says Railroads Are Discriminating.

"The railroads are denying equitable distribution of cars to those who will not make price contracts satisfactory to them. The natural result of this plan is to increase the price of coal to the public but the really important phase of the matter is not that the public should be forced to pay for the saving made by the railroads in coal, but that it should cause serious labor unrest. No matter how high wages the miners get, they cannot earn a living unless they get also the opportunity to work—the same opportunity as have the miners in mines operated under railroad contracts. Why, some mines are worked only from 5 to 15 days a month. We might just as well fight these things out now as next Winter, for if the mines are not operated in Summer we cannot hope to have the coal reserve on hand in Winter for which we are striving.

"Charges are made by some of the coal operators that even this system of forcing contract for cars is being abused. It is charged that in certain districts the railroads have obtained at low prices more coal than is actually needed for their own operations and this coal has been distributed to certain favored industries producing freight on their lines. And remember this was done under Government control."

Continuing, Mr. Parsons asserted that the disagreement between the Railroad Administration and the Fuel Administration would precipitate strikes unless conditions were remedied. Conditions in Central Pennsylvania he considered especially disturbing.

LANDING FIELDS CHOSEN.

Burleson Tells Plan for New York-Washington Aerial Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Postmaster General Burleson announced today that the three landing fields for the aerial mail service had now been selected, and the work of preparing the fields and erecting the hangars would be pushed as rapidly as possible. The service will be in operation not later than May 15. The three landing fields selected are Potomac Park for Washington, Bustleton, North Philadelphia, for Philadelphia, and Belmont Park for New York, which has been offered to the Government without cost and the offer accepted. The hangars at Potomac Park are now being constructed and the work at Bustleton and Belmont Park will be speedily begun.

"Assuming that the airplanes leave New York for Washington at noon," said the official announcement, "and leave Washington at the same hour for New York, rail connections for destinations beyond these cities and Philadelphia will be made which would otherwise be impossible. An airplane leaving New York at 12 noon, arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 and at Washington at 3:30, earner connections than those conforming to the train schedules from New York will be made with trains for Camden and Atlantic City, N. J.; Paoli, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Chester, Penn.; Wimington, Del.; Port Deposit, Md.; Cape May, Reading and Pottsville.

"Mail arriving at Washington by airplane at 3:30 would make connection with the Baltimore & Ohio train leaving Washington at 4 P. M. for Cumberland, Grafton, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. It would also make connection with the Southern train leaving Washington at 4:15 P. M. for Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Danville, Va., Greensboro, Salisbury, and Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta and Birmingham.

"At New York earlier connections will be made for Bridgeport, New Haven, Springfield, Boston, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago.

"An airplane leaving Washington on this noon schedule would make the late afternoon city delivery over the entire City of New York. To make this delivery by train letters now have to be mailed before 9 A. M."

FAVORS AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Aero Club Official Sees In It a Source of War Strength.

"Belmont Park is the ideal New York terminal of the Washington-New York airplane mail line," said Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, yesterday, and Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors of the club, agreed with him.

"The aerial mail carrying project is much closer to the cause of national defense than many people realize," said Mr. Hawley. "Had the postal authorities been permitted to establish aerial mail lines several years ago it would have given great impetus to the development of large mail carrying airplanes and high power motors, and we would today have extensive sources of supplies of these machines with which to strike Germany through the air. There would also have been trained hundreds of aviators in cross-country and night flying, which would have given a reserve of trained aviators to use against Germany upon our entry into the war."

SOLDIER FORGERS PUNISHED

Penitentiary Sentences for Three at Camp Wadsworth Approved.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 7.—Major J. Leslie Kincaid, Judge Advocate of the 27th Division, announced today that the War Department had approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Privates Ira D. Brall, George D. Katzman, and William H. Randolph, Company D, 102d Engineers, who were tried on charges of forging checks aggregating $1,500. Brall and Randolph each received sentences of seven years at hard labor in Atlanta, and Katzman was sentenced to five years.

The usual mode of operation was to call up a hotel or a merchant and state that Captain So and So was calling, and that he was sending in his order with a check which he wished cashed. A large number of $50 and $100 checks were floated in this manner, and in one case a dry goods store cashed a check for $200. The operations of the three soldiers were confined to the week before Christmas.

DISPROVES REPORTS OF GLASS IN FOOD

Federal Agents Find Only One Authentic Case in More Than 200 Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Through the Committee on Public Information the announcement was authorized tonight that only one genuine case of the presence of ground glass in foodstuffs had been discovered by Federal investigators, although they had investigated more than 200 of the many reports. In the single case verified by the Food Administration, which is authority for the statement, glass was placed in one loaf of bread by a disgruntled employee in a bakery in Fort Smith, Ark.

The official statement regarding the result of the various investigations reads as follows:

"The frequent and widespread publication of statements concerning the presence of ground glass in foodstuffs has led the Committee on Public Information to inquire into the authenticity of these reports. It has been advised by the Food Administration that thorough investigations of more than 200 of the cases has disclosed only one instance in which ground glass was found in the foodstuffs inspected.

"The case in which glass was found occurred at Fort Smith, Ark. A baker in that town had had trouble with his employees, one of whom, desiring to destroy his employer's business, had filled with glass a loaf of bread which was to be delivered to an orphanage. When the bread was served to the inmates of the institution several of them suffered lacerations of their lips. No more serious injuries resulted. The case was given premature publicity, the baker being accused of being a German agent, with the result that he had to retire from business.

"Major James Miles, head of that bureau of the Food Administration which has directed the investigations, has personally conducted ten inquiries in and within the vicinity of the District of Columbia, and at his behest the Secret Service has made the other investigations reported to the Food Administration. Other intelligence services of the Federal Government have also made numerous investigations of reports that were brought in the first instance to their attention. These later inquiries have proved the reports to be practically as groundless as those investigated by the Food Administration. In a few cases glass and other foreign substances were found in the coarser foodstuffs, but the presence of these foreign substances was patently attributable to careless milling, rather than to design.

"Replying to a letter relating to one of the most recent cases reported to the Food Administration, Major Miles wrote the following letter:

"April 3, 1918.

"Mr. A. E. Vinson, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

"Dear Sir: Your letter of March 28, addressed to Mr. Hoover, has been referred to me. I desire to thank you very much for the information contained therein.

"We have followed the elusive ground glass story from Maine to California and from the Lakes to the Gulf for the past four months. War Intelligence, Navy Intelligence, and the Department of Justice are doing the same, and in the thousands of cases that have been reported we have found but one genuine case of deliberate intent in putting ground glass in food. This case was where a disgruntled employee of a bakery in Fort Smith, Ark., placed glass in one loaf of bread. This was done for the purpose of injuring the business of the bakery and succeeded so well that the bakery is out of business, due to untimely publicity.

"Yours very truly,

"U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

"The Food Administration has endeavored to impress upon the public and the press of the country the evil results of premature publicity given to reports of the presence of glass in food. Publication of the reports before opportunity is afforded for investigation serves to create a condition of hysteria in households and does irreparable damage to the food producers and handlers whose products are attacked."

MORE HYSTERIA THAN GLASS

U. S. Marshal Finds No German Plot to Make Food Dangerous to Life.

After investigating twelve reports of glass and other foreign substances in bread and candy, United States Marshal James M. Power, in Brooklyn, said last night that he did not believe that enemy aliens were organized to destroy life. He said that in the few cases where bread contained glass he believed it had been put there to injure the reputation of the baker. He said there was no evidence of a widespread plot, and added that most of the reported cases of glass in bread might be traced to accidents.

About thirty-five reports of glass in food have reached the police in Brooklyn in three days and Marshal McCarthy said he thought most of them were due to a wave of hysteria induced by the first reports. Many samples of bread sent to police stations did not contain glass, he said, but sand or other substances that had reached the mixing machines by accident.

Marshal Power went to a bakery in Rockaway Avenue after the police had learned that no enemy aliens were employed there, and that a window had been broken accidentally in the bakery last week.

In cases of glass discovered in milk it was found that the lips of the bottles had been chipped by rough handling, and some of the glass reported to have been found in candy was crystallized sugar.

BAKING RULES AMENDED.

Changes on April 14 to Effect Greater Saving of Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Amendments and additions to the baking rules have been made by the Food Administration to effect a greater saving of wheat flour. These changes become effective April 14. After that date the substitute content of all bread and rolls must be increased from its present 20 per cent. requirements to 25 per cent.

Under the baking rules issued Feb. 1, bread and rolls were the only bakery products that required wheat flour substitutes, unless those products were called "Victory" cakes, "Victory" pies, &c. Under the new amendments and additions, all bakery products must contain a certain percentage of wheat flour substitutes.

A substitute content of 33⅓ per cent. is to be required hereafter in sweet yeast dough goods, cookies and ice cream cones, cakes, pies, fried cakes, and pastry. In batter cakes, waffles, quick breads, such as muffins and Boston brown bread, 66 2-3 per cent. is to be required, and in crackers, 15.

Under the new rules no public eating place may serve more than two ounces of bread and rolls or more than four ounces of quick bread to any one person at any one meal.

With customers who buy loaf bread bakers are urged to promote the use of the three-quarter pound loaf, following the Food Administration's request that the 12½-ounce loaf be used where the 16-ounce loaf was used before.

Bakers are urged to introduce "quick breads" as a wheat saving measure. These quick breads, including muffins, baking powder biscuits, corn bread, Boston brown bread, griddle cakes and waffles, must contain two-thirds wheat flour substitutes. The use of the word "milk" or "cream" on wrappers and labels is no longer prohibited, but milk bread must still be sold at the same price as bread made without milk.

HOTELS GIVE UP FLOUR.

Food Administration Hears of Large Transfers for National Use.

The Federal Food Board learned from United States Food Administrator Hoover yesterday that reports had been received in Washington from several administrators that voluntary tenders of large stocks of flour were being made by hotel interests for the use of the army, navy, and the Allies.

"This patriotic action," the message reads, "is very commendable, and we suggest as the most practical method of handling that all flour be accepted regardless of the size of the package, at a fair price, same to be determined by you in consultation with your merchants and representatives of milling division and grain corporation in your zone. Endeavor to have merchants finance the proposition in every case without Government funds.

"Otherwise payment is to be made by the Grain Corporation against the warehouse receipts or bills of lading. This flour is to be stored at most convenient points for time being, releasing immediately equivalent amount from mills to go forward in name of your State or county in export sacks at once. This accomplishes all that is desired by those making sacrifice, does away with expense and delay of repacking, solves transportation problem and makes for more efficient service on our part in helping critical situation abroad.

"The cost of resacking for export and duplication of transports will be very large, and by the above means the exact quantities given will be released over and above our present program of giving them one-half of our total supplies."

In answer to protests received at the Milk Exhibit against the appearance of peanut butter in milk dishes that were supposed to be made solely of milk products, Dr. Mary S. Rose, in charge of the exhibit, said yesterday that peanut butter was not intended to take the place of butter, but of meat.

"Peanut butter," she said, "is simply peanuts ground to paste, and peanuts are a food whose virtues should be more appreciated. It takes the place, not of butter, but of meat. The peanut is an ingredient in most of the vegetable 'meat substitutes' upon the market. Ounce for ounce, the edible nut (or ground paste—peanut butter,) and strictly lean beef are interchangeable as sources of protein in the diet."

260,000 MECHANICS LISTED.

They Constitute a Reserve Ready for Call from Shipyards.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Through its Public Service Reserve, the United States Employment Service has registered approximately 260,000 mechanics to meet future needs of the shipyards or calls for men of special trades. This number exceeds the goal of a quarter of a million which was set at the start of the drive a month ago, and all States are continuing enrollments.

This reserve will be drawn on gradually, since large numbers of men are not in immediate demand by the yards, and the unemployed workers applying at branch offices of the Employment Service will first be used. As ship construction progresses, however, the reserve will be called upon to furnish men in increasing numbers.

ASSAIL ZANGWILL THEORY.

The "Melting Pot," Louis Marshall Says, Is No Solution of Problems.

Disbelief in the "melting pot" theory of American life and institutions as advanced originally by Israel Zangwill was expressed last night by Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States District Court and Louis Marshall at the dinner of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association at the Hotel Biltmore. The dinner was given to Judge Mack and Irving Lehman, Supreme Court Justice, by the association.

"Israel Zangwill was guilty of a great mischief when he spoke of the melting pot, and indicated that in it he found the solution of the Jewish problem," said Mr. Marshall. "It was clear that Zangwill is not a metallurgist or else he would know that in the art of metallurgy the great effort made by those concerned in it, by electrolytic powers, is that the various elements composing the melting pot shall be separated into their constituent parts, so that the copper shall be fused with the copper, the silver with the silver, and the gold with the gold.

"The melting pot, as advocated by Zangwill, produces mongrelism, whereas the electrolytic process produces virility. And so our struggle should be not to create a hybrid civilization, but to preserve the best elements that constitute the civilization we are all seeking, the civilization of universal brotherhood."

The other speakers were Nathan Strauss, Justice Lehman, Henry Hurwitz, Chancellor of the Association and Joseph Proskauer, toastmaster.

Justice Lehman, referred to by the toastmaster as "The Father of the Menorah Movement," said that this was no time to further any movement or sect that could not be made of service at the present time to the country.

Both Justice Lehman and Mr. Marshall said that the Menorah movement would be of aid when the war was over and when the reconstruction period had begun, because it would aid in developing the Jewish leaders of the next generation, who would be true to their race and at the same time would be absolute in their Americanism. It was explained by the speakers that the plan of the Menorah movement is to study and advance Jewish ideals and culture. It was started at Harvard in 1907, and has forty-six branches in American institutions.

ENTERTAIN 7,000 SOLDIERS.

Theatres, Dance and Boxing Match for Men Here on Furlough.

Seven thousand soldiers in this city on leave over Saturday night and Sunday were entertained by the New York War Camp Community Service. The Military Hotel in West Twenty-seventh Street, formerly the Earlington, had every bed taken, and was compelled to send many men to other hotels. Nearly a thousand men were entertained yesterday at dinners at churches, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church laying a spread for 100 men. Many others were entertained in private homes.

A matinee was given for the soldiers at the Playhouse on Saturday, and 1,500 attended a matinee at the Casino. Nearly a thousand toured the city yesterday in Fifth Avenue buses specially engaged. Saturday night thousands attended a dance at the Grand Central Palace, while others went to a boxing exhibition held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory.

"LIGHTNING DIVISION" NOW.

New Jersey Command at Camp Dix Gets Nickname.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., April 7.—Out of the contest over the selection of a nickname for General Dean's troops the "Lightning Division" comes victorious. The choice has the approval of the division officers it was formally announced today. The honor of having suggested the nickname chosen from among the 300 presented goes to Private William Hicks, Jr., of Brooklyn, formerly an artist on a New York newspaper.

An investigation will probably be ordered by military authorities into the death yesterday of Private Cecil Tiffany of Flemington, who, as a recruit from Hunterdon County, arrived at Camp Dix Thursday. Hospital authorities say his death was due to acute alcoholism. Members of the Hunterdon County delegation say that although Tiffany was not a hard drinker a farewell "beer party" given by his friends was undoubtedly the cause of his illness and death.

HIKE BACK TO CAMP MEADE.

Gen. Kuhn's Men End 22-Mile March from Baltimore.

CAMP MEADE, April 7.—The Liberty division of General Kuhn's Army marched back to camp today from Baltimore, covering the twenty-two miles in the day's hike. Only a few of the more than 12,000 men dropped out on the long tramp. The start was made at daybreak from the Baltimore Parks, where the troops camped Saturday night after the parade and review by the President. At noon the boys rested an hour. Theoretically the division marched to Baltimore to stop the German invasion on the national capital. After the march Major Gen. Kuhn issued this order:

"No further information has been received of the enemy. Other troops have arrived to relieve this command for the defense of the city. This command will march to Camp Meade."

And the command did. It marched every inch of the way and lived up to the reputation it has won of being "Kuhn's Singing Army," the lads singing nearly all the way.

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If the Government asked you to contribute your share of the cost of this War as a *gift*, you would have no just cause for complaint. This is *your* Country and it is to *your* interest to protect *your* property, *your* home and *your* family.

A Liberty Bond takes us to the front trenches just as sure as the Polar Star takes us North.

Denominations of $50 and up. Any bank or trust company will explain details and arrange payments you can meet.

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First

In three months of 1918 The New York Times published 3,106,112 agate lines of advertising—a gain of 227,152 lines compared with the corresponding period last year, the only New York morning newspaper to record an increase.

Average net paid circulation, daily and Sunday, 352,794 copies.

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TAKE 50 IN UNIFORM IN BIG RESORT RAID

Police Make Sunday Morning Descent Upon Cafes in Upper Broadway Neighborhood.

INSTIGATED IN WASHINGTON

Army and Navy May Take Drastic Action Unless City Is Cleaned Up—Many Women Detained.

Between fifty and sixty soldiers and sailors, under the influence of liquor, were found in the company of women, most of whom had been arrested several times, according to District Attorney Swann, who supervised a raid by police detectives yesterday morning, between 2 and 4 o'clock, upon nearly a score of all-night restaurants and clubs, between Forty-fourth and Fifty-fourth Streets and Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

While this raid was going on Army Intelligence officers were making a careful survey of the same territory, and some of the intoxicated men in uniform, found by the District Attorney's raiders, were turned over to them. The purpose of the investigation by the army officers, it was stated, was largely for the purpose of reporting to Washington on moral conditions in New York City, which had caused dissatisfaction in the Army and Navy Departments recently, according to dispatches from Washington.

District Attorney Swann said the raids carried out by members of his staff, in co-operation with the police, were undertaken largely at the instigation of army officers, who reported to him that they needed help in preventing the sale or presentation of liquor and drugs to soldiers and sailors. It was reported last night that unless drastic action is taken by the New York authorities to suppress vice and the sale of liquor to men in uniform the War and Navy Departments may interest themselves energetically in the situation. When asked last night if it had been intimated to him that drastic action would be taken by the Government unless the New York authorities succeeded in bringing about satisfactory conditions promptly, Judge Swann refused to answer.

Army Asked Co-operation.

"We have had many requests for co-operation with army officers in breaking up certain forms of vice, which have led men in uniform astray in this city," he said. "We had planned this raid some time ago, and carried it out this morning in connection with our search for witnesses against Morris Rothenberg, who is accused of murdering Harry Cohen. We had splendid co-operation from the police. Six men from Captain Dan Costigan's squad, fifteen from Captain McKenna's, and eighteen men from Captain Henry's force co-operated with us, and the raids were executed with great skill.

"We found ample justification for the protests of army officers. In my opinion many of the soldiers and sailors who were found intoxicated were deliberately supplied with liquor by men who had an interest in reducing their efficiency and lowering the morale of our army. In other words, the evidence we found leads me to believe that drinking and other forms of vice are being purposely encouraged by men in this city who want to injure America's army. For instance, we found that some soldiers and sailors were carrying small flasks of whisky which had not been sold to them, but had been given to them. This might have been done by persons inspired by misdirected goodwill, but, taken with other evidence, I believe that those who are responsible want to ply with drugs and drink as many soldiers and sailors as possible.

"I don't want to be understood as saying that there is much drinking or other vice among men in uniform, but we found between fifty and sixty men in uniform who were the worse for their night's experiences, and we want to make conditions in this city so clean that not one soldier or sailor will be found here in that state.

"The district which we raided is now infested by the worst element in New York City. The old east side gangs have quit the east side and moved almost in a body into this section. Detectives who took part in the raid picked out any number of burglars, pickpockets, blackmailers, and gangsters in places within a stone's throw of Broadway, and they were all men formerly notorious on the east side.

"This condition has been gradually growing worse for three or four years. I am confident that a few more raids of this kind will break it up entirely. Drastic action is necessary if New York is to do its duty by the men in the service of the country."

100 Prisoners Taken.

The raid was the most thoroughgoing which has ever taken place in this section. During two hours, in which raiding parties of detectives were sent into one restaurant and club after another, a total of more than 100 prisoners were gathered up and taken to police stations, where thirty-three were finally held as prisoners.

The first places entered were cafés in which, according to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, the murder of Harry Cohen, alias "Harry the Yot," who was killed last Monday morning, was planned, and an alibi for Morris Rothenberg, the alleged murderer, was composed and rehearsed by several witnesses who have appeared in favor of Rothenberg.

The first place raided was Marshall Sofield's at Forty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, where Rothenberg and Joseph Galupo, Jr., who is also under arrest in connection with the Cohen murder, met on the night before the killing. Marshall Sofield and Herman Schultz were arrested there and a number of others were held to be questioned. The next place raided was the St. Regis Café in West Forty-seventh Street, not far from Broadway, where among those arrested were four men who, the police say, had records as "hold-up men" and "confidence men."

The next visit was to Wolpin's café, a large restaurant at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, where more than 300 persons were present when the police entered. The detectives picked out fifteen men and women, most of whom had been identified as old offenders, and took them to police stations.

By that time swarms of men and women from neighboring cafés had gathered on the corners. Detectives Cassassa, Shay, Kerwin, Mugge, and others began picking out those with records from the crowd, which soon dispersed under this attack.

"You can't arrest me. I haven't done anything," was the standard protest of most of those taken into custody.

They were told that, in that case, they would be released, provided they showed their cards proving that they had registered for the draft. Not one of the men arrested was able to do this, and their failure put the right of the police to arrest them beyond question.

Several men and women were then arrested in the E. & L. restaurant and the Amsterdam Café, in West Forty-fourth Street, and then the detectives raided the Sharps and Flats Social Club, in West Forty-sixth Street, where it was charged that liquor was being sold without a license.

One Army Officer Caught.

Only one army officer in uniform was found during the raids, and he was sober. He protested indignantly when he and his woman companion were prevented from leaving. One of the detectives told him they wanted to know a little more about the woman he was with first.

"This is a perfectly respectable young lady," he exclaimed, indignantly, "whom I have known for a long time."

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith looked at her and said: "Aren't you 'Betsie' Gallagher? Weren't you arrested at the Paradise Café and sent away four years ago?"

The girl burst into tears and admitted that she was the same person. The army officer then admitted that he had made an awkward blunder, and District Attorney Smith allowed him to leave.

The prisoners, numbering 100, were taken to four stations, where those who were believed to be more or less innocent persons in bad company were liberated. The thirty-three who were locked up took their arrests philosophically. Only one of them went to the trouble yesterday to inquire about being bailed out.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that the thirty-three prisoners would be questioned today at his office.

"Some of them know a good deal about the Cohen murder," he said. "Others can tell us about gambling. Others will have to testify about the selling of liquor to men in uniform. Evidence of this kind will be turned over to the Federal District Attorney and to the Army Intelligence Department."

Police Inspector Henry said yesterday after the raids:

"I believe that this will have a great moral effect. This element must get out of the city. Undoubtedly many quite innocent persons were embarrassed by these raids, but a lesson of this kind is not amiss to them when they are out between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning in very shady places. It will teach them not to be out in the early hours."

MRS. SHEPARD TO SOLDIERS.

Speaks of War's Duty at Service in Collegiate Church.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard was an impromptu speaker to several hundred soldiers and sailors at a service held in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, last night. She said she counted the loss of American lives in the war below the value of American duty to fight for a virtuous and righteous cause.

"Death is not the worst thing," added Mrs. Shepard. "Far worse than this would be the loss of our honor and virtue. The war comes home very close to me. My brother Frank is in the Somme region and my sister Anna is now in Paris."

The pastor, Dr. James Malcolm MacLeod, urged thrift and the conservation of vital necessities for the conduct of the war.

"The pressure of the war," he said, "is doing at least one good thing; it is introducing greater simplicity into our national life. It is teaching us to eat simpler food and wear simpler dress. If everybody today exercised thrift, there would be enough for all. We must purchase Liberty bonds and we must invest in War Savings stamps. We must preach the gospel of retrenchment."

FIELD MASS AT CAMP UPTON.

4,000 of the 7,500 Men in the New Draft Attended.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., April 7.—A field mass celebrated at an improvised altar on the parade ground of the depot brigade this morning was attended by 4,000 of the 7,500 new draft men who came here last week. Last night the Knights of Columbus were asked to obtain two Catholic Chaplains to say mass for the new men and the 39th Engineers, a newly formed unit now in the old civilian camp. Father Lawrence J. Bracken, Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, said mass for the former and Lieutenant John J. Sheridan, Chaplain of the 305th Field Artillery, for the latter. Father Sheridan's service was conducted on a rough, stump-covered field adjoining the engineers' area. It was attended by 1,500 soldiers and attachés of the base hospital.

Fifteen thousand visitors came to camp today. The Long Island Railroad ran seven trains of twelve cars each, and more than 500 automobiles came in from various points. The baseball team of the Training School for Officers defeated the 367th Colored Infantry nine by a score of 15 to 2 this afternoon. Sergeant Leon Cadore, formerly of the Brooklyn Nationals, pitched for the school. Several thousand persons saw the game.

CHURCH TO BE REOPENED.

Chelsea Congregation Gets Old Westminster Presbyterian Property.

After ten years of litigation and loss of about $40,000 in time and legal fees the Westminister Presbyterian Church in Twenty-third street near Seventh avenue, is to be reopened, this time in the possession of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church. The latter, under the charge of Rev. William Neely Ross, has for two years rented the old Methodist Church in Twenty-fourth street near Ninth avenue. This property will now be for rent, the Methodists having abandoned it as a place of worship.

Some years ago the New York Presbytery dissolved the Westminister Church for infractions of its regulations and held the property. Litigation has finally established the right of the Presbytery to control all church property within its jurisdiction. The Chelsea Church takes over the property with a substantial congregation and a larger Sunday School.

ARM ALL SPECIAL TROOPS.

Auxiliaries of Every Kind in Our Army to be Equipped for Combat.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Practically all special and auxiliary units of the army hereafter will be armed, the War Department announced today.

Divisional engineer regiments, engineer trains, corps engineer regiments, field searchlight companies, pontoon trains and even mining troops will be fully armed, while all classes of railroad, surveying and printing, water supply and mechanical engineer units will receive rifles on a basis of 20 per cent. of their enlisted personnel.

C. M. Phelps's Summer Home Burns

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 7.—The Summer residence at Hemlock Dam, near Fairfield, Conn., of Charles M. Phelps of New York City was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss was $12,000. Mr. Phelps is connected with the Austrian-American Steamship Company, which before the war operated thirty-six transatlantic steamers.

EXPLOSION ON TRANSPORT.

Two Workmen Badly Burned and Thrown from Scaffolding.

Two workmen in a repair gang on an army transport at Fletcher's Machine Works, at Fourteenth Street and the Hudson River, Hoboken, were seriously injured yesterday by an explosion of gas in the hold of the ship. They were working on a scaffolding when their acetylene torch ignited a pocket of gas that had been generated by several torches and machines used by the repairers. Both men were badly burned, and the force of the explosion hurled them from the scaffolding. Timothy Fitzgerald of Bayonne received a fracture of the left ankle. He was taken to the St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken with Michael Riley of Hoboken. The vessel was not damaged, and other workmen continued their work in the hold.

An emergency call for all the fire apparatus in Hoboken was sent out yesterday when army officers at the army embarkation piers saw a heavy cloud of smoke rising from the hatches of an army transport lying at Army Pier 1, formerly of the North German Lloyd line. Fire Chief Dunn found that the smoke was coming from burning packing in one of the exhaust fans in the engine rooms, and the fire was put out easily with no damage to the vessel. The bearings of the fan had become overheated, setting fire to the packing.

GERMANS COUNT GAINS ONLY

Loss of Half a Million Men Lightly Balanced Against an Advance.

Speaking last night at a meeting at the Hotel Plaza, to raise funds to provide two ambulances for a hospital near Soissons, France, Frederic R. Coudert declared that at this crisis of the war there was no place for pessimism among the American people, but that the nation should be filled with confidence and determination to beat the Germans. The Allies will win the war, Mr. Coudert said, because without victory there will be no existence for them.

Scenes on the western front were shown by Charles de Florez, an American who has served in France as an ambulance driver. The ambulances for which the meeting was held will be provided for by a fund known as the de Florez Fund.

Explaining German methods, Mr. Coudert said that before a drive an officer of the General Staff would carefully estimate the number of men who would be lost in attaining a certain objective. If it were found that a number approximating 500,000 would be lost, it would be balanced against the advantage, and without other consideration regarding the awful loss of life and the suffering the drive would be ordered.

RAID DRAFT SLACKERS.

Minneapolis Night Resorts Yield Nearly a Thousand Prisoners.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7.—Thirty men were held at the county jail tonight for investigation by agents of the Department of Justice following raids conducted by Home Guardsmen and Sheriff's Deputies on pool rooms and dance halls here last night, when nearly a thousand men who did not have their registration or classification cards were taken into custody. Clerks worked all night checking up the men's records.

According to the authorities, a majority of the men held either failed to register or did not return questionnaires.

LOST AND FOUND
advertisements will be found on Page 23.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

On war relief committee reports, of all the things sent out in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. It is used by American, French and British troops, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the footbath, the standard remedy for over 25 years for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses.

Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dep't. store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy.

This is one of several advertisements contributed by
TETLEY TEA COMPANY

Bevo

Put on the Bevo Glasses when you set the table for the bite you've prepared for the guests of the evening. As a suggestion for a dainty lunch:

Cream cheese and chopped olive sandwiches (on brown bread), Dill pickles, Shrimp salad, Ice cold *Bevo*.

Itself a nutritive drink, *Bevo* makes an appetising and delightful addition to any meal—hot or cold, light or heavy.

Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink.

Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

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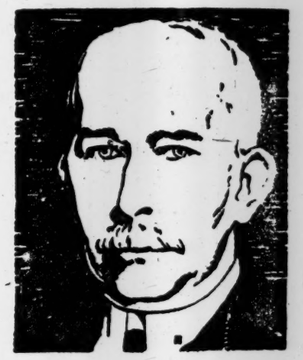
The Most Interesting Insight Into National and International Affairs Since the War Began

Commences Today in the New York Evening Post



Twenty-six Daily Instalments to Run a Full Month

THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE "MAN OF MYSTERY"

The Real Col. House

By ARTHUR D. HOWDEN SMITH

in the

New York Evening Post

Few People know the real Col. House, President Wilson's counselor and friend, Ambassador Extraordinary, the astute politician, persistently refusing public office, yet moulding the political fortunes of others. The unassuming private citizen, yet the most powerful personality in present world politics.

Now for the first time you may know Col. House as revealed in his life story in the New York Evening Post.

How he elected four Governors of Texas; why he supported Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic nomination for President in 1912; why he advocated Woodrow Wilson's renomination in 1916 and how he engineered his election. Always a close student of European affairs, he foresaw the World War long before war was declared. As President Wilson's personal representative he visited the European capitals in May, 1914, in an effort to prevent war, only to discover the grim determination of Germany and the unbelief of France and England in the possibility of war. His subsequent visits as representative of the U. S. Government, culminating in the great war conference of the Allied leaders in Paris, where it was conceded that he was the dominant figure.

The Truth About President Wilson and Col. House

This life story of Col. House is more than interesting biography. It re-writes the entire diplomatic history of the war and explains the war policy of the Wilson administration. Every American will read it with amazement, pride and profit.

The Man and His Methods

Here is that rare individual who seldom makes mistakes, who sees the future almost as clearly as the present, who rules yet seems not to rule.

With keen appreciation and sympathetic spirit, Arthur D. Howden Smith tells of Col. House's Youth and Early Career—His Methods—His Philosophy—His Purpose in Life.

REMEMBER—the Story begins today exclusively in the New York Evening Post

Order the Evening Post from your newsdealer at once to insure your copy. The extra demand will be very heavy. For the benefit of out of town readers we suggest sending this coupon at once.

Circulation Dept., the Evening Post, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

Enclosed is $1.50, send me the Evening Post daily for one month, starting with first instalment of "The Real Col. House."

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Follow "The Real Col. House" from the beginning. Each of the 26 instalments is crammed with facts you should know. Order from your newsdealer to-day, or send one dollar for one month's subscription to the Evening Post direct.

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Address, The Evening Post, 20 Vesey St., N. Y.

WAS 3¢ NOW 2¢

FRIENDS' UNIT SAFE IN ZONE OF BATTLE

Smith College and Other Relief Workers Also Reported to be Out of Danger.

PROPERTY LOSS EXTENSIVE

Many Tractors and Three Big Red Cross Warehouses Probably Left to the Enemy.

Vincent D. Nicholson, Executive Secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee, received a cable message yesterday from Charles Evans, Chief of the Bureau of the Friends' Unit of the American Red Cross in France, announcing the safety of the unit, fifty members of which were in the region of the great battle, at Ham, Liancourt, Esmery-Hallon, Golancourt, and Gruny on the Somme and Aisne. The message read:

"Whole unit safe. Redistribution of fresh fields of work going on. Unusual devotion shown by both men and women workers of the unit."

The work of the Friends' unit had been little affected by the German offensive, Mr. Nicholson said.

"Only fifty out of 350 workers were engaged in this region," he added, "while the largest work of the Friends' unit is done in the region of the Marne, considerably to the east of the German drive. In a part of this region, where almost no reconstruction work has yet been undertaken, the Friends have been urgently asked by the French authorities to assume entire charge of the work."

Red Cross Gave Aid.

J. Henry Scattergood, who spent five months in France last year as a representative of the American Friends' unit and as a member of the American Red Cross Commission to France, said:

"We rejoice in the cabled advices from our representatives and from other agencies that all of our workers in the Somme region as well as those from the Smith College unit and other relief organizations are safe. Many Red Cross trucks were rushed to their help, and made possible a much easier journey than would have been made earlier in the year.

"As to actual loss, the French people themselves have been the real sufferers. Our hearts go out to these poor souls who, after making a brave effort to get a fresh start, are now once more forced out of their homes. Fortunately their number is comparatively small, because probably not more than 20 per cent. of all the population of this previously destroyed district had found it possible to return. This was especially true in the villages within six miles of the front occupied before this drive, where no civilians at all had been enabled to return. The same applies to the old No Man's Land region, several miles wide, where the fighting continued for two and a half years.

"We are thankful that our workers were in a position to aid these newly stricken French people, and that this and other opportunities for immediate service make it all the more incumbent on sympathetic Americans to extend the much needed help. The French Government had 190 tractor plows at work on the newly stricken lands last Autumn, and had planned for 400. It is likely that all these have been lost. Our own unit has probably lost two tractor plows and other agricultural material in the two new farm centres there. Others, such as the Smith College unit in Grecourt and the Philadelphia unit in Villequier-Aumont, have probably been able to escape with comparatively little loss.

Lost Three Warehouses.

"The American Fund for French Wounded civil branch in Blerancourt has probably suffered much more heavily on account of the more permanent character of their plant. The greatest actual loss of any relief organization has probably been that of the American Red Cross itself, which had at least three large warehouses in the recaptured regions."

The following members of the Friends' Unit, coming from all parts of the United States, were engaged in work in the regions of the Somme and Aisne:

HAM.

Brown, E. L., Moorestown, N. J.
Brown, Sidney P., Minneapolis, Ind.
Downing, George V., Elsmere, Del.
Hinshaw, D. Hainer, Emporia, Kan.
Lamb, E. Wandell, Amboy, Ind.
Parnel, Charles T., Los Angeles, Cal.
Preston, E. C., Faliston, Md.

LIANCOURT.

Elliott, Meade G., Newberg, Ore.
Marshall, E. Howard, Union, Iowa, and Whittier Cal.

ESMERY-HALLON.

Chambers, Elliott P., Pasadena, Cal.
Meener, Raymond D., Central City, Neb.
Meyers, Harold, Central City, Neb.
Stevens, D. O., Moylan, Penn.

GOLANCOURT.

Darling, B. A., Newberg, Ore.
Hood, Harold D., West Chester, Penn.

GRUNY.

Calvert, L. S., Selma, Ohio.
Chawner, Lowell J., Pasadena, Cal.
Dunn, George S., Philadelphia, Penn.
Greist, Ellwood, Lititz, Penn.
Haines Joseph H., Germantown, Philadelphia.
Hadley, Leland T., Richmond, Ind.
Hayes, W. Waldo, West Chester, Penn.
Jenkins, A. W., Richmond, Ind.
Kellum, Donald R., Camby, Ind.
MacDowell, Carleton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Macy, Roland E., New Providence, Iowa.
Marshall, Lewis H., Kennett Square, Penn.
Murray, Francis K., Palo Alto, Cal.
Murray, Frederick S., Palo Alto, Cal.
Russel, Parvin M., New York and Lansdowne, Penn.
Zavitz, Edwin Cornell, Coldstream, Ontario, Canada.

Senator Owen to Speak at Luncheon

The National Security League made public yesterday the names of the speakers invited to its luncheon on next Saturday at the Astor for a public discussion of "Money, Munitions, and Ships." The object of the discussion, the league announces, "is to provide a better understanding of exactly what the Government is doing toward the aggressive prosecution of the war and to emphasize the necessity of a more active cooperation with the Administration in its efforts." The speakers mentioned are Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Currency and Banking; Colonel Samuel McRoberts of the Ordnance Bureau, and Bainbridge Colby of the United States Shipping Board.

Selden Trucks

are big, powerful trucks, with more than necessary strength, speed and power of endurance to handle any kind of a load of their capacity.

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710 W. 56 St. Circle 6051

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The sign of a good supply dealer is service. And the sign of service is the Red, White and Blue So-CO-ny Sign. It marks a safe place to stop. The dealers listed below display the So-CO-ny Motor Gasoline Sign. Gasoline bought from them is sure to be the full-powered uniform "quality" gasoline—"So-CO-ny" (accent on the second syllable). Ask for it by name.

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59-61, Allan Garage.
AMSTERDAM AVE.
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370, Interborough Delivery Company.
AVENUE B.
300, Arc Garage.
AVENUE D
Av. Avenue D Garage.
BAINBRIDGE AVE.
3619, Bahrenberg's Gasoline & Service Station.
BEACH TERRACE.
605, Emperial Taxi Service.
BAILEY AVE.
3400, Van Cortlandt Garage.
2139, J. Whelan's Garage.
BELMONT AVE.
1827, Lion Garage Inc.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BOONE AVE.
1443, Zerracco's Garage.
BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speier Garage Inc.
1361, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1365, McKinley Sq. Garage Co. Inc.
BROADWAY.
1519, Michael T. Watts.
2323, B'way Garage Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Company.
3251, Claremont Garage.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4516, Dyckman Auto & Repair Co.
4350, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
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BROADWAY AND 54TH ST.
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BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
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Savoy Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 125TH ST.
125th Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Buffe's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3131, Whelan's Garage.
BROOK AVE.
1694, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BRONX ST.
28, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
36, Catharine Street Garage.
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COURTLANDT AVE.
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1947, Crotona Garage.
CROTONA PARKWAY.
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47-53, Metropolitan News Co.
DALY AVE.
2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
DELANCEY ST.
173, Henig & Seven.
DIVISION ST.
136, H. Witkins.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
316, New Royal Garage.
234, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company, and 9th St. Garage.
308, F. Collins.
366, S. F. Collins.
EAST 10TH ST.
& 153d St., Longview Garage.
OLIVER ST.
64, Down-Town Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Willett & Co.
583, W. J. Foster & Co.
587, Park Ave Garage.
1691, Otis Hotels.
4506, Astna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly.
PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge road, Gasoline Stations, Inc.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172d St. & Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hurlberg Garage.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
641, College Garage.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1006, Dorsma Garage.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
1138, Peerless Boulevard Garage.
1161, Aaron Garage.
1982, Fairmount Garage Corp.
2072, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
66, Brown's Garage.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, Depolo Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
3244, Overlook Garage.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Heipenhauser Bros.
TREMONT AVE.
& Watson Ave., Valentine Garage.
907, West Farms Garage.
TRINITY AVE.
911, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave. & 176th St.
VESTRY ST.
66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Cirkers, Sol.
WATTS ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1750, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1189, Fleetwood Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1836, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
87, Riverside Garage.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
113, West 3d St. Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
866, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
248, H. C. & A. I. Piercy Cont. Co.
WEST 15TH ST.
420, Fifteenth St. Garage.
WEST 16TH ST.
130, Astor Taxi & Garage Co.
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339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich, Fitzpatrick.
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526, Twentieth St. Garage, Inc.
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240, Frederick Baumann.
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249, Hotel Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
140, Empire Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
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256, 36th St. Garage.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
513, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
345, 42d Street Garage.
421, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 44TH ST.
207, Astor Garage.
WEST 46TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
EAST 138D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
352, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 144TH ST.
255, Triangle Garage.
EAST 145TH ST.
Willis Ave. & 145th St., Willis Ave. Service Station.
EAST 149TH ST.
487, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Gar.
EAST 156TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
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490, Melrose Garage.
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536, Supreme Garage.
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2445, Benjoy's Garage.
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440, New York Herald Garage.
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FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1392, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
164, Yerdes Garage.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
665, Bronx Chalmers.
Grand Ave. & Fordham Road, Mountain Garage, Inc.
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1038, Keller's Garage.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
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1542, Blue Ribbon Garage.
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2124, Maxim Garage.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm W. Bergen's Garage, cor. Echo Pl.
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Grand Concourse, cor. Echo Pl., N. Y.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No.
HUDSON ST.
651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St. Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
LEWIS ST.
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311, Broome St. Garage.
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1901, Heights Garage.
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WEST 46TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
132-134, Bristol Garage.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
235, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
WEST 52D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115-117, Franklin Phillips.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
561, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., T. A. Cowan.
WEST 60TH ST.
26, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud, Taylor Elec. Co.
119, Westerly Garage.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Avidau Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
238, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
WEST 55TH ST.
129, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
132, Lotos Garage.
132, Gem Garage Company, Inc.
152, Newport Trans. Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
605, Herrmann Motor Company.
631, White Company.
642, Van Cortlandt Vehicle Co.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratton Company.
57th and 12th Ave., W. I. B. Motor Truck Co.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
148, R. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
39, Kesbec Sales Co.
202, Riverside Garage.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
305, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 67TH ST.
32, Owners Garage.
225, Alder's Garage & Repair Co.
WEST 67TH ST.
50-52, Reseria Garage.
807, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 6th Ave., Baker, R. & D. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
32, West 144th St. Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
35, Rockfall Garage.
WEST 194TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Kesbac Sales Co., No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 209TH ST.
443, Black's Inwood Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station P.
WHITE PLAINS AVE.
2446, Geo. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1458, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALABAMA AVE.
84, Alabama Garage.
ALBANY AVE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVENUE.
1480, Berger Garage.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
E. H. Dunn, 3762.
Van Sicien Garage, 2814.
C. J. Williams, 2782.
W. S. Bridjette, 359.
Dluguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
K. Vendell, Atl. Ave. & Linwood St.
United States Garage, 1630-1636.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
I. J. Pfeuffer, 3018.
AVE. O.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge St. Garage, 631.
BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 689.
Bedford Auto Garage, 943.
Brothers & Koplik, 1149.
I. C. Kirkham, 1365.
Morris & Smith Auto Co., 1998.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 3006.
Powell Garage, 3033.
Martin's Garage, 3460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
BERGEN ST.
Kean Auto Trucking Co., 900.
BERRIMAN ST.
Coddington Garage, Berriman St. and Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.
BERRY & NORTH 1ST STS.
Berry Street Garage, Inc.,
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 37.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Denbach Garage, Bushwick Ave. and Jefferson Ave.
SIEGEL ST.
Bushwick Terminal Garage, 185.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 334.
CARROLL ST.
Star Garage, 119.
CHURCH AVE.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARENDON ROAD.
Clarendon Sales Co., 2179.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLARKSON ST.
C. E. Dennis Garage, 313.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 432.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
E. G. Stache's Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Howard G. Rolston, cor. Foster Ave.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Cortelyou Garage, 726.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.
Oakcrest, 1201.
Economy Oil & Gas Co., Avenue J.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 288.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Rpr. Corp., 2319.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
Drucker Co., 2352 Cropsey Ave.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 796.
Star Garage & Mach. Shop, 886-890.
DOBBINS ST.
Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
DUFFIELD ST.
Duffield Garage, 160.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
Interurban Taxi Co., 1878 Eastern Parkway.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl.
H. Tarnow, 1971.
Waltman Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. Stewart, 1720.
EAST 21ST ST. & FOSTER AVE.
Chas. Froberg.
EAST 21ST ST.
C. Fraubert, E. 21st St. & Foster Av.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Fred A. Fleming.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
EUCLID AVE.
Euclid Garage, 267.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pitbladdo, 473.
18TH AVE.
Garage Coleny, Inc., 8226.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
52D ST.
John F. Diskin, 1061.
54TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 392.
Sunset Garage, 314.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1389.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn. Riding & Drl. Club, cor. Plaza St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. White, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Supreme Gasoline Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Chapel St.
M. F. Stephen's, Flatbush Ave. and Stephen's Court.
Monroe Segal, 610 Flatbush Ave.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 97.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6380.
FOSTER AVE.
Liptrott & Allen, 993.
14TH AVE.
Lux Garage, cor. 39th St.
FOURTH AVE.
C. B. Templeman, 5103.
David P. Sammon, 1002.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St.
Ernest Bosson, 581.
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Supreme Gas Station, Fourth Ave. and Douglass St.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigne, 280.
Rustico, 282.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FROST ST.
Reliable Garage, 103.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
Fulton Park Garage, opp. Lewis Av.
GATES AVE.
Elbram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
F. H. Free Garage, Gates & Myrtle Aves.
GREENE AVE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1905.
HALSEY ST.
Enterprise Garage, 664.
HAMILTON AVE.
Frank Sessa, 178.
McKay Bros., 435.
HANCOCK ST.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.
Saratoga Garage, 940.
Hancock Auto Corp., Hancock and Cypress St.
HEMLOCK ST.
Kelling, Jr., 474.
HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER PLACE.
S. & S. Motors Co., 7.
HERKIMER ST.
A. J. Culliford, 236.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
Eureka Garage, 641.
American Auto Service, 681.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOFF ST.
Nassau Garage, 130.
HOWARD AVE.
Howard Garage, cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUGHES ST.
Hughes Auto Repair Co., 2272.
HUMBOLDT ST.
Lasky Motor Co., Inc., 88.
HURON ST.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVE.
Irving Avenue Garage, 95.
JEFFERSON AVE.
P. M. Marko, 103.
JAMAICA AVE.
East New York Taxi Co., Inc., 77.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 233-243.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 32.
Walter R. Fellman Garage, cor. Snyder Ave.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Bush Garage, 595.
Campbell's Garage, cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 113.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.
Knowlton Garage, 488.
S. & M. Garage, 431.
LEONARD ST.
Leonard Garage, 492.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1193.
LOTT ST.
Beverley Garage, 140.
E. M. Pilser, Lott Ave. & Watkins St.
MADISON ST.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 585.
MARION ST.
At "L" Garage.
MARCY AVE.
I. Blumenthal, 623.
McDONOUGH ST.
McDonough Garage, 496.
MEEKER AVE.
Spatz Gasoline Station, Meeker Ave., cor. Van Dam St.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
Richard Schnibbe, 109.
A. Runkel, 761.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
Metropolitan Garage, 351.
MONROE ST.
C. B. Crossman, Garage, 107.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5905.
NINTH ST.
Ninth St. Garage, 382.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1197.
NORTH 7TH ST.
Yacenda's Garage, 137.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Roebling Auto Supply Co., 398.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 3042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Parkway.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 2156, Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
OSBORNE ST.
Central Garage, 167-169.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PATCHEN AVE.
Marquis Garage, 205.
PARK AVE.
Park Garage, 577.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 756.
Park Ave. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves.
PARK PLACE.
Ellery Garage, 500.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 66.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy Prospect Garage, 781.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 106.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1734.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 301.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 139.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
RID AVE,
Putnam Garage, 209.
ROBINSON ST.
Robinson St. Garage, 238.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Empire Garage, 1313.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
SARATOGA AVE.
19, Stucco Garage.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 102.
SENECA AVE.
Seneca Garage, 567.
SILLMAN ST.
Everready Garage & Service Co., 81.
ST. JOHN'S PL. & RALPH AVE.
St. John's Garage.
ST. MARK'S AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 301.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt, Hendricks Co., 220.
Portius & Strickland, 555.
STARR ST.
Starr Garage, 314.
Sunset Garage, Inc., 1368.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 303.
SUTTER AVE.
Bernard Scheerman, 1000.
75TH ST.
Shore Road Garage, 314.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH AVE.
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5616.
66TH ST.
Louis Blaedlorath, 405.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 668.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 48.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 58.
Snyder Ave. Garage, 54.
SNEDICKER AVE.
Snedicker Garage, 295.
STERLING PLACE.
Boll's Garage, 109.
Crocker Garage, 500.
Park Slope Garage, 499.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 24, near B'way.
Stone Avenue Garage, 339.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 96.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
THROOP AVE.
Gayety Garage, 4.
Throop Ave. Garage, 396.
13TH AVE.
Chas. Dobbin, 4430.
John F. Diskin, 4430.
20TH ST.
Hollander Garden Garage, 20th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 3627.
24TH ST.
American Garage & Mach. Wks., 227
UNION ST.
Palace Garage, cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 311.
Park Plaza Garage, 930.
Union Garage, 754.
Academy Garage, 836.
VAN SINDEREN AVE.
Lorina Garage.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 367.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichebach's Garage, 730.
Hohweisner & Sons, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasoline Station, Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 363.
WAVERLY AVE.
J. J. Hillis, 32.
Waverly Garage, 324.
St. James Garage, 349.
WEIRFIELD ST.
Fred Brugel's Garage, 399.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2362.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.
WILLOUGHBY GARAGE.
Willoughby & Knickerbocker Aves.

LONG ISLAND

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 238 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 33 Grand St.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Boer.
College Point Garage.
Kraemer's Express Co.
CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-11 Jackson Ave.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., near 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Empire Gar., 50th St. & Jackson Av.
Haines Gasoline Station, J. W. Haines, Prop., Jackson Ave.
CONEY ISLAND.
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
DOUGLASTON, L. I.
Manor Garage.
ELMHURST.
Douglaston Manor Garage Co.
Elmhurst Bridge Gar., Kingsland Av.
W. A. Pullis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
FLUSHING.
Red Lion.
Flushing Auto Garage, 130 B'way.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Jagger Ave. Garage, 5 Jagger Ave.
Queensboro Garage, 69 Broadway.
Upper Flushing Gar., 49 Murray St.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Sanford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.

'APRIL' COMES TO THE PUNCH & JUDY

How "The Woman" Leads a Double Life with Highly Moral Consequences.

CALLED "ODD NEW COMEDY"

A Sentimental Variant of the Theme of "Eyes of Youth," and "Yes or No?"

"APRIL," a comedy in three acts and six scenes, by Hubert Osborne. At the Punch and Judy Theatre.

The Woman.....Pauline Lord
Her Husband.....Mitchell Harris
Her Son.....Jay Strong
Her Daughter.....Margalo Gillmore
Her Father.....Burr Caruth
Her Mother.....Mrs. Jacques Martin
Her Friend.....Julie Hertie
Her Neighbor's Boy.....Gerdon Morris
Her Husband's Wife.....Francesca Rotoli
The Strange Gentleman.....Charles Hopkins
A Very Rich Man.....Alphonse Ethier
His Son.....France Bendetson
His Son's Friend.....Charles Meredith
His Footmen.....Robert Morton, Frederick MacDonald

James Huneker once remarked that the real riddle of the Sphinx is how to lead a double life on fifteen dollars a week. "April," which opened last Saturday at the Punch & Judy Theatre, shows how it can be done without even that inconsiderable expense, and, furthermore, without the least infraction of the conventions. Indeed, the tenor of the little play is sentimental, very; and the upshot is a moral of the order most approved theatrically.

In "Eyes of Youth" a cynical sphere reveals in a succession of trance dreams the heroine's several marital might-have-beens. "Yes or No" shows two contrasted fates simultaneously in the manner of a two-ringed circus. "April" is a blending of both. The heroine is happy in her family life, but feels cramped by her husband's lack of worldly success. They cannot even afford a vacuum cleaner. So she wishes she had married a fake promoter who has become rich. A "Strange Gentleman" (reminiscent perhaps of The Stranger in "The Third Floor Back") materializes out of a spot in the wall paper and conducts her through a marital experience with the successful crook.

In this second state she is bedizened and bejeweled, wearing her diamond tiara even at a home dinner on Christmas Eve; but she is woefully unhappy in her husband and children. So, still guided by the strange prophet of what might have been, she returns to her humble home to find it glorified. Her husband has his job again and can pay the installments on their house; her son has won the scholarship that is to take him through college, and the future shines bright with hope of the vacuum cleaner.

The moral, as aforesaid, is of the order most approved in the theatre. But suppose wealth had brought our heroine a really larger life, and an extended opportunity for helpful influences—as occasionally somehow happens. And suppose that fidelity to humble John had involved real poverty, privation. This also has been known to occur. Would the Cook's Tour through the land of Might-Have-Been afford a moral equally approved theatrically? Alas, it is to be feared that the thought embodied in the play is as shallow as it is deeply tinged with sentimentality. In real life, fidelity to John and to little Johnny too often means that grim, abhorrent thing, a life with no faint, glimmering hope of vacuum cleaners.

Incidentally the writing of the play is as naïve and crude as its morality. To the great playgoing public, which has stamped with approval the two previous pieces of this order, it is possible that neither disability would be a hindrance to popularity. But "April" has a further and quite serious handicap. The program calls it "an odd new comedy." It is very far from new, and it is odd only numerically, being third of its kind. Furthermore, it is only by courtesy or custom that it can be called a comedy.

As in all the productions of Charles Hopkins, the staging is in excellent taste and (except in the milieu of diamond tiaras) pleasantly atmospheric. And the cast is so capable throughout that it is the greatest of pities it was not provided with material out of which something could be made.

REOPEN CENTURY ROOF.

New Managers Put On Another Lively Midnight Revue.

The more or less sporadic place of entertainment on the roof of the Century Theatre, rechristened the Century Grove by the new managers of that playhouse, was reopened on Saturday night with a lively midnight revue of the type to which New York and its visitors have grown accustomed through the kindness of Mr. Ziegfeld. Palpably designed for the entertainment seeker who would rather look than listen, the new revue offers many attractive bits of femininity in the usual unusual costumes, some exceedingly good dancing, eccentric and otherwise, and considerable undistinguished singing. As a midnight entertainment, accordingly, it leaves nothing to be desired.

Foremost among the performers are Gordon and William Dooley, whose equals in the field of eccentric comedy and super-eccentric antics are not easily to be found. They have two side-splitting numbers, one of them new. Then there is also Carl Randall from "Oh, Lady! Lady!!" taking it all rather seriously and not beginning to do himself justice as a dancer. The feminine portion of the cast suffers a trifle by reason of its lack of a distinctive personality, such as that of Miss White, but there is some graceful dancing by Frances Pritchard and some highly satisfactory looking by the remainder of the company.

A bit could be cut out of the entertainment to advantage. The restrictions imposed upon a roof show make it difficult to achieve anything resembling variety, and if the succession of musical numbers be too prolonged there are likely to be those among the audience who will wish that there were not quite so many. The entrepreneurs of the Century will probably find it to their advantage in the long run to give their patrons too little rather than too much.

This is one of several advertisements contributed by
TETLEY TEA COMPANY

AMERICAN AIRS HEARD.

War Tunes by Maud Powell and Others by Friends of Music.

Maud Powell, the violinist, played to an enthusiastic audience at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon some of the music she has found her fellow-Americans eager to listen to on a transcontinental tour in this year of war. "The Belgian," Cesar Franck's sonata, with Arthur Loesser, part of a Sibelius concerto that Miss Powell first gave in this city with Safonoff, and a Russian "Song of Autumn," adapted from Gretchaninoff by Arthur Hartmann, were favorites, with the Beethoven-Auer "Oriental March," and the Coleridge-Taylor "Deep River."

Miss Powell presented a group of American tunes, her own artistic arrangements of "Kentucky Home," "Shine On," "Old Black Joe," and "Kingdom Coming," which last, she said, had stirred audiences in the West with its spirit of prophecy, renewed in this war. Among four encores after the matinée she gave her violin version of the beautiful "Chant Hindou," Macmillen's of the Chopin "Maiden's Wish," and others of Poldini and Bazzini.

Samuel Gardner and Victor Kolar, two young New York violinists, heard their own brief manuscripts for string quartet performed by the Flonzaleys at yesterday's final concert of the Friends of Music at the Ritz-Carlton. An American program included numbers at greater length by David Stanley Smith and C. M. Loeffler, which have been heard before now at concerts of the Kneisels. For Mr. Gardner this was a début as composer, and his music contained interesting use of Russian tunes.

MATERNITY CENTRE IN VIEW.

Women's City Club Members to Show How Mothers Are Aided.

Co-operating with the Federal authorities in the national baby-saving campaign, the Maternity Centre of the Women's City Club will keep open house at 219 East Seventy-ninth Street this week, and guests will be welcome to inspect the work. The organization of nursing work and medical service will be explained, a model baby outfit shown and method of instructing mothers in the purchasing of material, cutting and sewing, and knitting. Miss Anne Stevens, the nurse in charge, will explain the aid given to mothers in enabling them to obtain expert treatment.

There are two special committees connected with the centre whose work is to see that the mother is provided with nourishing food at a nominal cost, and that she obtains the service of a working housekeeper where she has no one at home to aid her. The mother is often injured, it is found, and the health of her baby affected by the necessity of taking up the care of her house too soon. Among those interested in the centre are Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr., Chairman of the Administrative Council; Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, Mrs. Elon R. Hooker, Mrs. Harmon August, Miss Katherine Dreier, Mrs. Samuel Strauss, and Mrs. Joel Spingard.

TO ENTERTAIN NURSES.

Committee Announces Club Facilities for Women Going to France.

The Committee on Nursing of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed to provide club facilities in New York for nurses in the national service, who pass through this city on their way to France, at the Central Club for Nurses, 132 East Forty-fifth Street, which is cooperating with the Y. W. C. A.

Between 300 and 400 nurses of the American Red Cross, who are shortly to leave for France, will be entertained at a tea to be given by Mrs. James Speyer, a member of the Committee on Nursing, at her home, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Amy Hilliard, Superintendent of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses; Mrs. George B. McClellan, Chairman of the Committee on Nursing; Miss Anna T. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses; Miss Florence Johnson, Director of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross Service, and Mrs. E. M. House will be associated with Mrs. Speyer as hostesses.

NEW GARMENTS FOR NEEDY.

Workers in Needlework Guild's Campaign Will Report Today.

Workers in the campaign for 100,000 new members for the New York Branch of the Needlework Guild of America will make their reports at a meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club, 135 East Fortieth Street, at 3:30 this afternoon. The full quota reached will mean 200,000 new garments for the needy, as two garments apiece is the initiation fee. Miss Lilian Wald will tell of conditions among the poor and of the greatest need that she has ever known in her life, at the Henry Street Settlement, of layettes for babies.

Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, President of the National Guild, will tell of the progress of the National organization in its drive for 2,000,000 members and 2,000 new branches. The Needlework Guild is the only large organization which gives only new garments in its relief work.

Opera Benefit for Italian Soldiers.

The Metropolitan next Sunday will give a gala benefit for Italian soldiers' families in the United States, when the leading artists, both "Italian and allied," are announced to appear at grand opera prices. For the first time in years, Mr. Caruso will sing on a Sunday night, his numbers including the "Pagliacci" air, a duet with Mr. Scotti from "Forza del Destino," and with others the quartet from "Boheme." There will be solos and ensembles by Martinelli, Muzio, Amato, Alda, De Luca, Didur, and others, ending with the patriotic air of Mameli and the Garibaldi hymn.

ARNOLD DALY PLAYS IN PATRIOTIC FILM

"My Own United States" Is Based On Hale's "A Man Without a Country."

PICTURES OF THREE WARS

Marguerite Clark in "Rich Man, Poor Man"—Rialto Gives "His Majesty, Bunker Bean."

Arnold Daly appeared on the screen of the Rivoli Theatre yesterday in "My Own United States," a patriotic play based upon Edward Everett Hale's "A Man Without a Country." Mr. Daly was three different characters in the piece, Lieutenant Philip Nolan, the original man without a country; Lieutenant Philip Nolan, 3d, grandson of the original, and Philip Nolan, the present day scion of the family, who, by going to the world war, upholds the family honor thrown away by the first Lieutenant and redeemed by his son and grandson.

The story begins when the young man of today sits down to hear his family history. The pictures tell the story, and Mr. Daly makes his first change of character, becoming Lieutenant Philip Nolan, 1st, the friend of Aaron Burr and contemporary of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, all of whom appear in the play. He is arrested on a charge of complicity in Burr's schemes and in a fit of anger against the country which he thinks is unjust damns the United States and expresses the wish that he might never again hear the name of the nation. His wish is granted, for he is condemned to remain at sea under the American flag surrounded by officers and men who are forbidden to mention the United States to him. A succession of scenes show the vainly repentant man growing older in his ostracism and suffering agonies of mental torture.

Opportunities for Character Work.

The son, who had not been born when Lieutenant Nolan was banished, grows up and fights in the Mexican war. His son is a young man when the civil war breaks out and enlists for defense of the Union. Mr. Daly appears in this part and is shown in a number of scenes of the time, in which President Lincoln and General Grant appear. The last scene goes back to the young man who began hearing the story and who, when he has heard it, reaffirms his national love and loyalty and joins the army for overseas service.

The play covers a long era of American history, and yesterday's audience was moved to frequent applause by the scenes of persons and events that marked the life of the nation. Mr. Daly has wide opportunities for character interpretation, not only as three persons, but in different ages of the same man, and his abilities carry him far as a screen actor.

Mr. Daly appeared in person at last night's performance as a Four-Minute Man and spoke for the Liberty Loan.

Other numbers on this week's bill at the Rivoli are an overture called "American Festival March," composed by Hugo Riesenfeld for the first anniversary of the Rialto Theatre in April, 1917, scenic pictures entitled "Silent Wonderlands of the West," the fourth instalment of the stirring Official Italian War Pictures, and the Rialto Male Quartet.

Marguerite Clark in "Rich Man, Poor Man" is the feature at the Strand this week. Her character is that of a girl who is subsituted for a boy as the heir to the wealth of John K. Beeston. After imagining herself the true granddaughter of the rich old man, played by Frederick Warde, Betty Wynne, the girl, is told that the forgery by which her position was secured has been discovered and her life is about to become a tragedy, when further revelations establish the fact that the young man she loves is the rightful heir. So the fortune is kept in the family and everybody is happy.

Bunker Bean in Pictures.

"Strange Fishermen of Russia" is an interesting series of motion pictures showing the process of catching, cleaning, salting, and packing fish in a small southern port. The Strand program also includes selections from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and other pieces played by the orchestra; "The Italian Salad," a musical satire by the Halevy Octette; a violin solo by Mery Zentay, a comedy cartoon entitled "Bobby Bumps on the Road," and an organ solo by Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson alternating.

Jack Pickford attempts to put on the screen the humor and psychology of Harry Leon Wilson's "His Majesty, Bunker Bean," at the Rialto this week, and, aided by some clever photographic tricks, succeeds in causing considerable amusement, but one who has been introduced to Mr. Wilson's characters by the author himself misses something in their motion picture appearance, although Mr. Pickford, Louise Huff and the others in the cast play their parts with spirit.

A succession of really beautiful scenic pictures supposed to illustrate "The Cruise of the 'Quickeree'!" is marred by the introduction of inane captions and comments.

Peter Tschaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" is well played by the Rialto orchestra as an overture; the Rialto chorus is delightful in a medley of American folk songs, Annie Rosner pleases singing "In Dreamland," and "Friend Husband" is the type of slapstick comedy which optimistic persons interested in the photoplay believe is disappearing.

JEWISH UNITY PROPOSED.

Rumanian Convention Applauds Plan for a National Body.

A proposal that all Jewish organizations in the United States should be united into a national body with Nathan Straus at the head was received with enthusiasm at a convention of the Rumanian Jews of this country and Canada, who met yesterday in the Hebrew Girls' Technical School at Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue. The suggestion was made by Samuel Goldstein, President of the Jewish Federation of America.

The convention passed resolutions asking President Wilson to use his powers when a peace had been won to compel fair treatment of the Jews in Rumania. In his address Nathan Straus said:

"I have come here to say that I have every reason to believe that our great President has the interest of our people at heart and that he will have no terms with the German Kaiser which will not have the far-reaching effect of bestowing equal rights upon mankind the world over."

TO PASS ON PACIFIST BISHOP

Views of Western Prelate Have Left Him Without a Diocese.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church, which will meet in secret session in Synod Hall on Wednesday, will again consider the case of Bishop Paul Jones, who resigned as Bishop of Utah in December of last year at the suggestion of a commission of three Bishops, who investigated the charges that Bishop Jones, by his Socialist views and his opposition to the nation's course in the war, had injured the standing of the Episcopal Church in Utah.

Bishop Jones has remained a Bishop without jurisdiction since his resignation. Whether further steps shall be taken in his case, to officially disavow any connection between the Episcopal Church and those preaching pacifism, will be decided on Wednesday, it was reported yesterday.

It is expected also that the House of Bishops will elect a new Missionary Bishop to the Philippines in place of the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, who has been elected Bishop of Western New York. Bishop Brent is now serving in France.

KILLED IN BURGLAR TRAP.

Lunatic from Danvers Asylum Shot by Watching Storekeeper.

DANVERS, Mass., April 7.—After an all-night vigil in his store Charles F. Skillings, Postmaster at the Hathorne station, today shot and killed Henry Grush, an inmate of the Danvers Hospital for the Insane, who, Skillings said, tried to enter the store through a window. Skillings was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and was later released on bail furnished by his wife. He will be given a hearing in the District Court at Salem tomorrow.

According to the police, Skillings, who conducts a small store in connection with the Post Office, has complained that burglars had made frequent visits during the last week. Last night, with Samuel Lewis, foreman of a nearby farm, he remained at the store in the hope of catching the robber. At daybreak, he told the police, a man tried to climb through the window, and Skillings fired, but missed him. Running outside, he encountered the man again and fired twice, both shots taking effect. The hospital authorities say that Grush was considered harmless and was allowed considerable liberty.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The fourth annual "Follies" ball, which includes an entertainment participated in by the players of both the Ziegfeld "Follies" and the "Midnight Frolic," will take place on the New Amsterdam Roof on Thursday night, April 25.

"Rock-a-Bye Baby," a musical piece made from "Baby Mine," will be given its first performance in New Haven tonight.

Clara Palmer has been engaged for a role in "Quack! Quack!" a musical comedy which the Shuberts will soon offer.

The annual performance in aid of the Sick Fund of the Hippodrome Employes' Association took place yesterday afternoon at the Globe Theatre, with an audience made up exclusively of members of the Hippodrome organization. Many of the Hippodrome entertainers were on the program, in addition to Julia Marlowe, who recited "The Battle Hymn of the Republic;" James T. Powers, Andrew Mack, and others.

Bessie McCoy Davis, it is announced, will continue in vaudeville this season and next.

Houdini of the Hippodrome has accepted a challenge from the men of the recruiting office for the Tank Corps of the National Army and will endeavor to escape from an army "restraint suit" at the Hippodrome next Sunday night. The occasion will be a performance in honor of the thirteenth anniversary of the Hippodrome.

LOST AND FOUND advertisements will be found on Page 23.

PRINTERS' INK

Registered U. S. Patent Office
A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.
185 Madison Avenue, New York City

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Striking the Keynote

The Life Extension Institute, with its Hygiene Reference Board of 100 members, was organized on a purely humanitarian basis to conserve the health of the nation and make life better worth living. Ex-President Taft is the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and many other distinguished men are back of the movement. Its program provides that two-thirds of the profits be set aside in a trust fund for health propaganda of a national scope.

Recognizing the splendid mission of the Institute, we were proud to cooperate with its officers in laying advertising plans and preparing copy. The first advertisement to appear after our preliminary conference was a clear message with the right psychological background and within safe ethical lines. It appeared in the Sunday edition of a New York paper. Up to noon the following Wednesday eight hundred inquiries had been received; at the close of the week nearly a thousand were in—and all from that single insertion. The inquiries were all of good quality and they resulted in many memberships.

Since that first advertisement others have appeared in the newspapers and magazines. The returns continue to come in and are most gratifying. There is every reason to expect the Life Extension Institute to grow and develop, as it truly deserves, through the printed advertisement, the word-of-mouth recommendation from enthusiastic members and the excellent methods of the Institute.

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CLEVELAND CHICAGO
The New York Times

HERE IS ONE TIME WHEN ALL OF THE CRITICS AGREE

"'Hearts of the World' is more than a picture play; it is a world drama; it goes straight to the heart. It is this human quality that makes 'Hearts of the World' as big as mankind."—*Charles Darnton, N. Y. Evening World.*

"'Hearts of the World,' another Griffith triumph—a story more vital than 'The Birth of a Nation.' Last night's audience was spellbound. It is a monster success."—*N. Y. American.*

"Griffith's latest, a great picture. There is more thrill, more action, more fine photography, more beautiful scenes, more magnificent acting, and more reality than you will get in a dozen so-called 'feature' pictures."—*N. Y. Evening Globe.*

"New Griffith picture scores great success. Every character in the play is real. There was not a jarring note in the whole performance."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"'Hearts of the World,' setting of a love story. Dramatizes war as memorably as Emile Zola's story, 'The Attack on the Mill.'"—*N. Y. Sun.*

"'Hearts of the World' is more than a masterpiece. It is an inspiration. Scenes of outdoor life that have the atmosphere of great painted canvases. Realistic to the last degree."—*N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

"Griffith's masterpiece. The acting throughout was wonderful."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

"War vividly seen in Griffith film. A story that quickly stirs the emotions."—*N. Y. Times.*

D. W. GRIFFITH'S Supreme Triumph
HEARTS OF THE WORLD
44TH ST. THEATRE—TWICE DAILY
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:10—25c TO $1.
TONIGHT AT 8:10 SHARP—25c TO $1.50.
Thousands of People Turned Away at Every Performance.
Buy Seats in Advance or You Will Be Left

LONDON STREETS LESS SAFE

Reports Show Fewer Accidents in Proportion Here.

The National Highways Protective Society has just received from Scotland Yard, London, the record of fatal accidents on the streets of London for the year 1917, which shows that automobiles caused the death of 482 tramcars 65 wagons 183. The 482 deaths due to automobiles include 128 persons killed by omnibuses.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, comparing these fatalities, finds that either the operators of buses and trolley cars are more efficient in this country than in London, or that the public obeys the signals of the traffic officers better in New York.

The comparison of the number of trolley cars operated in New York and the fatalities due thereto shows that, whereas in London sixty-five persons were killed in the year by tramcars or trolleys, with a daily average of 3,400 cars in the street, eighty-three persons were killed by trolleys in New York, with a daily average of 4,533 cars.

Omnibuses in London caused the death of 128, with a daily average of 2,000 running, whereas in New York, with a daily average of 160 to 180 omnibuses, one person met death.

The report of the London police shows that pleasure motoring has ceased entirely in England, private cars all being employed in some war work.

ASKS FOR EXTRA SESSION.

Record Would Have Jersey Legislature Fix Trolley Fares.

George L. Record, counsel for the Associated Municipalities in the case of the application of the Public Service Railway of New Jersey for an increase in fares to 7 cents, has written a letter to Governor Edge urging him to call an extra session of the New Jersey Legislature to amend the Public Utility statute. Mr. Record says the company contends that a recent decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey relieves it of its franchise 5-cent fare limit. He adds that the Public Service statute was never intended to have that effect and calls on the Governor to have the Legislature amend the statute.

"I therefore suggest that you convene the Legislature in extraordinary session," says the letter, "and recommend an amendment of the Public Utility statute, providing in substance that nothing in the statute shall be construed by any court to relieve any company operating a street railway from any of the obligations imposed upon it by the original franchises granted by the local public authorities."

Wellesley Girl Called to France.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—With the honor of being the youngest woman in the United States Signal Corps, Miss Mildred Wakefield, daughter of a Hartford insurance man, received orders tonight to hold herself in readiness to sail for France, where she will be assigned to the telephone service. She speaks French and was graduated last year from Wellesley.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 50c to $2, except Sat. Nights, $2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

NOTHING AS FUNNY EVER SEEN IN MUSICAL COMEDY!
Klaw & Erlanger's
The Rainbow Girl

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30.
COCOANUT GROVE. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. APR. 25th—FOLLIES BALL—Seats Now.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

HUDSON West 44 St. TOMOR'W NIGHT
ESTATE OF HENRY B. HARRIS presents
NANCY LEE
By EUGENE WALTER & H. CROWNIN WILSON

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
LAST WEEK—THE LAUGHING HIT
TOOT-TOOT NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

WANT A LAUGH? Go and See
SICK-A-BED
The biggest LAUGH-maker in town!
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. THE HOME OF LAUGHTER.
Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
POP. MAT. WED., 50c. to $1.50.

Henry Miller's THEATRE, 43d St., East of Broadway.
"The Distinctive, Beautiful Playhouse."
Bryant 7410. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
The Fountain of Youth
"Sprays Brilliants of Wit."—*Times.*
HENRY MILLER and NOTABLE CAST.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor
In a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners
"HAPPINESS"
NEXT FRIDAY AFT. at 2:15. Seats Now.
MISS TAYLOR in Special Shakespearean Matinee.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
GOING UP
The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY WITH A PAST

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. & Sat. Matinees 50c. to $1.50.
TOM'W & THURS. MATS. BEST SEATS $1.
LOVE'S LIGHTNING
A Comedy by ADA PATTERSON & ROBERT EDESON
NEXT MON. OLCOTT "Once Upon a Time."—Seats Thurs.
CHAUNCEY

VANDERBILT W. 48 St. Phone 134 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
OH LOOK!
with HARRY FOX
Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.

BELMONT 48 St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 48. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat.
CARTER The MAGICIAN Great

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH
with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
Military-Naval Melodrama of Today.
7 DAYS LEAVE
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
No Horrors—NOT A Motion Picture.

HARRIS Theatre, 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
ROSA LYND
(LADY CHETWYND)
In the Patriotic Play
HER COUNTRY
With ALEXANDER ONSLOW.
NOTE—Tonight Rosa Lynd (Lady Chetwynd) will address the audience on behalf of the Liberty Loan
GOOD SEATS 50c, 75c, $1

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED. GLOBE Mats. Wed. and Sat.

LEXINGTON THEATRE
51ST ST. & LEXINGTON AVE.
The most unique production of the season
"YOU KNOW ME, AL."
Three-act musical farce played by forty soldiers selected from 25,000 men of the 27th Division, U. S. Army. The New York Division.
All Professionals—Orchestra 45 Pieces.
ONLY TEN DAYS
Opening Thursday Eve., April 11th
SEATS 50c. TO $2.00
Proceeds exclusively to purchase portable theatre for behind the lines in France.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., nr. Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8888.
Evs. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Musical Review
ADOLF PHILIPP'S

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. E. of B'way. Phone Circle 1366. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
TRIUMPH!
CHARLES HOPKINS Presents
THE MOST UNUSUAL PLAY IN TOWN
"APRIL"
By HUBERT OSBORNE.
All New York is talking about this splendid play and its notable cast.
Sat. Morn. 11:15—Sarg's wonderful Marionettes

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
MAT. TODAY BEST SEATS $1.00
NIGHTS AT 8:15.
Anniversary Week—Special Features.
Parade Saturday.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w. Thurs. & Sat., 2.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

ASTOR Theatre, Beginning THURS. EVE. Seats Now
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in a new musical show FANCY FREE
Marilynn Miller—Harry Conor—Ray Raymond.

Theatre VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th. Greeley 1522.
COMMENCING TOMORROW EVENING.
SEASON IN ENGLISH
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
In a New Comedy, THE ARMY WITH BANNERS
By CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE
Ph. Bryant 61. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"Politely audacious; witty, startling."—Herald.
A PAIR OF PETTICOATS
Comedy by Cyril Harcourt,
with Norman Trevor—Ethel Rose Crews.

44th W. of B'way SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail.
THE Copperhead

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE PLAY ALL NEW YORK IS TALKING ABOUT.
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME
"Will stay home at this theatre for a long time."—Herald.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
FLO-FLO
THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

HAMLET CORT THEATRE. SPECIAL MATS.
Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30. Next Sat. Morn., 10:30, with WALTER HAMPDEN as Hamlet.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The LITTLE TEACHER
Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."
By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

A Comedy of Universal Appeal.—Herald. The Stuart Walker Co. in Tarkington's
SEVENTEEN
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE SQUAB FARM Comedy by H. M. T. Frederic and Fanny Hatton.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:16. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WM. HODGE in His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
EYES of YOUTH
With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
A. H. WOODS Presents
AN AMERICAN ACE
By Lincoln J. Carter.
A BIG PATRIOTIC MELODRAMA AT PATIOTIC PRICES—50c TO $1.50.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece."
OH, LADY! LADY!!

Comedy, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION
By G. BERNARD SHAW.
EXTENDED AGAIN
Positively last time, April 20.

BEGINNING TONIGHT in "Hedda Gabler"
Nazimova by Henrik Ibsen.
PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
YES OR NO WITH CHRYSTAL HERNE, JANET BEECHER.
Marjorie Wood and Great Cast.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TUES., 25c. and 50c.
WM. COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

Loew's 7th Ave. At 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TUES., 25c. & 50c.
GEORGE ARLISS in "Hamilton."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8:15. Sans-Gene, Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, double bill, Shanewis, Braslau, Sundelius, Howard; Althouse, Chalmers. Fol'd by Pag-liacci. Music: Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $4). Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Chalmers, Bada. Cd., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15, Marta, Barrientos, Ferni; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Marouf, Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Laurenti. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 2, double bill, Cav. Rusticana, Easton, Ferni; Lazaro, Chalmers. Coq d'Or, Garrison, Sundellus, Robeson; Diaz, Didur, Reyndal—Gilly, Bolm. Conductors, Papi and Monteux.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Thais, Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Next Mon. at 8, Shanewis. Cast as above.
L'Oracolo, Easton; Althouse, Scotti, Didur. Dance Place Congo, Galli. Cds., Moranzoni & Monteux.

Opera TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878 7263-7320
Seats tonight, MME. SANS-GENE, FARRAR. Wed., SHANEWIS, PAGLIACCI, Fri., MAROUF, Box Office prices only. Seats all parts of the house. SUN. EVE., APR. 14, CONCERT. CARUSO, ALL STAR CAST. Consolt, 1428 B'way (40th-41st St.)

Sunday Evg., April 14, at 8:30.
GRAND GALA CONCERT
For the Relief of the ITALIAN SOLDIERS' FAMILIES residing in the U. S.
Under the Auspices of
THE ITALIAN HOSPITAL of NEW YORK and MANAGEMENT METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.
Mmes. ALDA, MUZIO, SPARKES; MM. AMATO, DE LUCA, DIDUR, CARUSO, MARTINELLI, SCOTTI. METROPOLITAN OPERA CHORUS and ORCHESTRA. Conductors: BAMBOSCHEK, MORANZONI, PAPI and SETTI. Prices From $1.50 to $6.
Tickets NOW on sale at No. 46 Union Square; beginning Thursday morning at Box Office.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Tomor'w Eve., at 8:15.
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor
FAVORITE RUSSIAN FOLKSONGS AND BALLADS
SLAVONIC AND FINNISH SONGS
AMERICAN FOLK MUSIC
Seats 50c to $2. ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE NOW.
(Knabe Piano Used)

CARNEGIE HALL Sun. Aft. Apr. 14 At 3
AMERICAN DEBUT OF
TOSCHA SEIDEL
THE NEW RUSSIAN VIOLINIST.
Seats Now on Sale, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL—April 10 at 3
ALMA REAL in SONG RECITAL
SEATS NOW.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Night, April 11, 1918
Song Recital SHOMER-ROTHENBERG
by MME. Frederic and Fanny Hatton
Accompanied by Mr. Alfred Kastner, harpist.
Benefit Palestine Restoration Fund.
Se

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....408 Ford Building
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PARIS..Chez Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière
TWO CENTS in Greater New York and commuting distance. Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

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DAILY & SUNDAY..	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only.....	8.00	4.25	.75
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only.....	3.00	1.75	.30
CANADIAN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY..	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only.....	8.00	4.25	.75
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only.....	6.00	3.25	.55
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY..	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only.....	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only.....	9.75	5.10	.86

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25. THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25. TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2. TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $5.) Per Copy, 25c. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.

A NOBLE RIVALRY FOR THE LOAN.

There are several things to be hoped for in the "drive" for the Third Liberty Loan. First, that the entire three billions may be subscribed and oversubscribed long before the end of the thirty days indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury as the period of the effort. Almost certainly we shall see that hope come to realization. The country is aroused, it thrills and tingles with the spirit of rivalry, as we see from the number of towns and small cities that filled their quota of subscriptions almost before the race was started, and instantly laid claim to the award of the honor flag.

We are now well schooled in the technique of loan subscriptions; everybody knows how it is done. Millions of Americans own bonds of the earlier issues. They will be asked for fresh subscriptions and urged to get their friends to subscribe. The appeal reaches not only the mass, but the individual, every owner of a bond becomes an active agent of the Treasury, and the circle of subscribers automatically and rapidly expands.

We should like to see New York, that is the Federal Reserve District of New York, distanced in the race, beaten by the rest of the country. Our allotment is $900,000,000; the committee has fixed $1,500,000,000 as its goal. The goal can be reached easily, but it will be better if the other Reserve districts refuse to let New York have such a disproportionate share as one-half of the loan. This is a transaction in which the whole American people have an interest and a duty; every part of the country will take a pride in doing its full share. If the general response is what we fully expect it to be, New York will have to be content with something less than the amount named by the committee.

But the first day's work for the loan in this city and district gives fair warning that there can be no loitering, that our competitors must put on seven-league boots of zeal and activity if New York is to be kept from reaching a billion and a half before the flag falls. Saturday was a half holiday, there were but three hours for business, yet $100,000,000 of bonds were subscribed for. The organization here is admirable, the spirit of the community earnest and enthusiastic, as it is throughout the country. In the number of subscriptions and in the promptness with which the total is reached we hope to see the record of the former loans surpassed.

THE SHIPS FROM JAPAN.

Our Government will soon have in its service more than forty Japanese ships. It has bought twelve and charters for at least thirty have been granted by the Government of Japan. A majority of these vessels are ready for work. Several of those purchased will arrive at San Francisco in May. Already they may have started to cross the Pacific. Others will come to our Atlantic ports by way of the Panama Canal. Troops, munitions and other supplies will be carried by them to France.

Our war partners in Europe need wheat. In response to urgent appeals we promised a few months ago to send 75,000,000 bushels before harvest time. But on March 1 we were 27,000,000 bushels behind in shipments. Last week the soldiers' wheat bread ration was reduced in France. Last year's crop here was short, and the quantity available for the remainder of the crop season is small, not more than enough to satisfy a normal demand for home consumption. Our "visible supply" at the end of March was only 5,531,000 bushels, against 49,611,000 one year ago. In New York it had declined in a year from 4,933,000 to 83,000. There are about 180,000,000 bushels remaining in the whole country. Mr. HOOVER asks that consumption be at once reduced by 50 per cent., to 21,000,000 bushels a month, in order that what our allies need may be sent to them. "This country," he said to the hotel keepers from all parts of the land who agreed to use no wheat until the next harvest, "is their only source of supply." Government officers are searching for wheat that has been withheld from market. Grain so hoarded has been seized in Texas, and two farmers in Nebraska are under indictment for holding 20,000 bushels. It may yet be necessary for the Government to assume control of the entire supply and regulate distribution of it.

Australia has 216,000,000 bushels of wheat in excess of the quantity required for her own people. From the recent harvest there is a surplus of 80,000,000 bushels, and 186,000,000 have been awaiting shipment for more than a year. Unable to export this grain directly to Europe, Australians expressed a desire two months ago that it should be carried across the Pacific to San Francisco, to replace here equal quantities of American wheat sent to Europe from our Atlantic ports. But we have had no carriers in the Pacific for such service.

Why should not the twelve Japanese ships we have bought and the thirty which have been chartered begin their work by going down to Australia, taking on cargoes of wheat, and bringing them to San Francisco or New York? If we should export our own available wheat with the least possible delay, it would soon be replaced by supplies thus received. These ships should not come to us from the other side of the Pacific with empty holds. Their cargo space might well be filled by Australia's neglected wheat.

THROWING STONES IN GLASS HOUSES.

Representative LENROOT, elected a Senator in Congress from Wisconsin last week, said on Saturday, as he had said before the election, that he would support Mr. WILSON in the Senate, as he had supported him in the House, in all measures helpful to the prosecution of the war. His Democratic opponent, Mr. DAVIES, could have promised no more.

The somewhat sour partisanship which, in the House of Representatives and out of it, the Wisconsin election has evoked, is a waste of time, to say no more. Both Democrats and Republicans are to blame. What boots it to put time-tabs on the patriotism of the two parties, or to squabble as to which has the better or the worse "record" between the beginning of the European war and America's entrance into it?

Why not shut up about the past, be charitable—and both parties need a good deal of charity—to past errors, and, without futile boast or quarrel, give every energy to the winning of the war?

THE GREAT GERMAN DECEPTION.

For telling the truth about his mission in London, about the efforts of the British Government to prevent the war, and about the rejection by his own Government of Sir EDWARD GREY'S overtures for peace in August, 1914, Prince LICHNOWSKY, former German Ambassador to Great Britain, is in imminent danger of being put on trial for high treason. Just at the moment when the State's attorneys are considering the evidence against him Herr VON JAGOW, German Foreign Secretary from 1913 to 1916, ostensibly attempting to controvert the damning evidence of the Lichnowsky memorandum and pretending to expose its "inaccuracies and perversions," actually and pointedly corroborates the testimony of LICHNOWSKY as to the sole vital point of the controversy, the responsibility for beginning the war.

Prince LICHNOWSKY, either because he has been long enough silent under the accusation that he did not correctly inform his Government of Britain's intentions in that fateful last week in August, or because of remorse of conscience, or a real love for the truth of history, made plain his opinion that if his representations and Sir EDWARD GREY'S appeals for a conference of the Powers had been heeded in Berlin there would have been no war. His testimony sets forth, what all the world outside the Teutonic alliance knows to be the fact, that Great Britain sincerely desired peace, not war, and that she strove to avert the struggle by bringing about a conference of representatives of England, France, Germany, and Italy to take measures for influencing Austria and Russia to keep the peace.

VON JAGOW bears testimony to the peaceful disposition of England. When he took office in 1913 England was ready to enter into friendly agreements with Germany concerning the Bagdad Railway and other questions. "An agreement had almost been reached just previous to the outbreak of the war." He affirms that England "played a conciliatory rôle and urged moderation upon Vienna" after the dispatch of the note to Serbia, insisting, however, that Germany also urged moderation, of which there is no evidence—quite the contrary. He puts himself in a position of squarely dissenting from the opinion laboriously built up in Germany by individual, collective, official, and persistent falsehood, that England was the cause of the war. These are his words:

> I do not intend to adopt the theory now widespread among us that England was the originator of all the intrigues leading to the war. On the contrary, I believe in Sir EDWARD GREY'S love of peace and his genuine desire to arrive at an understanding with us, but he had allowed himself to become too hopelessly entangled in the network of Franco-Russian policy. He could find no way out and therefore failed to do that which had been in his power to prevent the world war. War was not popular among the English people, therefore Belgium had to serve as a battle-cry.

To this Captain PERSIUS, in the Berliner Tageblatt, adds this contribution:

> "An understanding ought to be easier now that we have heard from the two opposing forces, from VON JAGOW and LICHNOWSKY, that England was not responsible for the war, as hitherto has been believed in wide circles in Germany."

Upon what mountains of lies, Ossas on Pelions of organized, calculated, deliberately studied falsifications, the Imperial Government raised the banner bearing the legend kept always before the eyes of the German people, "England began the war." At first Russia was the culprit; she mobilized and forced the hand of Germany. But early in the first year of the conflict the tune changed. "England began the war" was the text of every utterance, and the battle-cry of all Germany was "Gott strafe England." If an avenging God is to have a part in the matter at all, it can no longer be denied, even in Germany itself, that the vials of his consuming wrath should be emptied upon the heads of "the Potsdam gang," the Hohenzollern himself, his Ministers, and the brutal, bloody-minded chiefs of the military party who lied to the German people, conspired to delude and deceive them into the belief that England was the cause of the war, that her jealousy of Germany's commercial growth prompted her to a course of intrigues that made war inevitable.

It was a sorry tale, the proofs of its falseness were multitudinous and instantly forthcoming, but the German people believed it. "Gott strafe England" was on every lip, the "gang" of Potsdam started the cry, pulpit and press took it up, it resounded through all the Empire. It was a monstrous deception, devised to hide Germany's guilt. Yet for that the German people went to war, for that millions of them have been slain or maimed, for that their country has been made insolvent, for that the name of Germany has been made detestable to mankind.

What are the German people going to do about it, now that from German witnesses they have learned the truth, now that they have been told how their masters, their pastors, their professors, and their newspapers lied to them?

LIGHT AMONG THE COMRADES.

Signs are not lacking that in Europe no less than in America there is a tendency among Socialists to escape from the spiritual suzerainty under which the German Socialist Party has long held its brethren in other countries. If the hard-heartedness of HOFFMANN and the serpentine manoeuvrings of KUEHLMANN and CZERNIN at Brest-Litovsk have had the effect of disillusioning extreme radicals who maintained confidence in the misunderstood virtues of the German Government long after Belgium, Armenia, and the Lusitania were available as evidence, it is becoming apparent that the helplessness of the German Socialists in the face of the eastern treaties of peace is also bringing disillusionment as to their capacity for liberalizing Germany.

Our own Socialists, or those of them who did not follow the lead of SPARGO, WALLING, and the rest in repudiating the St. Louis platform last Spring, have apparently not got so far as yet. The best they seem to be able to do is to objurgate HOFFMANN and the Kaiser. But the Socialists of Europe are beginning to wonder if SCHEIDEMANN'S passivity is the best that is to be expected of the German Socialist Party. Cable dispatches yesterday brought word that among the Dutch-Scandinavian committee, which hitherto has seemed to be anxious for almost any sort of a peace, and whose interest in suppressed nationalities seemed sometimes to depend on who had suppressed them, there is not only widespread horror at the behavior of the Germans in Russia but a growing feeling that German Socialists might have done something more than to abstain from voting for the treaty ratifications, especially since they voted for the war credits immediately afterward.

Still more outspoken is the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, chief organ of the Austrian Socialists, which recently laid a large share of responsibility for the failure of the German strikes at the end of January to the attitude of the Socialist leaders in the Reichstag. Says the Arbeiter Zeitung:

> If the workmen are told day by day that the Reichstag is working for the most beautiful peace by understanding, and that the Government is acting according to the decision of the Reichstag majority, then the workman is scarcely being educated to take up the struggle against the Government. * * * A few Generals, a few influential bank directors and big manufacturers can, in given circumstances, influence policy more effectively than the whole Reichstag majority. Thus it can happen that a considerable part of the working classes decides upon a political strike against the Government which for three and a half years has enjoyed the support of the majority of working-class Deputies in the Reichstag.

These are harsh words for SCHEIDEMANN, and from close at hand. In his speech in the Reichstag on Jan. 25, to which wide publicity has been given because of his demand for complete restoration of Belgian independence, and his statement that even if France and England were conquered Germany would still have to fight America, he said: "The Russian revolution would have brought us peace long ago if America had not entered the war." But what kind of a peace? In this same speech SCHEIDEMANN demanded that the Government make peace with Russia, or get out before it was swept out. Peace was made, a peace which tore Russia into rags. SCHEIDEMANN abstained from voting for it; he said that the Socialists did not desire that sort of a peace with the Entente. But that is the sort of peace with the Entente that the Russian revolution would have brought, if it had brought any.

It is not so important, though it is still true, that SCHEIDEMANN clings to the talk of Germany fighting a defensive war, and that his insistence that a military decision is impossible is as disappointing to the peoples of the allied countries as to the Germans. What the European Socialists are beginning to see is that the German Generals and diplomats made with Russia the sort of peace that the German Socialist Party, with all its prestige and size, had said would not do; and that the German Socialist Party could not do anything about it but make some half-hearted protests, which were followed by support of the next war credit.

BISMARCK was a man who knew when and how to be defeated. He went to Canossa; the Vatican beat him in the Kulturkampf; but in this war there has been no protest from German Catholics against German violations of sacred edifices and outrages upon the personnel of the Church. BISMARCK had to yield something ultimately to socialism, but he got in return a Socialist party which is still voting money to the Government to carry on its "defensive" war on the Somme and the Black Sea. And only now does it begin to appear to the Socialists of neutral countries that perhaps that sort of Socialist Party is not going to be a very effective agent of the world-wide working-class revolution.

ANOTHER BOLSHEVIST FIASCO.

Through the roar and flames of the guns on the western front it is still possible to catch a glimpse of another fiasco in the eastern theatre of war, one which happened some time ago, but one of which definite information has thus far been withheld from the waiting and breathless multitudes of adventurous spirits in other lands who have been grappling with the horned dilemmas of the Russian alphabet. Long ago we heard rumors that the torch of revolution had swept over the alphabet with everything else in Russia and had singed off a few of the tentacles and wiggletails which made Russian letters dance before the eyes of foreign students of the language like so many goblins on crutches.

Just what did happen to the Russian alphabet in the revolutionary shuffle we now learn for the first time in a belated dispatch of The Associated Press. Three letters, after many centuries of use, have been summarily executed as superfluous. Only three letters. If that is all that happened, a chorus of groans, Dantesque in dolefulness, will undoubtedly arise out of that deep inferno where the struggling and remorseful students of Russian have been praying and praying for some upheaval that would leave that alphabet dismembered of at least a dozen or more letters.

In fact, it was generally agreed in all of the allied countries that the only possible good that could come out of the frenzied change-all-at-once reign of Bolshevism would be a sweeping and radical change of the Russian alphabet. But even there the Bolsheviki have failed to make good their reign of terror and justify their existence.

Only three letters, and those letters by no means the worst offenders in the alphabet! The feetah, which was a Greek letter and respectfully treated as such, appeared too seldom to cause much trouble; the yaht was so essentially and characteristically Russian that no one could mistake it for anything else, and the simple form of the e, like our small i, was much easier to grasp and remember than the double form, like our u, to which it has given exclusive sway. A very conservative change indeed, and one which will hardly offer much relief to the martyrs of the tongue who have been tortured to madness not so much by the letters now retired as by the letters which have been allowed to remain. Unless something is done to tttschs, a letter we reproduce as shtch—smashtchins, for instance; the ccchhhs, the jjjjs, and shhhhs, and the mischievous little hard and soft "znaks" which pretend to specify the value of preceding syllables by leaving that value mostly to instinct or imagination, it is hard to believe that Russians and irritated students of Russian will ever agree on the oft repeated claim that "Russian is really the simplest of all languages to learn."

The political significance of the alteration of the alphabet is striking. The very moderation with which it was done indicates that the Mensheviki and not the Bolsheviki were responsible for the change. Indeed, ample proof of that fact is contained in the last line of The Associated Press dispatch, which states that the "yaht has been a stumbling block "to many, not only to foreigners, but "even to the middle class Russian." The middle class Russian—in other words, the bourgeoisie. Apparently the yaht was removed to please the bourgeoisie, which necessarily means that the change must date back to some period, probably the Kerensky régime, when the bourgeoisie were last in a position where they could command any consideration for their tastes and their feelings in the matter. Certainly it may be taken for granted that if the Bolsheviki had had anything to do with revolutionising the alphabet, the fact that the removal of the yaht would have been pleasing to the middle classes would have been enough to stamp such a procedure as "counter-revolutionary" and "hostile to the interests of the international proletariat." Consequently the yaht would have remained.

It follows, then, that the Bolsheviki have not as yet taken a whack at the alphabet. Their intentions in that direction, malicious or otherwise, were probably interrupted by the German jugglers of language at Brest-Litovsk, who were interested at the moment not so much in the modification of the Russian language as in the modification of Russian territory.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Surprising Light on the Kaiser.

A new stick with which to beat the Kaiser has been found by The Medical Review of Reviews. To do that, nowadays, is no small achievement, and though any stick is good enough for the purpose, mere laymen will be apt to question the reality of this discovery—to suspect that the claimant to honor for high service doesn't himself believe that he has earned it, but has concocted a ponderous scientific joke for the amusement of the initiates who form the great majority of his readers. What he says, however, is interesting, and can pass for important if true.

And what he says is that in infancy the Kaiser was nursed by a Westphalian peasant woman, and that as a result his characteristics all through life have been strikingly plebeian—"of an essential vulgarity." Among his notable traits are listed an anachronistic form of piety, rare in other than the lower classes, and an exceedingly bourgeois attitude toward the modern aspirations of women—an attitude that led naturally to the formation of his well-known opinion that beyond "children, church, and cooking" women should not venture to look. Moreover, it is declared that the Westphalian peasant woman who supplied the imperial nurseling's first needs has a son of her own who in several respects is curiously like the Kaiser—has the same square head and chin, the same intent look, and the same tone of easy familiarity in conversation of and with "the old German God."

To sum up, The Medical Review of Reviews asserts that the Kaiser "has never revealed any intellectual trait beyond cultivation by fortunately situated persons of the German peasant class" and that "he is before everything a poseur, without a single royal attribute." Just what are royal attributes is a matter of opinion. Some might think them dignity, wisdom, a noble generosity, and the like, while others might enumerate vanity, selfishness, ruthless ambition, and an insane delusion as to difference from and superiority to ordinary humanity. One doesn't get much for'arder in that direction or see where this astonishing theory brings one out with respect to babies nourished by the milk of cows or goats.

A Chance for All to Enlist.

It is not in itself an unimportant fact that 2,000 employés of the Lord & Taylor firm have formally organized, each to do, according to individual capacity and circumstances, all and everything that he or she can to make the country an effective ally of the other nations opposed to the Central Empires. Even more important is it, however, that these 2,000 men and women, under the leadership of S. W. RETBURN, President of this company, have set an example not only worthy of imitation by other firms, but one that should be imitated by everybody in the United States who for one good reason or another is not under obligation to undertake military service on land or water.

Those of us who cannot be fighters are not thereby freed from the duty, or deprived of the privilege, of helping, directly and personally, to win the war. As has often been said, this is a war of peoples, not of armies and navies only, and for every civilian there is a task to be found for the looking or the asking. Not to perform these tasks is to be a slacker, which is the same as a coward or a traitor and not much different from being both. For refusal or failure to do what one can is to help the enemy.

A long, carefully thought out list of the activities open to those who must stay at home is presented in what might be called the vow of patriotic dedication that has been formulated by and for the Lord & Taylor employés. Few indeed will be unable to find in that list as, published an opportunity for effective personal service—service in its way and degree as valuable as that rendered by the men who carry rifles at the front, or from just behind them train the big guns on the would-be destroyers of civilization and liberty throughout the world.

It is well, and more than well, to lend money to the Government, especially when the lending involves something or much of sacrifice, but the buying of a sound security is not in itself a sacrifice. It is an investment, and to make it is not enough to constitute duty done for anybody. For everybody there is war work that demands doing—a use of time and strength and intelligence that will hasten, much or little, the day of victory—the triumph of the Good Cause.

Of Schools Bad and Good.

There is a special compliment for THE TIMES in the fact that a Newark High School is using its dispatches from PHILIP GIBBS and its other able correspondents at the front as a means of giving the pupils daily instruction in the momentous events of these days. The selection thus made is a recognition pleasing to us not only of our effort to present in full and promptly the happenings of a conflict on the outcome of which the destiny of the world depends, but of our success in presenting them with vividness and feeling, in order that they may appeal, as they should, to the heart as well as to the mind—to the great mass of undifferentiated citizens of both sexes and all ages except infancy.

But it is not alone in making what we must think a wise choice for its vehicle of instruction that this Newark school deserves credit. In all too many schools all over the country discussion of the war, or even mention of it, in the presence of the pupils, is forbidden! That, in every case, is either despicable or treasonable. Its motive must either be a cowardly fear of offending some of the pupils or their parents by condemnation of German acts or policies, or else sympathy on the part of Principal or teacher with those acts or policies, and consequent refusal to condemn them.

The argument sometimes made—that young minds should not be allowed to dwell on the so-called horrors of war, is the merest camouflage for one or the other of the reasons just mentioned. From time immemorial children have been allowed, or forced, to learn as much as they would or could of ancient wars. In their histories there is not much else, and, of all wars, this is the one which it behooves our children best to understand. As Mr. Gibbs himself once well wrote—seemingly in answer to some stupid critic who found his dispatches "shocking"—what men could do, and especially what they could endure, in the heroic performance of duty, that he could write and we at home could read and should.

He was quite right. People who "can't read about the war, it is so depressing," are not, as they would have us believe, of a superior sensitiveness. It is their cold callousness, their dull selfishness, their base ingratitude for services rendered by their betters, that set them apart from common and decent humanity.

VOLUNTEER WAR NURSES.

Young Women Anxious to Serve—The Plan Successful in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot help taking exception to the suggestion to draft our women to act as nurses at this time to relieve the supposed shortage of nurses, as it is evident by a misunderstanding of the minds and the wishes of thousands of young women who have been trying since we entered the war to get information, location, and instruction on this very subject, and it is because the various war agencies for nurses have showed scant courtesy, or interest, in these splendid women, who have been most anxious to qualify for work along this line, that I am offering a few suggestions gleaned from my personal experiences for the first two and a half years of the war in England.

There, as here, it was early found there were not enough graduate nurses to meet the demand, and they had no time to put nurses through two years' training. Instead, the British Medical Corps rules that these willing, educated girls, over 18, many of them daughters of peers, and the best families of England, should be taken into the hospitals as V. A.'s, meaning volunteer aid, where these gentlewomen have done the meanest work in the hospitals, scrubbing, mending, and waiting on the trained nurses, until, in due time, after many days of drudgery, they have qualified by the thousands as trained nurses, and it is these women today, in England, and in British hospitals back of their lines, who are caring for the thousands of wounded of the last drive.

To be a V. A. in England ranks next to being a V. C. To wear a V. A. today is to wear an honor a little higher than most honors. These two honors in England have proved most potent in drawing together all classes abroad in a common person stronger than any that has moved the nation for a hundred years.

Ever since we came into the war I have been urging that our Government make a similar place for our young womanhood. I deem it little less than calumny to accuse our young women of slacking, as I have talked with hundreds of our college girls, from one end of the country to the other, who constantly ask me how they may best serve their country, where they may take the necessary instruction to qualify as nurses, and where they may work once they know what to do.

As early as last August I discussed this very subject in Washington with a Red Cross medical representative, and later in New York, at the Atlantic division, always to be told they could use only graduate nurses, and women over 25 years of age, while thousands upon thousands of our educated women under 25 wait in vain for suitable work to be assigned to them, and so I make protest, in their name, against the insult of a draft suggestion, when all that is necessary is to give them a chance to do their bit; where they wish to work, lower the age limit, the years of probation, and cut the red tape that is hampering the patriotic wishes of our young women.

When one goes to a hospital for an operation, after the first three or four days, who is it cares for the patient, serves her food, cleans her room, and waits upon her through the long hours? Certainly not the graduate nurse, but the little probationer who has been there for six months or a year, and who is learning of you how to be a nurse. At least this has been my experience in two serious operations through which I have passed. So why not let our Government again learn that lesson from our allies, and place our young women above the age of 20 under trained nurses, two of them to each nurse, in the care of our wounded, both here and abroad, as we shall surely come to this very soon, if we repeat the losses England has suffered.

I well remember in those first days of the war, when France, Serbia, Russia, and Belgium pleaded with England for nurses, and when hundreds of these brave, fearless women crossed the Channel for various parts of the war zone and took up their duties under the most trying conditions, remaining there, many of them forever. And now that we are called upon to enter this conflict, and have sent our sons by the hundreds of thousands to those horror-stricken countries, shall not their sisters follow them and be permitted to care for them, as the Australian and Canadian women followed their loved ones, and are still doing, because they believe it their share in this conflict? I, for one, trust we shall not foolishly and prudishly hinder our women from sharing these duties with other English-speaking women wherever needed, but especially to care for our own men in our hospitals.

MARY CAMPBELL PRESTON.
New York, April 5, 1918.

The Pacifist's Retreat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pacifist opposes sending our troops across the water, preferring to await the enemy on our own soil. Prefers again even to await the enemy's entrance upon the sacred soil of his own State, and when the doubly sacred soil of his own county or town is invaded would content himself with throwing up both hands with "Oh, well, what is the use of fighting now? It is wrong to fight any way."

W. HAMILTON.
St. Paul, April 5, 1918.

A BAR TO PAN-GERMAN SCHEMES.

Armenians and Georgians of the Caucasus Can Fight the Invaders with the Aid of the British Now in Mesopotamia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The destruction of more than a million of innocent Armenians in the Turkish Empire during the last two years by the Turkish Government, dominated by Germany, is today a matter of history. The extermination of the whole Armenian race has been the fiendish ambition of the Young Turk gang dominated by Enver and Talat. The men had been massacred wholesale. The old men and women and children have been deported from their homes; a great majority of them have perished on the way to Mosul by hunger, disease, and torture, and now only a handful of people remain in Northern Arabia and Syria, who owe their lives to the relief given by Americans through the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

A great tragedy has been enacted by the murderous Turk, in defiance of all the laws of God and man. Germany and Austria-Hungary, both signatory powers of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, which guaranteed the security of life and property of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire, the only two powers which were in position, as allies of the Turk, to fulfill their treaty obligations in safeguarding the lives of these innocent Armenians, and that just by saying the word, have kept a criminal silence and let Enver and Talat carry on their devilish intentions in regard to the Armenians unobstructed.

Never in the long history of even Turkish atrocities is to be found such a systematic, methodical, and thoroughgoing attempt at extermination of a whole race. It was evident from the beginning that the whole plan and its execution were more than the Turkish brain could have conceived. The Turks in general were shocked by it. Many of the officers themselves condemned it as German policy and politics. The participation very often of German officers in Turkey in the work of destruction of Armenian life and property and violation of Armenian women has tended to strengthen this conviction on the victims themselves that Germany was a party in the atrocities. The students of the Near Eastern question who are well acquainted with the German ambitions in that country have long been convinced that Germany was to be blamed directly for Armenian atrocities when she refused to interfere with the work of destruction of the Turkish Government when she could have stopped it at will. It has been evident from the beginning that it was part of Germany's war plan to do away with the democratic and liberty-loving Armenian people in Turkey, who were, so to speak, a stumbling block in the way of Germany in her ambition to control and exploit the Turkish Empire, and through the Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway threaten the Eastern possessions of Great Britain.

The Brest-Litovsk peace treaty made by Germany exposes her bloody hands to the world. It is no longer conjecture or a supposition, but it must be accepted as a matter of fact, that while the brutal work of the destruction of the Armenians was done by the hands of the unspeakable Turk, the voice which ordered it and the brain which planned it were those of Germany.

The Brest-Litovsk peace terms forced by Germany upon the Bolshevist leaders, by which Russia was forced to cede to the Turks the districts of Kars, Ardahan, and Batum, cannot be interpreted in any other way. This is the reward which the Turk receives at the hands of Germany for doing a clean job of massacring over a million Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. Now Hadji Wilhelm, the defender of Islam, the great victorious war lord, while visiting punishment upon his enemies, Russia and Rumania, remembers his bosom friend the Turk by handing over to him the Caucasus, saying, "Come, thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful in destroying the life and property of Christian Armenians in Turkish Armenia; now I make thee ruler over Russian Armenia to extend your rule of massacre and plunder over there also. Thou hast been faithful over small areas, I'll make thee ruler over all Armenia. Enter into thy reward." Is there anything more disgraceful in all the annals of human history than this most treacherous act of war-mad, Kaiser-made Germany?

It may be asked, "Why is it that Germany is so much interested in the extermination of the Armenian people?" For a very obvious reason, which only needs to be stated in order to be understood. This world war is being waged by Germany, primarily, to secure for all time the undisputed control of the territory that lies between the Bosporus and the Persian Gulf for the purpose of German colonization and exploitation of the rich natural resources of Asia Minor, and through the Berlin-Bagdad Railway to strike a deadly blow at the Eastern possessions of Great Britain. The indolent and ignorant Turk was an easy mark for German intrigues and quite willing to become a vassal of Germany for all time, but the intelligent, liberty-loving, and democratic Armenian people, who have been imbibing for a century American ideas of liberty and democracy through the missionaries and American educational institutions, were too much for the Kaiser. The Armenians, in one word, were the stumbling block in the way of German ambitions at colonization and conquest in the Near East, so they had to be trampled down and crushed, and, if need be, exterminated, to make way for German ambitions. This explains the sad plight of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire.

Germany, however, has been cut off from the route to India by way of the Berlin-Bagdad line, thanks to English military successes in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Palestine, but the collapse of Russia and the occupation by Germany of the Ukraine, with the capture of the important Black Sea port of Odessa, have opened a new path before Germany to threaten and invade India. This is the road of Berlin-Batum-Baku-Bombay line. Again, as fate would have it, the Armenians of Trans-Caucasian provinces are in the way of the accomplishment of German intentions. Therefore the logic of the Brest-Litovsk peace terms, forcing the Bolshevist rulers of Russia to turn over to the Turk the districts of Batum, Kars, and Ardahan in the Caucasus, so that the Turk might make a clean job in clearing the way for Germany. All this in the name of the high-sounding principle of self-determination.

This is the greatest insult offered by Germany to the intelligence of the world. Could any sane man believe that 2,000,000 Armenians in the Russian Caucasus, if they had to choose, would for a moment entertain any such idea as subjecting themselves to the misrule of the murderous Turkish Government? We need not speak here of the cowardly and contemptible act of the Bolshevist leaders who, while preaching high moral principles, have bought peace for themselves at the expense and with the blood of the Armenians and Georgians in the Caucasus, for they have been traitors no less to their own country and nothing better could be expected of them.

Fortunately, the Armenians of Russia, unlike the Armenians in Turkey, are well situated to express their own wish and will and to determine their own political destiny by their own sword. The Georgians and the Armenians of the Trans-Caucasian district have already joined their forces and have mobilized their men to fight to the finish against the invasion of the murderous Turk. Daily papers have already reported the stiff defense these people are putting up. Let us hope that the Allies will recognize the Republic of the Caucasus and make every endeavor to give such assistance as might be practical. The armies of England from Mesopotamia and Palestine might render a great service by a hard blow at the Turkish Army from the rear. The Armenians, who have been the torch bearers of Christian civilization in Asia and the advance guards of Western ideals of liberty and democracy, deserve the sympathy and support of the people and the Government of this great Republic. In this war no nation has suffered and sacrificed more than the Armenians. Their martyrdom and heroism will remain a treasure of all Christendom. Armenia is fighting the battle of humanity. The late William Gladstone never spoke a truer word than when he said, "To help Armenia is to help humanity."

MIHRAN T. KALAIDJIAN,
Pastor of the Armenian Calvary Congregational Church.
Troy, N. Y., April 4, 1918.

More News of Our Forces.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to see your good editorial article in your issue of April 4 regarding the order suspending the publication of the daily casualty lists in France, which to the layman certainly seems inexplicable and without reason; and also the practice of keeping from the public the location of American units on the battle line. The names of celebrated regiments of the Allies, and also of the Germans, often appear as being located on certain fronts and participating in the great struggle. The Germans doubtless have ample facilities for ascertaining what particular units are facing them, and the information cannot be of any important advantage, as the Americans have at present no regiments of special recent fighting renown, though some gained fame in our liberty war of the 60s.

In yesterday's Connecticut papers was printed for the first time a casualty list of forty-two members of a Connecticut regiment, probably the result, it is stated, of a German raid in the American sector at Toul March 17, the families being notified by telegraph only the night before. This is a long time between the acts for those concerned to be kept in ignorance.

Like many others, the writer has two sons in the service, one an officer of engineers on the French front, and the other with the Naval Reserve forces in French waters combating the submarines, and shares the general concern and anxiety as to the whereabouts and welfare of the American boys.

It is earnestly hoped that the Government will take the American people into its confidence, and inspire them with further efforts.

HOMEGUARDER.
Deep River, Conn., April 6, 1918.

More Room for Coal Storage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coal famine of the Winter just closed is due more to the owners of dwellings and buildings and to the architects thereof than to the miners, transportation companies, and handlers of coal. To save renting space in all classes of buildings the storage capacity for coal is in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred not sufficient for one-half of the Winter's consumption. I know of a business building, size 100x100, eight stories high, annual consumption about 200 tons, where the coal storage is for only ten tons. Again, I know of a church where the consumption is about the same as above where the coal storage is for eight tons. In private houses I have for many years put in the cellar from twenty to twenty-five tons of coal on the first prices of the year. Owners of buildings and architects should be compelled to furnish sufficient coal capacity for at least one-half of the annual consumption.

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN.
New York, April 6, 1918.

The Times in Chicago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am prompted voluntarily to express to you my constant appreciation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is so far above the standards of efficiency of any other paper in supplying the real, worthwhile news of the day that even after reading all the Chicago newspapers daily I find I am not up to date until I have received THE NEW YORK TIMES and digested its contents two days later. The marked contrast is that your publication gives me the news of the world in which I am vitally interested, rather than the local news which seems to satisfy publishers of the average newspaper.

For instance, the copy of the House bill of Congress authorizing the third Liberty Loan was not available in Washington until April 2. Various officials of the Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, and the Executive Department of the Liberty Loan Committee of Chicago (Seventh Federal Reserve District) were also anxiously awaiting information regarding the proposed Congressional act. It was not until April 3, when I received THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 30 containing a full copy of the act, that I was able to use it in supplying the desired information to them.

At 5 o'clock tonight the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank asked me if I had a copy of the act and I was glad to send him the above clipping of THE TIMES of March 30. Either the Treasury Department is hopelessly unable properly to 'serve the Federal banks or a 2-cent investment in THE TIMES beats every other service known to Chicago.

C. FREDERICK CHILDS.
Chicago, April 4, 1918.

The Collinsville Lynching.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every good citizen must regret and condemn the recent acts of mob violence in the South and West.

Nevertheless, these without doubt are the direct result of our namby-pamby policy of dealing with spies and traitors.

So far as any one can learn, of the hundreds of these vermin that have been taken not one has been shot or hanged. Is it any wonder, then, that misguided mobs resort to violence?

War, like charity, should begin at home, and the sooner we start it over here the sooner we shall be in a position to help end it "over there."

If

FRANCE PICTURED AS HUGE WAR CAMP

All Roads Behind the Lines a Moving Panorama of Military Power.

BATTLEFIELD LIKE A DESERT

Picardy So Torn by Armies That It May Never Be Fit for the Plow Again.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—The first thing that impresses the stranger on his arrival in France is that war is the chief and only business of the nation. This impression comes when the steamship arrives along the solid stone quay, lined with khaki or light blue uniformed soldiers, and never ceases throughout France, from the Channel coast to the sun-kissed shores of the blue Mediterranean.

Before this war began Port Said, at the western end of the Sues Canal, was looked upon as the most cosmopolitan town in the world. Today its record has been completely eclipsed by the grand old Channel port where from 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers pass through daily on their way to or from the front.

Two days ago I stood in the square by the cathedral for two hours and watched the hundreds of soldiers from the East and West pass by. The babel which strikes the ear includes almost every known tongue and dialect from Whitechapel to Manchuria.

There were stolidly built English soldiers bronzed by the sun and hardened by the cold wind and rain in the Ypres shell holes, kilted Scotchmen with square, hard jaws and red, strong-boned knees; bright-eyed Irish lads with their hats on one side winked at the French shop girls; tall sinewy Australians with their surging gait and hats looped up after the manner of King Charles's Cavaliers.

I saw the Lancers from the north-west of India, infantrymen from Rajpootana, and the active Ghoorkas from the foot of the Himalayas.

In the middle of a group of Manchurians, Tonkinese, Algerians, and Moroccans with their yellow fezes the well-set-up figure of a young American soldier could be seen. He was trying to make himself understood among his polyglot surroundings. Canadians, New Zealanders, negroes from the Congo, South Africa, New Guinea, and Madagascar swarm through the streets. Italian, Russian, Serbian, and Portuguese soldiers are among those who have come to France to make war against the Germans.

During my six weeks' tour of the British, French, and American fronts and the lines of communication, I traveled hundreds of miles by automobile, hand cars, and railroad trains. From Nevers, the central city of France, to the Channel ports, apart from Paris itself, I saw no signs of commercial life of any kind on the road. Troops marching in many directions; lines of lorries filled with provisions, stores, and forage, and farm carts heaped with wood for the camp fires and kitchens were the principal vehicles that one met hastening through the country. Sometimes an automobile going at fifty miles an hour with the General Staff flag affixed to the glass wind shield, would whizz by after the military chauffeur had made the welkin ring with his toots on the powerful horn in an effort to make the lumbering French wagons move out of the way.

Impressed by Australians.

The roads through the towns and villages are packed with lorries and camouflaged guns mounted on carriages ready for a call to meet an enemy attack. Sometimes we found lines of motor buses which formerly carried passengers in London or Paris, all boarded up and waiting in a woody road for an emergency.

The finest spectacle I saw was a division of Australian artillery and cavalry moving along a winding country road somewhere between Amiens and the coast. The sunshine reflected on the highly polished accoutrements of the men and the harness of the horses. The Anzacs have been in France for two years and look as fresh as if they had just landed, and their colonials with their great stature mounted on the spirited Australian horses formed a picture that one would not easily forget.

Marshal Joffre, in speaking of the Australians, said to me the other day at his bureau in Paris:

"I always look at the Australians when I see them on the march and admire their muscular proportions. They have borne themselves courageously in the big war."

At different points the officers of the Royal Naval Air Service in their neat blue uniforms were met with on the way to the aviation fields, from which they make nightly raids on Germany.

Apart from men of war, I saw thousands of men and women working in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and numerous other humanitarian organizations which have helped the British Tommy to endure the hardships of the campaign.

Some months ago the French were so much impressed with what the Y. M. C. A. huts were doing for the Tommy when he came out of the trenches that they petitioned the General Staff of the army to have a similar organization to minister to their comfort. Now the French soldiers have 400 huts at the front, and more are being erected, which are all under British and American management.

Battlefield a Vast Waste.

The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City was with me on the trip along the British front, and was greatly impressed with what he saw of the organization and spirit of the officers and men. He said:

"I wish that every American could share the effect produced by this extraordinary trip along the British front. For one thing it would make our people understand the immense sacrifices which our allies have borne and are bearing. I have seen battlefields churned as far as the eye could reach into a shapeless mass, with every trace of dozens of villages gone, save a few charred timbers on heaps of debris. The havoc is so complete that even the birds never return, and the Government must set the land to forest because it cannot be plowed. It is worse to walk through towns that the Germans have deliberately blown to pieces, with not a house left standing and no one living there except those who, like gophers, burrow underground. And the visitor finds all this with the human agony that is represented in it borne with a fortitude and cheer that are almost incredible.

"For another thing, the American comes away with a vivid admiration for the British and their army. The organization of the immense business behind the lines is superb. As for the spirit of the men, it is like that of a bulldog, which has clinched his grip and is too busy even to growl. But most profoundly one comes back impressed with the need of American help. These people who have borne so much and are fighting so hard are counting on America with almost pathetic eagerness. They are banking on our immediate decisive help. We must not fail them. Leagued with allies of such spirit, we not only can win this war but afterward can combine to make the world a far more decent and fraternal place for the race to live in."

Among other places visited by Mr. Fosdick and myself was Bapaume, which has just been recaptured by the Germans. It had been completely wrecked during the fighting in 1916, and the Germans blew up all the buildings before they evacuated the town. There was nothing but ruins left of the cathedral and town hall, and the only inhabitants were the British Tommies who lived in the cellars, which they had fortified and converted into dugouts.

The monuments erected in the cemetery by the German troops to the officers and men who had fallen in the siege were afterward shot to pieces by their own artillery and lay scattered over the graves.

MISS PETERSON TO WED.

Engagement Announced to Lieut. Theodore C. Jessup.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Peterson of 585 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Frederika, to Lieutenant Theodore Carrington Jessup of the 303th Infantry, Camp Upton, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wynans Jessup. Lieutenant Jessup's mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Stotesbury of Philadelphia. He attended Hamilton College and was graduated from the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg. He has three brothers in the service.

Major William Holmes Stewart and Mrs. Stewart of 222 West Seventy-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothée Holmes Stewart, to Lieutenant Henry Cunningham, Jr., of the Ordnance Department in Washington, and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cunningham of 861 West 121st Street, New York. Miss Stewart is a student at Columbia College.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wiley Thomas of Irvington Avenue, South Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Callene Trimmer Thomas, to Dr. Pierce Anderson Cassedy of Orange, a Lieutenant in the Dental Corps, stationed at Anniston.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Demmert of Shepard Avenue, East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ella Claire Demmert, to Ernest P. Biro of Newark.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Wharton, a daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Wharton of South Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to Frank A. Assmann, Jr., also of East Orange.

Another engagement just announced is that of Miss Isabella Tyssowski, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Tyssowski of 2,019 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., and Ensign C. Fayette Taylor, the eldest son of Dr. Henry L. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor of Clinton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 7.—Dr. and Mrs. Edward W. Evans announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Frances Evans, to Warren D. Leary of New York. Mr. Leary is Sergeant Major of the First Army Headquarters Regiment and is attached to General Pershing's staff. Miss Evans is a member of the Milwaukee Base Hospital Red Cross unit which is now mobilized here waiting for orders to be sent to France. She is a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism.

Miner-Woodin.

The announcement was received here yesterday of the marriage of Lieutenant Charles Miner of the 109th United States Field Artillery, and son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William P. Miner of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Miss Mary Woodin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Woodin of 127 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, on Saturday, April 6, at the Reid Memorial Church, Augusta, Ga.

Miss Phyllis Brown Weds April 13.

Miss Phyllis Wildes Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown of Springhurst, Dobbs Ferry, and Leigh Hill French, Jr., of the Ordnance Department at Washington, will be married on Saturday at 4:30 in Zion Episcopal Church in Dobbs Ferry. The bride's attendants will be her sisters, Mrs. John Hoar and Miss Sylvia Brown, and also Miss E. Margaret Eldridge of Boston. Henry Corse, Jr., will be the best man and Captain James Mackenzie, Captain Cecil Lamb, Lieutenant R. G. Freeman, Lieutenant Ian Slade, Ensign Atwood Violett, and Edward Embree are to be the ushers.

Snyder-Hepburn.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 7.—Miss Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William M. Hepburn, and Lieutenant Cecil D. Snyder, son of Clifford Snyder, both of Freehold, were married in this city this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. John G. Lovell of the First Presbyterian Church. Lieutenant Snyder is stationed with the 80th Division, 317th Infantry, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and this is his last furlough before overseas service. His bride is President of the 1918 class of Smith College.

Merritt-Ridgeley.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 7.—Miss A. Ridgeley, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. William W. Ridgeley and granddaughter of the Rev. J. Dewitt Fay of Eatontown, was married yesterday at Tacoma, Wash., to Lieutenant Gilbert L. Merritt of Syracuse, N. Y.

Bourne-Dulles.

James Russell Bourne, a son of the late Professor Edward Gayferd Bourne of Yale, and Miss Dorothy Winslow Dulles, a daughter of Mrs. William Dulles of this city and the late William Dulles of Philadelphia and New York, were married on Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Bourne, the bridegroom's mother, in New Haven, Conn., by the Rev. Arthur L. Swift, Jr., of that city. The marriage was hastened owing to the war, as Mr. Bourne is in the Field Artillery section of the officers' training school at Camp Devens, Mass. He is a member of the 1918 class at Yale.

Le Cercle Rochambeau's Dance.

More than 1,500 tickets have been sold for the tableaux and dance which Le Cercle Rochambeau, of which Mrs. John R. MacArthur is President, will give at the Hotel Plaza next Saturday evening. M. André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner; Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General; Governor and Mrs. Whitman, and Mayor and Mrs. Hylan are to attend. The headquarters of the organization is at the Hotel Gotham, where Mrs. MacArthur is receiving applications for tickets.

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BUY Sozodont
For Your Teeth To Keep Them Clean

MME. BINNER SAYS:
Binner Front Lace Corset
The newly designed Binner Corset cultivates a faultless figure—the result of my new system of individual pattern cutting. Old patterns obtained by the ordinary method are now useless, if one is to be comfortably and correctly corseted.
For the JEUNE FILLE, a new corset with original features; an invaluable corset for the maturing, youthful figure. Moderately priced.
All Fittings by Mme. Binner personally at
561 Fifth Ave. (at 46th St.)

COMMEMORATE OUR FIRST YEAR OF WAR

Patriotic Note in Services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

APPEAL BY PREACHERS

Bishop Lawrence in Letter Says Church Is Consecrated to the President's Ideal.

A service commemorative of the entry of the United States into the world war was held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday morning. The Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral, conducted the services and delivered the sermon. Every seat was occupied long before the ceremonies began. "God Save America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" were sung following the offertory anthem.

Dean Robbins read a letter from Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, Chairman of the War Religious Commission, addressed to the clergy and laity. It reported that since the campaign to provide religious care for the troops in the field had begun, including the offering of Jan. 27, about $600,000 had been contributed.

The letter also said that now the Church was following the boys overseas chaplains have been provided, and the soldiers know their church, of whatever denomination, is in behind them. It referred to the announced purposes of America in the war, as set forth by the President, and said the Church had consecrated itself to this ideal.

The letter disclosed three ways in which loyal Christians can help the work along. The first was to buy the new Liberty bonds to the extent of personal sacrifice. The Government needs every dollar possible and it is the duty of Christians who cannot do anything else. To sustain and support the Government with their purses. Then it is their duty to help by obeying the food conservation regulations. Thus much may be accomplished in upholding the courage and morale of the boys fighting to save the world for right and freedom. The third and last method, the letter said, was to give wholehearted obedience and support to every cal of every kind that the Nation may make on its people.

Dean robbins reminded his hearers that the service commemorating the first year of the entry of the United States in the war was a service of dedication of body and soul to the ideals the country is striving for. One year ago the Nation took its place beside those other Nations that had been fighting long and steadfastly to decide on what the world shall be in the future.

"This decision," said the Dean, "was not made hastily or impulsively. It was made calmly and deliberately. It was made only after braving all things, bearing all things, enduring all things, until nothing was left but war.

"The decision had brought immediate gain. It had put behind us forever as nothing else could have united it. The war had brought the whole people to one mind. Labor had never been so eager in support of the country as now. Labor troubles, such as have been known, would have been almost fatal.

"Germany had made it plain," said the Dean, "that only one action could be effective in war—the action of force. She had made it plain that only by meeting force with greater force can she be prevented from impiging her domination, her rule, on the world, to the extinguishment of right, justice, and freedom. The Allies had long waited the coming of America. They knew it must come in the end, and when it did come, one year ago, they were eager to welcome the great western rpublic.

Dean Robbins said that the urgency today is greater than it was a year ago. The Allies, against great odds and under a mighty strain, still held fast that unbroken line. It is America's talk now to help them keep it and ultimately break through the other way. They are war-worn, unutterably weary, but still steadfast and defiant. America is fresh, ready to go in, backed by unlimited resources in men and material. America must give, give, give, that the end may be secure. The hope of the world, the hope for freedom, the hope for right lies with America today. It is the duty as well as privilege of America to make good use of this duty."

READ POETRY ON WAR.

Church Audience Hears Authors—Dawson Praises Present Standards.

Speaking at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, to give several American poets an opportunity to read poems that they had written on the war, Miles M. Dawson, who acted as Chairman, said that while the poetry written on the present war did not equal the grandeur of our ideals in regard to it, it was immeasurably superior to that written during the Revolution or the civil war.

Among the poets who read were Berton Braley, Amelia Josephine Burr, Margaret Widdemer, Marguerite Wilkinson, and Mrs. Aileen Kilmer. Mr. Braley also read a poem written by Joyce Kilmer, written in Europe where he is now serving as a private in the Rainbow Division.

One of the poems, written by Berton Braley, on "Thoughts Aroused by the German Offensive against Verdun," follows:

"They shall not pass!" In dugout and in trench
The phrase was muttered as the pollus fought.
The earth and sky were but a shambles, fraught
With gas and bursting shells and with the drench
Of shrapnel. Yet, in all the battle-stench,
'Mid horror heaped on horror past all thought
The thin line stood. A miracle was wrought;
They could not break the Will that held the French.

Each human soul must meet its own Verdun,
That crisis when the armies of despair
Attack the fortress in a serried mass;
Not by brute strength may this great fight be won,
But only by the Will that can declare
In face of all Hell's hosts, "They shall not pass!"

SEES GOD'S HAND IN WAR.

Bishop Cooke Says Struggle Is to Vindicate Almighty's Power.

Bishop Richard J. Cooke of Helena, Mont., who enlivened the annual session of the Newark M. E. Conference yesterday with an attack on pacifists and disloyal aliens, again stirred the conference today when he said the real reason for the world war was to vindicate God Almighty against the brutal philosophy of damned men. The Bishop declared God wants to let the world know that he still remains supreme in power.

The Bishop criticised those who live only for the worldly and material things, and condemned the theory that this world is a place where only the fittest can survive. He said this theory was brought from the jungle by Darwin and his theory on the descent of man.

LIBERTY BONDS
IN VEST IN
This is one of several advertisements contributed by
TETLEY TEA COMPANY.

OLD, BUT BRITISHER ENLISTS

Veteran Moved by Stirring Appeal of English Recruiting Officer.

His hair was gone on top and gray on the sides. He fidgeted uncomfortably during most of a talk by Lieut. Col. F. Frazer Hunter, D. S. O., of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission last night in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. He cheered when a woman in the gallery shrieked, "Shoot the Germans!" and when Colonel Hunter declared there wasn't a man—emphasizing the last word—in the audience who wouldn't be in France if he could, he seemed almost unable to keep his chair.

At last Colonel Hunter reached the end of his talk about the feats of British arms in many parts of the world and asked for volunteers to serve under the British colors.

"Young or old, come shake my hand," he urged, "and we'll find some sort of duty for you."

Half a dozen youths scrambled toward the stage at that and the elderly man, moving slowly all by himself, followed them to the corner of the footlights from which they sprang "over the top" to the stage. Unconscious of the eyes upon him, he surveyed the jump and shook his head. Then slowly he worked his way through an entire row of spectators until he reached the middle aisle.

By the time he had reached the steps and clambered to the stage, the others had been grasped by the hand, the recruiting seemed to be over and everyone wondered just what he was going to do. Colonel Hunter looked at him curiously. The old man straightened and raised his hand to a salute that told plainer than words that he had seen service long before. And just then the audience "got it." The old fellow was volunteering!

By and by the noise died away, the man's name was registered along with the others and Lieutenant Gordon Sherris of the Black Watch, succeeding Colonel Hunter, explained British official moving pictures of the war.

Colonel Hunter said last night that though the western front was engaging the world's attention the Germans were not neglecting other attempts to find the shortest way to Paris, even if it was the "longest way around," and he emphasized the importance of a dozen different British campaigns, asserting that more than a majority of British soldiers today are engaged on other than the western front. In India alone, he said, there had been a dozen battles which would have rung around the world if it hadn't been "for the sideshow in France." Telling of the fighting in other parts of the world, he said that at one time but two officers in the whole of his own regiment were left alive.

BALL FOR THE RED CROSS.

Newport Chapter to Use Decorations from the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 7.—Masonic Hall will be the scene tomorrow night of a ball for the benefit of Newport Chapter of the Red Cross. Some of the decorations will be those used by the Newport Horse Show at the Casino last Summer. These were provided by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Beeckman.

Officers at Fort Wetherill will give a dancing party in Jamestown Tuesday evening to which army and navy officers and friends from Newport have been bidden.

Mrs. Robert E. Ledbetter is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, in Washington.

Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York and Newport is at the Muenchinger King to inspect his estate, Armsea Hall.

Mrs. Vanderbilt plans arriving at the Breakers late in May.

Mrs. Burke Roche will pass a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, in Long Island before coming to Newport in June. Her sons, Ensign Francis Roche and Lieutenant Maurice Roche, are in active duty in the army and navy.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth V. Twombly will come to Vinland during early June, after a stay at their place in Madison, N. J.

SAYS THIEF LOST MONEY.

Ex-Warden Osborne Tells of Failure of Deal with Police Chief.

Ex-Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, now with the naval prison at Portsmouth, told the Free Synagogue congregation in Carnegie Hall yesterday that he knew of a Chief of Police of a principal city in New York State who wrote recently to a notorious pickpocket with his own hand and signing his own name, telling him financial times in his city were good, the people have money, and proposing that the thief come on and enjoy the free run of the city, paying the chief $200 a week. The pickpocket accepted, but Osborne said he found it didn't pay. Mr. Osborne had much to say about New York local and State conditions. Speaking of the local conditions he said:

"If the men in this city's administration go to Heaven when they die, give me for mine hell with a fourteen-karat smile on my face."

Mr. Osborne told of receiving recently at Portsmouth as a prisoner a lad who had stayed beyond his furlough with his widowed mother. The local authorities heard of his case, locked him in the village jail, kept him beyond the ten-day limit, returned him and got the $50 reward. The lad is now serving a year in jail, but Osborne said he purposed to get him reinstated before the year is up, and already has the ear of Secretary Daniels for his case. The Portsmouth plan under Osborne is to send men back into the service after they have served their terms, not to discharge in disgrace as formerly, and Osborne said he is now working to change public opinion, and especially opinion among enlisted men in the navy, to treat the returned men fairly and not as criminals.

Michio Itow in Sword Dance.

Michio Itow in a classic actor's Japanese sword dance, with Toshi Komori in "humoresques," more like the drawings of Hokusai, began a novel series of Sunday nights at the Greenwich Village Theatre last evening. In native musical accompaniments, they were assisted by a singer, Matsuyama, and a Japanese composer, Koscak Tamada.

Yvette Guilbert Closes Season.

Yvette Guilbert closed a recital at the Maxine Elliott last night, and with it her season in New York, by singing again the "Chansons de Mes Débuts," in which she appeared as the black-gloved Guilbert of other days. There was much applause when the artist put on an American boy's cap for the famous "Apache."

Rosa Raisa Leads Anthem.

Rosa Raisa reappeared at the Hippodrome last night, for the second time in a week, before an audience that filled the vast theatre and crowded the stage. Sascha Jacobson, the violinist, assisted in addition to others heard with Miss Raisa before, while the big audience was asked to join in "The Star-Spangled Banner" midway in the program. As her final number here she gave Gounod's "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Mr. Jacobson.

Sings Scandinavian Music.

Mrs. Staberg Hall, an experienced singer of Scandinavian music, appeared at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon in a program of many composers from the northern lands of Grieg and Ole Bull. The entertainment was as unusual as the languages, Norse, Swedish, and Danish, were rare on the local concert stage.

The Frenchman's sense of patriotic duty, and the dream of glory in his heart
COMRADES IN COURAGE
By Lieut. Antoine Redier
Net, $1.40
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co.

ROOSEVELT AIDS RECRUITING

Colonel Says He Envies Men Who Have Chance to Enlist.

"It will be a mighty sight pleasanter hereafter for the young men of today to explain why they did go into the army instead of how they stayed out of the army," wrote Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a letter received yesterday by the recruiting detail at 721 Fifth Avenue, sent here to get several thousand volunteer soldiers to fill up vacancies in the ranks of some units in the Twenty-seventh Division, U. S. A., "New York's Own Division" at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Referring to the men of the 27th Division as veterans, whose prospect of soon getting to the front was a cause of "envy" to himself because he could not go, Colonel Roosevelt wrote:

"I like what you say about the fact that 20 per cent. of the officers in the division have risen from the ranks, and that Major Gen. O'Ryan himself began his service as a private in one of the regiments now under him. This represents true American spirit, and when we get our universal service every officer in the army and the navy will have served a year as an enlisted man before he is eligible for appointment as an officer.

"Every effort is now being made to hurry our army divisions across the ocean. I am proud beyond measure that all my kinsfolk of military age are at the front with the forces—sons, son-in-law, nephews, cousins.

"This is the greatest war in history. America must do her full duty in it. I envy every young man physically fit and all above or below the draft age who now have the chance to join your division, and unless he is conclusively able to show good reasons why he does not do so he will have a whole lot to explain to his children in the future unless he comes in."

Capt. Tristram Tupper, in charge of the recruiting here, said 400 men had been enlisted since the drive commenced, and there are now needed about 2,000 more enlistments to complete the division. These vacancies resulted largely from transfer of men to special services overseas, to promotions and to reorganization of units.

A company of soldier-actors from the 27th Division will bring their own musical comedy, "You Know Me, Al," to New York, opening on Thursday at the Lexington Theatre, to raise $15,000 for building a portable theatre to take with the division to France; it was announced by Captain Tupper.

There are fifty men in the cast, and with them will come a brass band of forty-five men. It will cost $5,000 to get the scenery and company here. At the conclusion of the show here one performance will take place at the Belasco Theatre, Washington.

TO AID WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Directors of Seaside Home Discuss Use of Buildings in Winter.

Plans for using Seaside Home for Crippled Children at Arverne for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers in Winter, when the dormitories are not used for the children, were discussed at the annual meeting of the Directors at the McAlpin on Saturday.

Miss Evelyn M. Goldsmith, the President, told of the work of the home in its seventh year and of the completion of a new dormitory for boys, and of plans to expand the Winter work of the home at 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, where lessons in useful trades are given.

DECORATE HEROES' GRAVES.

Daughters of the Cincinnati Hold Patriotic Service in Trinity.

A special patriotic service of the Daughters of the Cincinnati was held yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church. The address was made by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Patton McComas, senior curate. After the service wreaths were placed upon the graves of Alexander Hamilton and Captain James Lawrence in Trinity graveyard, a guard of honor of sailors from British and American warships stood around the grave of Captain Lawrence, and a guard detailed from the 7th Regiment, under Captain Robert S. Pollack, was stationed at the grave of Alexander Hamilton.

The societies represented were: American Flag Association, Colonial Dames of America, Colonial Dames of the State of New York, Colonial Wars of the State of New York, Daughters of Holland Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of Pennsylvania, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Lower Wall Business Men's Association, Military Order of the Foreign Wars, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Historical Society, Order of Colonial Lords of Manors, Order of Founders and Patriots, Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, Ohio Society, Red Cross, Sons of the American Revolution, St. Andrew's Society, St. Nicholas Society, Union Society of the Civil War, and veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

DR. SILVIO VON RUCK DIES.

Noted Asheville Physician Passes Away in Hotel Here.

Dr. Silvio von Ruck, noted authority on tuberculosis research, died yesterday at a hotel in this city after a short illness from pneumonia. He was the son of Dr. Karl von Ruck of Asheville, N. C., a famous authority on tuberculosis research, and in recent years had collaborated with his father in the publication of several important works. Dr. Karl von Ruck was notified of his son's death last night in a telegram sent to Asheville.

Dr. von Ruck was 42 years old. He was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., and completed his studies at the universities of Vienna and Berlin. His father is the founder of the von Ruck Research Laboratory in Asheville.

Woman Dies in the Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 7.—A well-dressed, middle-aged woman, whose identity has not been established, committed suicide this afternoon by leaping from the Steel Pier into the surf. The woman, who was walking alone in the midst of the throng on the pier, was seen to dart from the crowd and run to the rail. She climbed the rail and plunged into the ocean before she could be restrained.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN SUPLEE, a retired farmer of Honeybrook, Penn., died yesterday at the House of the Good Shepherd, Orange, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

Lieutenant HENRY A. DATTELBAUM, attached to the United States Sanitary Squad at Camp Upton, L. I., died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Friday.

ROBERT EDWIN THEIS, 35 years old, manager of the Castle Cave Restaurant since it was opened, died suddenly from pneumonia yesterday at his home, 271 Seventh Avenue.

Mrs. IRENE SCHENEK MENNEN of Newark, wife of William G. Mennen, talcum powder manufacturer, died on Saturday in the German Hospital at Newark in her thirty-first year.

Captain ALBERT W. PECK, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of Newtown, Conn., where he directed a large farm, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Portchester, N. Y.

Dr. PERCIVAL LOUIS NAGIN, who had practiced medicine in this city for several years, died on Friday in the Rockefeller Institute, aged 33 years. Dr. Nagin's home was at 325 East Fourth Street.

Mrs. MARY E. FIRSTBROOK, a charter member of Hope Presbyterian Chapel, Plainfield, N. J., died there yesterday at the home of her daughter. Mrs. Firstbrook was 66 years old, the widow of George Firstbrook of Plainfield.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Jr., 55 years old, for many years with the German-American Fire Insurance Company of this city and later with Baker Murray Imbrie, Inc., died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was an expert billiard player.

Miss EDGAR A. SMITH, aunt of Dr. Leonard Smith, City Physician of East Orange, N. J., died yesterday at the House of the Good Shepherd, Orange, N. J., in her eighty-first year. For some years Miss Smith had directed a private school in East Orange.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born.

SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Max, (nee Rose Fink,) a daughter, at Lying-in Hospital, on April 6.

STEINMAN.—Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Steinman announce the birth of a daughter on Saturday, April 6, at 1,087 Madison Av.

EPSTEIN.—April 3, 892 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Epstein, a son.

HAUPT.—April 1, 273 West 113th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Haupt, a son.

LEVY.—April 4, 161 Milton St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. Levy, a son.

SNYDER.—April 3, 1,054 Lowell St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Snyder, a son.

Confirmed.

ARON.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Aron of 584 7th St., Brooklyn, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Jesse Godfrey, on Saturday, April 20, at Temple Beth Elohim, 8th Av. and Garfield Place. Reception Saturday afternoon at Unity Club from 3 to 6.

Engaged.

BERNHEIM — UNGER. — Jennie Unger to Jack Bernheim.

BONDY—AUL.—Fannie Aul to Jerome J. Bondy.

HYMAN—WINTERNITZ.—Jean Winternitz to Private Jesse Hyman.

LENGER—KLEIN.—Rebecca Klein to Morris H. Lenger.

LIEBERMAN—OSMANSKY.—Rose Osmansky to Emanuel J. Lieberman.

MILLER—MOLTZ.—Fay Moltz to Oscar Miller.

NEWMAN — GOLDSMITH. — Sylvia Goldsmith to Ira A. Newman.

ROSENTHAL—ARBEIT.—Sadelle Arbeit to Benny Rosenthal.

ROSNER—POLHEMUS.—Dorothy E. Polhemus to Milton K. Rosner.

RUNDBACK—KLEINBAUM.—Sadye Kleinbaum to Edward Rundback.

SANFORD—BOWERS.—Ruth M. Sanford to Durant Bowers.

STEINER—STARK.—Sara Stark to Gilbert Steiner.

SUSSMAN—ROSE.—Irene Rose to Julius Sussman.

Married.

COOPER—ERWIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Erwin of Garden City, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Marguerite, to Mr. John Ray Cooper of New York on April 4, 1918, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, 34th St., New York City, Rev. Dr. W. Courtney officiating. Macon papers please copy.

HAND—WALLACE.—On Saturday, April 6, at Greenwich, N. Y., Florence Arnold, daughter of Mrs. James Wallace, to Alden Furman Hand.

McKEE—CHAMBERS.—Margaret St. George Chambers to R. Lowe McKee, U. S. N. R., at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., Saturday, April 6, by Bishop Charles S. Burch.

MARTIN—MacLAUGHLIN. — Janet Gemmel MacLaughlin, daughter of Mrs. Frank Waller MacLaughlin, to Wells Martin, April 6, in the chantry of St. Thomas' Church.

SIBLEY—GALEY.—At St. Luke's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. William T. Walsh, rector, on Saturday, April 6, Mrs. Anita Galey of Chicago to Julian D. Sibley of New York.

DI SCALAS—GRAY.—April 6, Clara J. Gray to Antonio Di Scalas.

HEINEMEY—FREY.—April 4, Elise A. Frey to Leonard M. Heinemey.

MANN—LABE.—April 6, Emily L. Labe to Sergeant William Mann.

MARTIN—HORTON.—April 6, Marjorie A. Horton to Corporal Harold E. Martin.

Died.

ADLER.—David, beloved husband of Gertrude, father of Milton, in his 38th year. Funeral on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from his residence, 15 St. Nicholas Av., Lenox subway.

BARR.—Rebecca, aged 86, April 7, beloved mother of Nathan, Max, Adolph, and Mrs. F. Latimer, Mrs. Joseph Zuckert, Mrs. Jacob Zuckert and the late Mrs. F. Weinberg. Funeral from her late residence, 1,129 46th St., Borough Park, Tuesday, April 9, 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BATCHELOR.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 6, 1918, Fanny, wife of George H. Batchelor, in her 60th year. Services at her late residence, 826 West 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., Monday, April 8, at 2:30 P. M.

BERG.—April 5, John Berg. Funeral Monday at 1 o'clock from funeral parlors of James E. McGarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St.

BIRCKHEAD.—George Edward, entered into rest at his home, 24 Forley St., Elmhurst, L. I., Saturday, April 6, 1918. George Edward Birckhead, beloved husband of Rosa Bell Birckhead. Services Tuesday, April 9, 1918, at 8 P. M., Burr Davis Chapel, South 4th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

BONDY.—On April 5, Bella, widow of the late Sigmund Bondy and devoted mother of Dr. Julius, Bertha, Dora, and Alfred. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 1,266 Boston Road, Bronx, on Tuesday, April 9, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Hartford, Conn. Hartford papers please copy.

BONDY.—Bella. The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Lebanon Hospital are requested to attend the funeral of their late Directress, Mrs. Bella Bondy, on Tuesday, April 9, at 9:30 A. M., 1,266 Boston Road.

Mrs. ALFRED M. HELLMAN, Pres.
Mrs. MORTIMER ALTMAYER, Sec'y.

BUDD.—On Sunday, April 7, 1918, Margaret M., wife of Ira Wilson Budd and daughter of William H. Sackett, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 263 Henry St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BUTLER.—On April 5, at Albany, N. Y., Beatrice Pinney Butler, only daughter of Major H. Langdon Butler and Grace Pinney Butler of Brooklyn, aged 12 years. Funeral services Central Congregational Church, Hancock St. near Franklin Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 9, 11 A. M.

COLLINS.—After a short illness of penumonia, Celina passed away Sunday at 4 o'clock at his late residence, 400 Marlborough Road, Yonkers. Funeral private.

CRANE.—In New Haven, Conn., April 7, 1918, Jessie Bowler Crane. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Arthur H. Ryder, 28 Maple St., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DEAN.—At Skaneateles, N. Y., in the 87th year of her age, Louise Gibbons, widow of Joseph Abbatt Dean, Esq., of New York. Interment Greenwood Tuesday morning

DE SADELEER.—Etienne, First Marechal de Logis, Belgian Army, killed on duty at Amiens (France) on March 26, beloved son of Louis de Sadeleer, Belgian Minister of State. Requiem mass at the Belgian Church, St. Albert's, 431 West 47th St., between 9th and 10th Avs., New York, on Wednesday, April 10, at 10 o'clock.

DUFF.—On Saturday, April 6, in her 73d year, Elizabeth Patterson, widow of the late Peter Duff. Funeral services from her late residence, 505 First Street, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

EVANS.—At 159 Taylor St., West New Brighton, S. I., on April 7, Matilda M., widow of the late Thomas Gwynne Evans. Funeral at her late residence Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. Funeral private.

FINKENSTEIN.—Ida, died Sunday, April 7, in her fifty-seventh year. Funeral private, Tuesday, April 9.

FISCHER.—In his 55d year, Joseph Fischer, beloved husband of Bertha, nee Unger. Funeral services Monday, April 8, 1:30 P. M., at German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St. Cremation at Fresh Pond. German Union Lodge, No. 54, F. and A. M., and friends are invited to attend.

FRASER.—At White Plains, N. Y., Saturday, April 6, Clara D., daughter of the late Joseph and Clara Bigelow Fraser. Fune

GIANTS ALLOW ONLY THREE CLEVELAND PLAYERS TO REACH FIRST IN HOUSTON GAME

INDIANS GET ONLY ONE HIT OFF GIANTS

Barnes and Tesreau Easily Subdue Cleveland While Mates Win by 6 to 0.

FLETCHER HAS BUSY DAY

Shortstop Drives in Three Runs and Carries One Across Himself in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 7.—The Giants made a strong come-back in the second game of their series with the Cleveland Americans here today, the New York National League champions winning with yards to spare by a score of 6 to 0.

The Indians were a feeble outfit today compared with the dashing band which humbled the Giants in Dallas. They gathered in only one hit, and this blow was canceled when Lew McCarty threw out Marty Kavanaugh trying to steal second base. The Clevelanders got only three men on base.

Jesse Barnes, the pitcher whom the Braves are trying to recall, and Jeff Tesreau were the Giant boxmen who completely befuddled the Indians. Barnes allowed only one hit in his five innings, while in Tesreau's four innings he permitted no hits, but issued two bases on balls.

The Giant offense looked much better. Long Bob Groom, the former Washington and St. Louis Brown pitcher, was bumped hard in the early innings. Long Bob, however, stuck to his tape for the entire nine sessions and closed strong, allowing only one hit in the last three innings.

Gus Getz, a former Newark player, gave the Giants quite a lift around third base in the second inning, and New York got off to a lead of two runs. Getz muffed Zimmerman's fly, and Heine scored on Fletcher's double.

In the second inning the Giants rolled up four more runs and practically ended the game. Barnes walked and scored on Young's long double. A pass to Burns, and Groom's fumble on Zimmerman, filled the bases. Doyle's single drove in Young, but Speaker nailed Burns at the plate. Fletcher then drove out a single, sending in Zimmerman and Doyle. Fletcher wielded the big bat of the game, driving in three runs and scoring a fourth.

McGraw does not take seriously the report that Herzog will rejoin the Giants, and says the New York Club will put up a fight to retain Doyle and Barnes.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	A	B	R	H	P	O	A
Young,rf	3	1	1	2	0	1	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	3	0	3	0
Wilhoit,cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns,lf	2	0	1	0	0	2	0
Thorpe,lf	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Zim'man,3b	2	2	0	0	3	1	0
Hem'way,3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	2	1	4	3	0
Rod'guez,2b	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	1	4	2	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
McCarty,c	3	0	1	4	2	0	0
Barnes,p	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	28	6	8	27	16		

CLEVELAND, (A.)	A	B	H	P	O	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	3	3	8
Speaker,cf	2	0	0	2	1	0
Roth,rf	3	0	0	1	1	0
Wambs'g,2b	3	0	0	2	6	0
Kav'n'gh,1b	2	0	1	1	1	0
Getz,3b	3	0	0	2	0	0
Billings,c	3	0	0	3	3	4
Groom,p	2	0	0	0	0	2
aO'Neill	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	1	24	16	

a Batted for Groom in ninth.

Errors—Getz, (3,) Groom.

New York	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Young, Fletcher, McCarthy. Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Double plays—Wambsgans, Chapman, and Kavanaugh; Wambsgans and Kavanaugh. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 4. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 2. Hits—Off Barnes, 1 in 5; Tesreau, 0 in 4. Struck out—By Groom, 1; Barnes, 1. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpire—Brennan.

T. R. INDORSES SUNDAY BALL

"Gives Wage Earner a Right Which He Should Have," Says Roosevelt.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday indorsed the Lawson bill, which would legalize Sunday baseball in this State, according to a statement issued last night by Judge Francis X. McQuade, an advocate of the bill, on his return from a trip to Oyster Bay.

Judge McQuade called on the former President to explain the provisions of the measure which was recently passed by the Senate, and will soon come before the Assembly. At the close of the interview, the Colonel was quoted by Judge McQuade as saying:

"I am very much gratified to know that my nephew, Senator Ted Robinson, had the wisdom to vote for the Sunday Baseball bill. It has my hearty approval, because it gives to the wage earner a right which he justly should have."

CARPENTIER HURT IN FALL.

Famous French Pugilist Recovering from Wounds at Hospital.

PARIS, April 7.—Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight pugilist, says that he has finally given up all thought of going to the United States to box and that he will devote the time during the period of his convalescence to teaching physical culture and boxing at the Normal Gymnastic School in Joinville.

Carpentier said today that he hoped that he eventually would be able to return to his aviation work when he was entirely recovered from the injuries to his head received in a fall of an airplane.

This is the first intimation that Carpentier, a skilful French pugilist, who has been for a long time in the French aviation service, had been injured.

BROWNS BEAT CARDINALS.

American Leaguers Take Opening Game of City Series.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The St. Louis Americans won the opening game of the Spring city series from the St. Louis Nationals today by a 2 to 1 score. Lawdermilk, pitching for the Browns, allowed the Cardinals only one hit. Earl Smith, the Browns' outfielder, knocked a home run.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	2	7	1
Nationals	1	1	0

Batteries — Lawdermilk and Nunamaker; May and Gonzales.

Other Exhibition Games.

AT OKLAHOMA CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit Americans	5	8	2
Cincinnati Nationals	2	3	1

Batteries—Mitchell, James and Yelle; Regan, Bressler and Wingo.

AT DALLAS, (TEXAS.)

Dallas Texas League	4	7	2
Chicago Americans	2	5	4

Batteries—Matteson, Compere and Dowie; Danforth and Lynn.

AT FORT WORTH, (TEXAS.),

Fort Worth Texas League	3	6	2
Chicago Americans	0	2	1

Batteries—Whittaker and Woodall; Williams and Schalk.

AT JACKSON, FLA.

First Game.

Pittsburgh Nationals	18	12	2
Camp Johnston	2	3	7

Batteries—Steele, Harmon and Shaw; Daily and Miller.

Second Game.

Camp Johnston	6	8	1
Philadelphia Americans	0	1	2

Batteries—Watson, Adams and Perkins; Sipple and Tansey.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nashville, Southern Association	9	11	0
St. Paul, American Association	2	5	2

Batteries — Hoyt, Decatur, Swigler and O'Neill; Marshal, Jonard, Jasper, Rooks, Niehaus and Cook.

BRAVES EASY FOR YANKEES.

Huggins's New Fighting Team Too Much for Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 7.—The seventh game of the Yankee-Braves series will be played here tomorrow. Said one of the Yanks today: "I hope the Braves show some fight before the series is over. So far they have been so easy it has not even been good fun."

The series stands six games to none in favor of the Yankees, with five more to play, so the New Yorkers have it won already. The Yankees have done excellent work, though the Braves are presenting a much weaker front than a real big league team should. Almost any big league team could make mincemeat of the Braves the way they are playing at present.

Boston needs Herzog and needs him badly, though the club and Herzog are as far apart as ever. Herzog has gone home to Ridgely, Md. Yesterday he received a telegram from P. B. Haughton from Boston sent collect, and which read: "Boston club will give you $3,000 bonus and assume your New York contract provided you will not bring suit against the New York club or the Pennsylvania Railroad during this season."

Herzog declared the telegram was not satisfactory, that there was no mention of next year's contract, and that if the Boston club desired to converse with him further it would have to send a representative to Ridgely to see him.

The fine pitching of Slim Love has been a feature of the one-sided New York-Boston series to date. Love on his two starts has had the Braves helpless, and has shown a better curve ball, a better mixture, better motion and better fight than ever before.

Huggins's tutelage appears to have helped Love immensely. The other young pitchers were wabbly early in the week but are steadier now. The team's fielding has been sharp and steady on such fields where it was possible to do any fielding, and in batting Frank Baker tops them all with average of .522 for the six games and six runs batted in.

Bodie, Pratt, Ruel, and Hannah are other rampant hitters. Bodie has batted .350, Pratt .405, Ruel .400, and Hannah .429. Vick as a pinch hitter has hit .400, and other averages are as follows: Gilhooley, .190; Miller, .200; Ward, .222; Pipp, .250, and Walters, .200. Walters went to New York tonight to nurse his maimed thumb.

DODGERS DOWN RED SOX.

Hickman's Triple Decides Game in Thirteenth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7.—The Brooklyn Dodgers and Boston Red Sox went into extra innings again today in a hotly contested game, Brooklyn winning in the thirteenth inning by a score of 4 to 3. Jimmie Hickman opened the final frame with a triple over Smith's head in left field, and was sent home with the winning run on a single by Clarence Mitchell.

The game provoked considerable bitterness during the last four innings. For the first time in the series the players began to dispute the decisions of Umpires Klem and Hart and to hurl remarks at each other. The game was stopped for five minutes while the players gathered around Hart to dispute a decision on strikes on Schang in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn should have won the game in nine innings. Rube Marquard shut out Boston for the six innings he worked and was never in danger of being scored on. Al Mamaux replaced him in the seventh and was wild at the start. In this inning Boston made three runs and took the lead, only to be tied up in the ninth. When Mamaux had passed through his bad inning he pitched the best ball he has shown this Spring, and his exhibition was highly pleasing to Manager Robinson. Burleigh Grimes took the mound in the tenth and also pitched cleverly.

Brooklyn scored in the third inning when Marquard, Olson, O'Mara, and Daubert hit safely, sending in two runs.

Babe Ruth pitched nine innings for Boston and was hit quite hard. Bush finished the game.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 7.—A home run hit over the right field fence by Mobile's second baseman, Tutwiler, won the game against a team made up of surplus Boston Red Sox and Brooklyn National players here today.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Mobile	2	9	1
Boston-Brooklyn	0	1	0

Batteries—Cavet, Bennet, Ching, and Coleman; Griner and Mayer.

BOXING LICENSE SOUGHT.

Application Will Be Made Tomorrow for Club in Jersey City.

The first application for a boxing club license in New Jersey will be made tomorrow at the meeting of the newly appointed Boxing Commission at the State House in Trenton. Thomas B. Murtaugh will seek permission to conduct eight-round contests under the new Hurley law at an organization to be known as the Murtaugh Boxing Club of Jersey City.

Murtaugh is planning to hold his opening show within the next three weeks, and is negotiating for a bout between Frankie Burns, the New Jersey veteran bantamweight, and Kid Williams, former champion. The prospective promoter has an option on two sites, each having a seating capacity of 2,000.

Makes Hole in One at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 7.—Ernest Ryall, the golf professional, made a hole in one in the course of an amateur-professional match at Pinehurst today. It came on the ninth hole of the championship course. The distance is 140 yards. This is the third hole made in one here this season.

FEHER LEADS FIELD IN HANDICAP CHASE

Victor Passes Chief Opponents in Final Strides of Race to Win by Three Yards.

Alexander Feher carried the colors of the Hungarian-American A. C. to victory yesterday in the Inter-Settlement Athletic League five-mile handicap road race over the Glencoe A. C.'s course. The race resulted in a spectacular finish. At the line the Hungarian-American Club athlete's margin of victory was scarcely three yards over Harry Brown, who carried the emblem of the Harbrook A. C. Feher started with a handicap of 1:45 and covered the course in 30:28 actual time. Harry Parkinson of the Morningside A. C. was third, one-fifth of a second behind Brown.

Feher ran an excellent race from start to finish. A hundred yards from home he summoned all his reserve stamina and swept past Brown and Parkinson, who up to then had been battling for premier honors.

L. Kaufman of the Brooklyn A. A. started from scratch and won the fast-time prize. His actual time was 30:18. He finished in thirty-third position. Feher, in winning, covered the course ten seconds slower than Kaufman.

The team laurels went to the Morningside A. C. harriers, with 57 points.

The order of finish:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hcp.	Actual Time.
1—A.	Feher, Hungar'n-Am. A.C.	1:45	30:28
2—H.	Brown, Harbrook A. C....	3:30	32:14
3—H.	Parkinson, Morgside A.C.	3:30	32:14
4—C.	Jackson, Jr., Alpha P.C.C.	4:15	33:01
5—P.	Trivoulidas, (unattached)..	2:15	31:02
6—M.	Tea, Glencoe A. C.....	4:00	32:48
7—Frank	Lavery, Paulist A. C..	3:00	31:58
8—M.	Clinglons, Harbrook A. C.	3:45	32:44
9—A.	Craw, Brooklyn A. A....	2:00	31:10
10—E.	Weiman, Morningside A.C.	1:30	30:42
11—J.	Losgar, St. Anselm's A. C.	2:15	31:28
12—M.	Seinfeld, Kings Co. A.A..	4:15	33:27
13—P.	Zabludofsky, M'gside A. C.	3:45	33:09
14—R.	Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C.	2:15	31:48
15—R.	Gunther, St. Jerome's C.C.	3:30	33:04
16—T.	Mullane, Glencoe A. C....	4:00	33:38
17—W.	Stokeley, St. Christop'r C.	1:45	31:25
18—F.	Traveiena, Mohawk A. C..	1:00	30:41
19—C.	Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C..	3:15	32:58
20—D.	Schneider, Kings Co. A. A.	3:45	33:44
21—T.	Gregory, Pennant A. C...	4:00	33:50
22—J.	Horne, Bronx Ch'ch House	4:00	33:52
23—J.	O'Connor, Pastime A. C...	3:00	32:54
24—J.	Cerino, Paulist A. C.....	3:30	33:26
25—H.	Spies, Morningside A. C...	2:30	32:26
26—W.	Schippel, Paulist A. C....	4:15	34:12
27—T.	Halpine, Morningside A. C.	1:15	31:15
28—W.	Boak, Mohawk A. C....	3:45	33:33
29—B.	Richman, 92d St. Y.M.H.A.	2:45	32:57
30—W.	Franz, Mohawk A. C.....	3:45	33:58

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	3	8	10	17	19—57
Paulist A. C.	5	16	18	25	31—95
St. Anselm's A. C.	9	11	15	32	38—105
Mohawk A. C.	14	20	21	28	33—116
Harbrook A. C.	2	6	22	40	46—116
Glencoe A. C.	4	13	30	36	37—120
Brooklyn A. A.	7	24	26	33	35—123
Hungarian-Am. A. C.	1	19	29	42	49—159
St. Jerome's C. C.	12	34	42	44	50—182
Comet A. C.	29	41	45	47	48—210

PLAN SHERIDAN MEMORIAL.

Monument Will Be Erected to Late Athletic Champion.

A monument in the shape of a Celtic cross will mark the grave in Calvary Cemetery of the late Martin J. Sheridan, former Olympic and national champion athlete. This was definitely decided yesterday at a meeting of the committee in charge of the Sheridan Memorial Fund. Among the committee members present were P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C., to which Sheridan was attached for seventeen years; Patrick V. Kyne, and John J. McHugh.

Initial steps toward the construction of other memorials to perpetuate the memory of the late athlete were tentatively decided upon.

A motion to provide a hospital endowment was made by J. T. Ryan of the Executive Committee in charge of the memorial fund. He was appointed Chairman of a sub-committee to investigate and report the cost of such an institution and to consult with some of the local hospitals with the view to determining where the endowment would be made.

It was brought out at the meeting that Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., has practically consented to award the association's annual junior outdoor championship athletic meet to the Irish-American A. C., to be held at Celtic Park, for the purpose of raising additional funds for the memorial. The events will be held Decoration Day, May 30. A motion was also made that a statue of Sheridan throwing the discus be erected in the national stadium which will be constructed in Washington within a short time.

SPEARS RIDES TO VICTORY.

Takes Five-Mile Open Bicycle Race at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—Bob Spears, who rode so well in the opening bicycle meet of the season at the Velodrome last Sunday, continued triumphant today, winning the five-mile open race and finishing third in the Port Newark Handicap, at one mile, riding from scratch. In winning the five-mile race Spears had to ride around Willie Spencer and Alf Grenda, three high on the bank, but was equal to it, and won by a length.

In the handicap race it looked like a hopeless task for the back markers to catch the limit men, but Spears in finishing third was only a length behind George Chapman, who won the race with a 125-yard handicap. Tommy Smith, who had an allowance of 120 yards, finished second.

STEEL MEN WIN AT SOCCER.

Bethlehem Team Defeats Scots by a Single Goal.

Bethlehem's appearance on a Newark gridiron yesterday attracted a crowd of 3,000 football enthusiasts to Clark's Athletic Field, where the famous steelmakers won a hard-earned victory over the Scottish-Americans by the score of 1 goal to 0 in a National League championship match.

The American Association champions thereby increased their total of points to 17, retaining the lead in the competition. The Scots, who had lost a previous soccer encounter in Bethlehem by 12 to 0, were at top form yesterday and baffled the visitors until ten minutes from half time, when fast combination play between Kirkpatrick, Pepper and Murphy gave Ratican n centre a chance to net the ball.

Bethlehem forced the fighting in the second half, but, on account of the fine defense of Ward in goal, did not score again. Cunningham was conspicuous at right halfback for the way in which he kept Fleming, Bethlehem's left wing, in check.

The lineup:

Bethlehem, (1.)	Position.	Scottish-Am., (0.)
Duncan	G.	Ward
Fletcher	R. B.	Towman
Ferguson	L. B.	Post
Murray	R. H.	Cunningham
Campbell	C. H.	Rogers
Kirkpatrick	L. H.	Monteith
Murphy	O. R.	Forfar
Pepper	I. R.	Nail
Ratican	I. L.	Horsa
Easton	O. L.	Eadie
Fleming	O. L.	Coe

Goal—Ratican, Bethlehem. Time—Halves of 45 minutes. Referee—C. Ward, Passaic A. C. Linesmen—J. Morrison and T. Adamson.

The West Hudsons, who will meet the Fall River Rovers in the Eastern semi-final of the U. S. F. A. Cup competition next Saturday, were treated to a surprise by the Jersey A. C. in their National League game at Clark's Athletic Feld. The final score was a tie at 3—3.

The La Sultana soccer team obtained the verdict by 2 goals to 0 against the Longfellows, of Brooklyn, in the second round of the Southern New York Football Association's Cup tie series at Astoria. Scott was the first to penetrate the Longfellows' goal and Shaw notched the second goal.

The Metropolitan League match at Morse Oval in Brooklyn resulted in favor of the Visitation eleven at the expense of Morse Dry Dock by 2 goals to 0.

Clan MacDuff and the Fulton Football Club met in a New York State League championship game at Lenox Oval, the result beng in favor of Clan MacDuff by 5 goals to 2.

Paterson kept pace with Bethlehem in the National Football League, although still two points behind, by defeating the Babcock & Wilcox eleven in a rattling game at Bayonne by 3 goals to 2. At half time, Babcock & Wilcox led by 1 to 0. Hayes equalized for Paterson after the restart and a penalty, converted by Neilson, put Paterson ahead by 2—1. Hayes headed in the winning goal for Paterson ten minutes from the end.

BILLIARD TITLES AT STAKE.

Metropolitan Championships to be Decided in Two Events.

Details for the first tournaments to be held by the recently formed American Amateur Billiard Association, of which William Gershel is the President, were announced yesterday. The three cushion tournament will begin tomorrow night and the 18.2 balkline tournament will start on Wednesday night. Both are for the metropolitan championship.

The schedule calls for the playing of the events in the various rooms. As yet it has not been completed beyond the first few days, other scheduling being impossible until the winners in the earlier matches are determined.

Reisler Seeks to Curb Dempsey.

It was reported yesterday that John J. Reisler had secured an injunction against Jack Dempsey in St. Louis, restraining the Salt Lake City heavyweight from participating in bouts under the management of anybody but himself. The local boxing promoter, it was stated, will take similar action in St. Paul, where Reisler expects to force an abandonment of the bout between Dempsey and Billy Miske, scheduled for May 3.

Dundee Ill with Pneumonia.

Johnny Dundee, one of New York's most prominent lightweight boxers, is seriously ill at his home with pneumonia. He was stricken two days ago. He has a high fever, but as yet his condition is not considered dangerous.

ROGERS GETS HIGH LAURELS AT TRAPS

Breaks 93 Out of 100 Clay Birds in Weekly Shoot of New York A. C.

An excellent field of gunners reported yesterday at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club. The conditions were difficult and as a result only one nimrod made a straight score of twenty-five targets. A. J. Gerrard ran straight in the shoot for the Tournament Cup.

Z. Rogers, although he was not numbered among the winners, did the best work, making a 93 out of a possible 100 targets in the high scratch race. The high handicap gunner proved to be R. B. Cole, the only one to have a full total of 100 targets.

R. B. Cole won a leg on the Monthly Cup. In the Tournament Cup the legs were won by F. M. Wilson, C. M. McLeod, E. H. Jones, E. B. Noble, R. B. Cole, C. W. Stevens, M. Murphy, R. M. Owen, E. B. Anderson, and R. S. Smith. The Byronal Trophy was won by G. W. Derrick.

The scores:

	Mo. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronal Cup.	Scr. & Hcp.	
J. H. Vanderveer	2 21	2 22	4 42	77,	10—87
Z. Rogers	0 22	0 24	8 49	93,	5—98
J. M. Wilson	4 23	4 25	8 45	75,	17—92
C. M. McLeod	5 22	5 25	10 39	66,	19—85
F. J. Horn	2 22	2 21	4 43	78,	12—90
E. H. Jones	3 23	5 25	10 44	72,	20—92
E. B. Noble	2 20	2 25	4 43	85,	10—95
R. B. Cole	3 25	3 25	6 47	87,	14—100
C. W. Stevens	3 24	3 25	6 44	81,	12—93
A. P. Walker	5 23	5 22	10 44	69,	24—93
M. Murphy	2 24	2 25	4 48	85,	12—97
E. M. Leask	4 21	4 21	8 42	68,	17—85
G. W. Derrick	2 22	3 23	6 50	82,	14—96
L. W. Thompson	2 23	2 24	4 44	88,	10—98
A. J. Gerrard	0 22	2 25	4 41	88,	0—88
Jack Snow	0 24	0 23	0 46	93,	0—93
Jack Norworth	0 24	0 18	0 37	69,	0—69
H. Watson, Jr.	0 14	0 11	0 84	59,	0—59
J. W. Fullerton	0 21	0 18	0 41	80,	0—80
R. M. Owen	3 21	3 25	6 47	88,	12—95

WINNERS.

Monthly Cup—R. B. Cole.
Tournament Cup—All gunners with 25 targets.
Byronal Cup—G. W. Derrick.
High Scratch—Z. Rogers.
High Handicap—R. B. Cole.

TRAP TITLE TO GERRARD.

Takes New Rochelle Yacht Club Championship for Season.

A. J. Gerrard was yesterday crowned trapshooting champion of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in the organization's final shoot of the season at its Harrison Island traps. Gerrard finished the day's shooting with the high scratch score of 93 out of a possible 100 for four events at twenty-five birds each.

Fourteen nimrods faced the traps, and with the ideal weather returned some excellent scores. Commodore C. A. Marsland accounted for the major portion of the events, winning both the first and third competitions, which were handicaps, and the high handicap laurels. In the latter event he scored over S. W. Fullerton.

A. L. Burns received the prize for the season's highest scratch score. He accounted for a 98 several weeks ago. In the competition for the greatest unbroken string Fred J. Mann, Jr., was the successful gunner, with 68.

The scores:

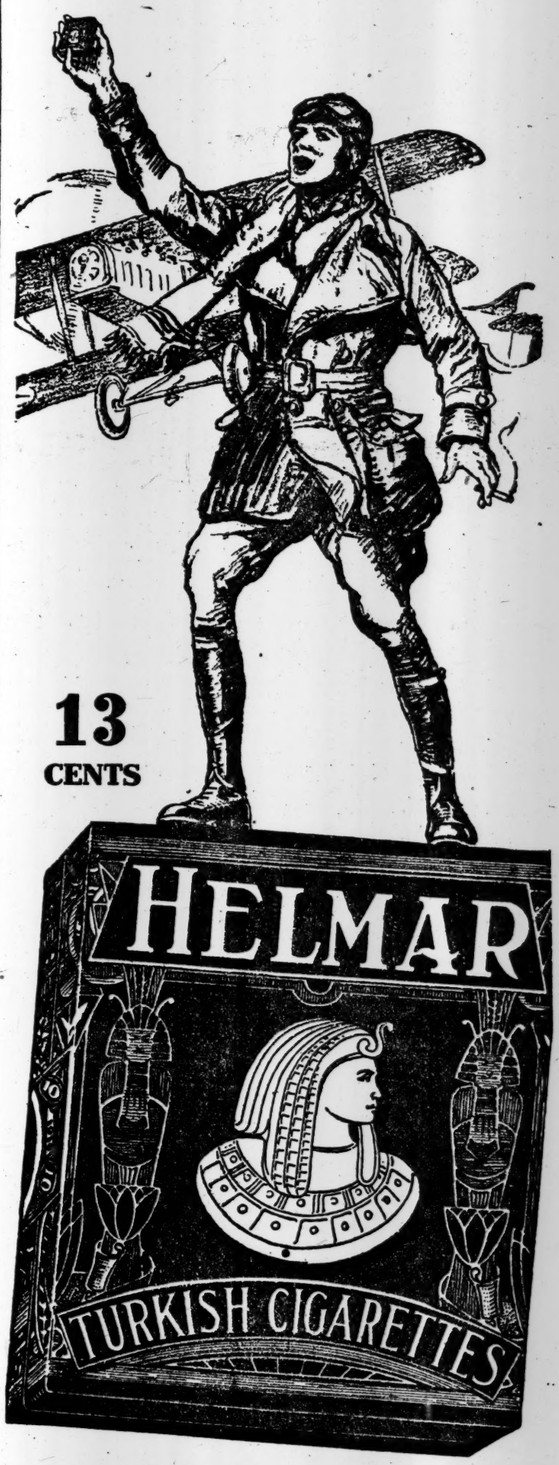
Name.	25 Bir's.	25 Bir's.	25 Bir's.	25 Bir's.	Handic'p and Total.	
	H'p.	So'h.	H'p.	So'h.		
A. J. Gerrard	0 25	0 24	2 24	0 22	98	8—98
J. Parker	2 25	0 22	2 22	0 16	85	5—90
J. Fan'g, (pro.)	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 18	79	0—79
B. R. Stoddard	4 20	0 18	4 24	0 22	76	14—90
F. J. Ham, Jr.	2 22	0 19	2 24	0 20	81	7—88
S. W. Fuller'n	8 25	0 24	2 25	0 21	90	12—100
G. P. Granb'y	8 22	0 21	3 25	0 22	84	10—94
C. A. Marsl'd	7 25	0 21	7 25	0 18	75	30—100
A. P. Bennett	2 20	0 22	2 21	0 20	79	8—87
J. L. Snow	0 21	0 22	0 25	0 24	92	0—92
Mr. Wh'r, (pro.)	0 22	0 16	0 23	0 23	85	0—85
E. H. Jones	3 21	0 22	3 18	0 21	79	12—91
J. Norworth	0 20	0 18	0 19	0 15	72	0—72
H. Watson	0 16	0 11	0 21	0 18	66	0—66

WINNERS.

High scratch gun—A. J. Gerrard.
High handicap gun—C. A. Marsland.

McCleary Penn State Coach.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., April 6.—Edward ("Bull") McCleary, 1910, will be Pennsylvania State's assistant football coach next Fall. He will handle the backfield men under the direction of Dick Harlow, 1911, the head coach. This combination gives the Blue and White a coaching staff that is exclusively a product of the Penn State system, McCleary was a fullback at Penn State on the teams of '07, '08, and '09.



I fly high,
I fly far,
But I never fly
Without Helmar.

Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality - Superb

A "constant companion for inconstant Spring"!

*"Scotch Mist"—the handsomest sort of fair-weather overcoat — rain proofed.

A trick in the weaving! We showed the Scot how!

If you're looking for "something novel"—

Connemara tweeds; fancy Shetlands; Scotch velours.

For quiet dignity—dark oxford or black.

Spring suits! Among them, suits of *"Forefathers' Cloth." Deep, rich tones, following the simplicity characteristic of the early settlers.

*Registered Trademark.

The Rogers Peet soft hats and Derbies. Oxfords. Furnishings. Sporting Goods.

Army officers' uniforms—highest type of tailoring.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Bounding Health

An over-worked, run-down body and brain can't be spurred back to normal by tonics that are mere stimulants. The whole system has to be repaired from its foundation—the red blood cells. When they are depleted, your system is off color, your capacity for work and pleasure diminished. Gude's Pepto-Mangan will help to build them up again.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is not a mere stimulant, but the most valuable of blood foods. Gude's Pepto-Mangan feeds the red blood cells with just the elements they need. It helps to restore your appetite and color, increases your happiness, fills you with new purpose and power.

Thousands of physicians endorse and prescribe Gude's Pepto-Mangan for nursing mothers, invalids, convalescents, weak, anemic children, thin-blooded old people, and over-worked men. It is exceedingly pleasant to taste and easily digested. A splendid general tonic and appetizer.

FRIENDLY WARNING—There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"Gude's Pepto-Mangan." For sale at all drug stores.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Dixon's Keep Trucks Ready to Answer Roll Call

See that your transmission and differential are kept free of friction. Use

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

Worm drive delivers great power, but it also develops friction unless properly lubricated. Dixon's Gear Oil keeps the gears happy and healthy. It prevents metal to metal contact.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, New Jersey
Established 1827

"At Tire Headquarters"
You save about 40% on your bills.
Best Makes 20% to 40% Disc.
TUBES, 50% to 75% Discount.
All New and Fresh Goods in Immense Assortment. Also at Wholesale.)
TIRE DEPARTMENT OPEN EVENINGS.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
"The Reliable Economy House,"
1763 Broadway, Near 57th St.
BRONX TIRE STORE (Branch),
2428 Grand Concourse, Near 187th St.

SERVICE ACADEMIES MAY RESUME GAMES

West Point and Annapolis Hope to Meet on Diamond and Gridiron This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7.—There is a strong hope in army and navy circles here that the teams of the service academies may meet in baseball this Spring and in football next Fall. The chief obstacle is the rule requiring that all contests in which the teams take part be played on home grounds. It is believed now that this will be waived.

Both baseball managements have reserved June 1 for the playing of the baseball game, and the military academy authorities have agreed that they will play the game in Annapolis if the desired permission to leave West Point is obtained. This puts the playing of the game squarely up to the War Department.

Though no definite move will emanate from the academies, there are strong hopes that the matter will be taken up at the departments. It is thought that if permission for the baseball game is secured, no opposition will arise in the case of football.

Final Snooker Match Tonight.

Willie Downs and Roy Johnston will play in the final match of the snooker pool tournament at John Doyle's academy tonight. There were originally thirty-two starters in the event. The game will consist of 100 points.

WAR NEWS OF THE MOMENT.

Since the great battle in France for Amiens began, The New York Times is the only newspaper which has received reports from special correspondents at the front on the day they were written for publication the next morning. Read The Times and be up to date.—Advt.

The big expense is lost time

THE supreme test of the dependability of a truck is what is said of it by owners operating only a single truck, when there is nothing to replace it if the single truck breaks down. Then the cost of lost time comes home.

When delays entail penalties or sacrifice bonuses, you can count the money lost. You can't count the business lost.

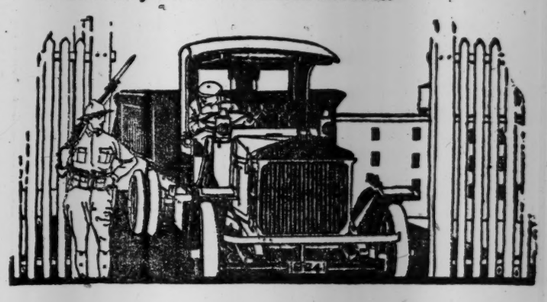
When a truck is supplying material to a plant or operation and fails, you can't figure what the shut down really costs.

Lost time should be the first thought in choosing your truck.

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks

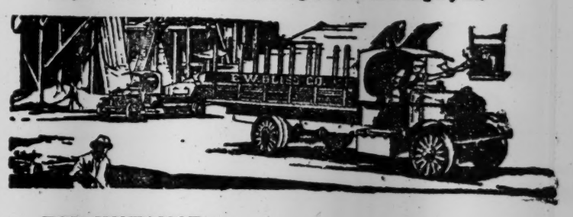
have built up many of the biggest fleets because of their records for the minimum of lost time and their ability to operate continuously on rush work. This is invariably true where accurate comparative records are kept.

In lines of business where avoidance of delays is essential, Pierce-Arrow trucks outnumber all others enormously. When uninterrupted service is vital they have wonderful records.



FOR INSTANCE:

When the Winchester Repeating Arms Company enlarged its plant to rush munition work, 11 Pierce-Arrow trucks worked day and night carrying material. When more coal meant more munitions, they hauled 350 tons daily, 3½ miles, averaging over 10 trips a day. They cut costs 36 cents a ton, saving $39,000 in a single year.



FOR INSTANCE:

When the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn making shells for the war, employed 11 Pierce-Arrow trucks to haul building materials and machinery, they helped enlarge the factory. Then they carried supplies from docks as distant as Poughkeepsie. They saved in three months in demurrage alone, $7,000 in handling freight.

These are examples conspicuous because of their significance to war activities, but in hundreds of commercial activities throughout the country, where speeding up is essential Pierce-Arrows do equally notable work—earning and saving, making expansion possible.

Harrolds Motor Car Co.,
233-239 West 54th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Ellis Motor Car Co.,
416 Central Avenue,
Newark, N. J.

OVERSEA COMMERCE MOSTLY WAR GOODS

February Report Shows Great Reduction in Trade, Due to Demands Upon Shipping.

NO BUSINESS WITH RUSSIA

Netherlands Got Nothing During the Month—Food and Supplies for England and France.

Details of foreign commerce movements in the customs district of New York in February, made available in a series of reports prepared by Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port, reflect the increasing difficulties in transporting merchandise other than war materials overseas under present conditions.

Outgoing trade with all the world from New York in February was $167,187,484, against $222,352,069 in February, 1917, a loss of $55,214,635. There was also a drop of more than $50,000,000 in shipments from here to Europe in the twelve-month period, and last February's exports were valued at $125,481,816, compared with $175,754,291 in the same month a year ago.

February's incoming trade from all the world was $94,303,999, compared with $97,834,888 in February, 1917, a drop of $3,500,000. The biggest slump was in imports from Europe, the February total being only $25,312,504, against $53,940,519 twelve months before. South American entries gained in February, their value being $35,185,063, a gain of $10,000,000 over February, 1917. The items of gain were raw supplies, such as hides, wool, nitrates, coffee, &c.

The Custom House report showed that the American Government had put an absolute embargo upon all shipments to Russia, as not a cent's worth left New York in February, against $25,177,823 worth in February of last year.

Exports to England rose in February owing to concentration of tonnage, the month's total aggregating $60,722,491, compared with $47,858,834 in the same month last year. France fared badly, as the February shipments were only $37,895,095, where in February, 1917, such exports reached $73,659,690, an approximate drop of $40,000,000. Italy's purchases here were $13,248,828, a gain of $4,000,000.

This country's dispute with the Netherlands over diversion of tonnage was reflected in the February report, which showed that nothing went to that country. Outward bound commerce a year ago had a value of more than $3,000,000.

Sweden was unable to ship any goods from here, while the limited number of licenses issued by the War Trade Board for Denmark and Norway brought a drop in shipments to those countries. Relief supplies for Belgium went forward in February to the extent of $7,196,642, while in February, 1917, their value was only $2,318,995.

Exports to Japan were set down at $1,280,169, this sum, among other things, covering 63,560 pounds of steel plates wanted in Japanese shipyards.

Among the important shipments to England from New York in February were 688,941 bushels of barley, 187,622 bushels of wheat, 270,871 barrels of wheat flour, 4 airplanes, parts of airplanes valued at $509,640, 3,114,016 pounds refined copper in ingots, 23,950,421 pounds upland cotton, 3,771,645 pounds gunpowder, 1,474,002 pounds canned beef, 9,596,395 pounds fresh beef, 2,020,959 pounds oleo oil, 24,263,611 pounds bacon, 3,714,869 pounds hams and shoulders, cured, at a cost of $6,950,013; 13,242,401 pounds lard, 52,325,282 gallons fuel oil, and 1,234,088 pounds woolen rags.

French shipments included 101,712 barrels wheat flour, 28,295,980 pounds refined copper in ingots, 5,922,897 pounds upland cotton, 2,587 bales cotton linters, 1,155,945 pounds gunpowder, $2,263,030 "other explosives," 1,060,409 pounds steel wire rope, 8,805,207 pounds bars or rods of steel, 57,899 tons steel billets and ingots, 10,033 tons bolts, nuts, and rivets; $100,784 worth razors, 10,046 tons steel rails, 9,623,819 pounds steel plates, 347,407 pounds ship and tank plates, 7,409,959 pounds barbed wire, 3,470,680 pounds canned beef, and 1,305,272 pounds bacon.

Exports of condensed milk to all the world in February totaled 21,225,912 pounds.

The figures do not cover the vast supplies being sent for General Pershing's army. Under a ruling of the Treasury Department all customs formalities are dispensed with in shipping Government supplies, to save time and to prevent Germany from learning the size of the shipments.

$80,000,000 FOR MISSIONS.

Methodists Plan to Raise Great Fund for Five Years' Work.

The Joint Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at 111 Fifth Avenue announced yesterday that the church would begin a campaign to raise $80,000,000 to be expended in a missionary movement to last five years. All the missions of the church have been requested to estimate their financial needs for the period, and the work will be carried out jointly by the branches of the church in the North and the South, with the co-operation of the Canadian churches.

John T. Stone, a member of the War Risk Bureau, is Chairman of the Joint Committee, and C. S. Ward of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., is to direct the campaign. It is announced that "the financial drive will not be pushed until the whole church has been educated and is awake to the purpose of the centenary movement and program."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Mon. Tues. fair, somewhat cooler.

S. Car.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Tues.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably rain and cooler.

Fla.—Local rains Mon. and Tues.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and slightly cooler Mon. Tues. probably rain.

Tenn. and Mich.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. partly cloudy.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. partly cloudy.

Ohio—Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Wis., Iowa, Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

La., Okla.—Mon. and Tues. generally fair.

Ark., E. and W. Texas—Mon. and Tues. partly cloudy.

Times Building

Times Square, New York

A few good rooms with beautiful light to be rented in The Times Building to reputable firms or professional men. There are several excellent rooms at $40.00 a month, and with immediate possession. Some of these offices are especially adapted for the use of physicians, dentists, lawyers and architects. Should be seen without delay.

Subway station in basement.

Renting Agent in Building—Room 406.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash paid immediately; better coats, suits, dresses; any quantity. Fourth floor, 48 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4183.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Medium weight velours, all makes serges, 7120, 54289; spot cash. Farragut 6379.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Broadcloth, for cash. Henry Leavy & Sons, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Open for quantity crochet buttons; any size, any style; cash. N 95 Times.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on serge capes. Gottlieb, 10 West 33d.

CHINCHILLA CLOTH Wanted.—Large quantity navy and heather. The Catalogue House, 132 West 21st St. Chelsea 8006.

CLOAKINGS AND OVERCOATINGS Wanted.—McKenney's and other ¾ goods. Well. Stuyvesant 4000.

CLOTHS Wanted.—Heavy-weight coatings, in plaids and plain materials, any description; cash. J. A. Workman, 58 West 17th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall line cloth and plush coats; ladies' and juniors'. Call between 2 and 5 P. M. 129 West 35th St., seventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, better kinds. Call with samples all week. Seventh floor, 32 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, medium and high priced. 4th floor, 16 West 25th. Farragut 9000.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at taffeta suits, also silk and cloth capes. Plaza Garment Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Fall models in velours and plushes, ready to place stock orders. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Fall samples from 9 to 11. 1,353 Broadway, 10th floor; use 30th St. entrance.

COATS Wanted.—Jap, American poplin, velours, and suits; cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Last season's Fall and this season's discarded samples. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall coats and suits. 45 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples all week, afternoons. 151 West 26th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Fall coats; ladies', juniors'. 18 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at pile fabric and cloth coats all week. 40 West 22d St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall cloth coats. 10th floor, 134 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing Fall orders; bring samples. 7th floor, 120 West 36th St.

COATS Wanted.—Open for taffeta coats and cloth capes. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall coats. Fifth floor, 100 West 26th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Voiles, organdies and general line. Call with samples between 11 and 2, or write E. Newman, 33 East 21st St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—64-60 Bombazines, drills, khaki or gray goods, all weights; sheetings, nainsooks. Room 26, 96 5th Av.

COTTON LININGS Wanted.—Satines, Venetians, etc. Canal 1766.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—50 pieces, three-thread, at a price for cash, also taffetas at a price. Superior Silk Co., 7 West 22d St.

CREPE Wanted.—Plain or figured 36-inch crepe, any quantity; immediate or future delivery. Call Chelsea 3650.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Tea rose, 3 threads. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Better grade in georgette, crepe de chine and taffeta; new styles only; large orders placed. Call with samples; materials, supplied. 6 West 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Friday and Saturday afternoons, with new style of cotton voiles, ginghams and silk dresses. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at taffetas and georgette dresses; popular prices; between 9 and 11. Jacob Holtzman, 154 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Ginghams, cottons, voiles, wash skirts, and waists. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

FLAG BUNTINGS Wanted.—Wool and cotton. Room 26, 2 West 15th St.

FRENCH LINEN Wanted.—Open for quantity, all colors. Greeley 620.

GEORGETTE CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—White and flesh; open for large quantity at a price. Spear Mfg. Co., 102 Wooster St.

JAP SILK Wanted.—10 mummie, 50 pieces, 81 regular. V 88 Times.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All colors. Gangio Bros., 23 East 20th St. 6450 Gramercy.

LININGS Wanted.—Sateen, black and colors, Venetians, also remnants. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

MATELAMB Wanted.—Hind and Harrison; quantity; spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., Greeley 2030.

MATELAMB Wanted.—H. & H.; will pay cash for any quantity. Chelsea 9938.

PERCALES, MADRAS AND ASSORTED COTTON GOODS Wanted.—For cash, quantity no object; may be seconds. M. H. Bob, 425 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Alex Horwitz & Son, 41 West 25th St.

PLUSH PECO Wanted.—Any quantity; will buy for spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., Greeley 2030.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peerless Peco and H. & H.; must be cheap for cash. Farragut 3688.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash. Farragut 257.

SATINS Wanted.—Quantity of 40 and 36 inch width wanted, in all the 4 shades, 40-inch preferred. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SATINES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity, colored or black, at a price for cash; mail samples. T. E. Co., 29 Walker St.

SECO SILKS Wanted.—Black and white. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 11433, 54289, 7120, 90, 1464, 780, broadcloth; cash. J. Blumenthal & Co., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 3828.

SERGES, Broadcloth, Poplins Wanted.—American 609, 11433, 7120, 8158, Botany 315. Madison Square 4412.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—104, 7120, 6700½, also foulard sateens, for cash. Farragut 613.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 519; also tricotine; quantity for spot cash. Madison Square 7816.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 Julliards, Amoskeag 7301, 7614, 7120. Call Spring 9451.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy 6301 or P G I, any quantity, cash. Madison Square 4847.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific SBGL, Whitman 87 for cash. Chelsea 5376.

SERGES Wanted.—French serges, all makes, for cash. Call 9th floor, 384 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—French and storm serges for cash. Farragut 3954.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 and 7614, navy only. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4007.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 54289, 104, 7120, 90610, 06077, K544. Spring 6151.

SERGE Wanted.—Will pay cash for 0936 navy. Mad. Sq. 1540.

SERGE Wanted.—No. 54289; open to buy for cash. Chelsea 6289.

SERGES Wanted.—0936 navy, for cash. Call 251 Gramercy.

SUITS Wanted.—Open to buy navy suits for cash; bring samples. 9 West 31st, 3d floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Broadcloths, velours; will pay cash. Madison Square 10170.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718; all colors. Farragut 2616.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Exchange 45-inch for 50 or 54 inch wardrobe. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Frisken, 1,600 range, gray and tan. Greeley 4821.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359 or 0360 dark shades; also 0310 and heavy weights; cheap for cash. Farragut 5688.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity, American 0810, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 2180.

VELOUR DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—For cash, all shades. Phone Murray Hill 5458.

VELOURS, Poplins and Serges Wanted. Spring 6161.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—About 10,000 yards black; will buy in any quantity for cash. D. Basch, 2,864 3d Av.

VELVETS Wanted.—Chiffon, black. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WARDROBE TRUNKS Wanted.—To carry ready-to-wear; good condition. Gramercy 6518.

WOOLENS Wanted.—All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Peace Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Odds and ends or quantities at a price. Oscar Kirsch, 56 West 22d St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All shades and weights. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WOOL SCRIM, GRANITE CLOTH, GRENADINE, ETAMINE Wanted.—Open for a quantity of this cloth; will pay cash. Coronet Costume Co., 151 West 19th. Chelsea 8349.

YARN WINDING Wanted.—Coarse size woolen skeins to cones. Becker, Mad. Sq. 9880.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Columbia and Botany, American 6284, Pacific, C, S. G. Madison Square 4413.

CHAMBRAY.—2 cases Amoskeag blue, 1 case Dan River blue, 8 cases Universal blue and grey, 25 cases Diamond N; immediate delivery. Phone 638 Spring.

CHAMBRY.—Bluebells, also Arkwright, below market. Bernstein, Franklin 2906.

CELLULOID sheet materials of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

COATS for Canada and export trade; $100,000, infants', children's, juniors', ladies' caracul, metalamb, uralamb, thibets, and plush. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, Winter, American velours, kerseys, broadcloths, plush, caracul, metalamb, thibets, uralamb, thousands children's last year's, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, 1,250 in stock; must be sold this week at greatly reduced prices; newest assortment of materials, shade, sizes. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wonderful values in gabardine, poplin, serge, peau de cygne lined; advanced models. Garment Specialty Co., 2 West 33d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—High grade; will close out all on hand at sacrifice. Manufacturers' Clearing House, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS, Suits, and Silk Coats.—Delivery today, big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS, 1,000, at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—2,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart, desirable garments on racks; reasonable prices. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out; up-to-the-minute styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS, ladies', children's, juniors' very cheap Loder, Kramer & Krause, 11 West 25th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass & Rosenthal, 155 West 27th.

COATS.—Spring velour and mixtures, to close out, cheap. Aero Coat House, 15 East 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Desirable Spring styles; also jobs. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Fall line ready for the jobbing trade only. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st St.

COATS, SUITS, splendid values, immediate delivery. W. & S. Kalow, 38 West 32d.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on racks to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—300, closing out; must start Fall line. Schoen-Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Close out at big reduction. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th St.

COATS, Suits, all shades, exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, suits, dresses, waists, $35,000 stock, close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Stout sizes only for immediate delivery, Myer-Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

COATS.—50 Spring coats, to close out, at a price. 36 East Broadway, 2d floor.

COATS.—Pile fabrics, for jobbing trade. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Poplin, job, $8.75, close out. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Colored, sizes 2 to 6; sacrifice. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS.—1,000 coats, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

CORDUROY.—50 pieces Julliards 613 Ruby to close cheap. Spring 7350.

COTTON GOODS.—500 pieces 96x72, plain 28-inch Canton, all colors, 22½c yard. Call Franklin 2016, ask for Mr. Mulligan, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

COTTON GOODS, plain, tricotines, gingham prints, flowered lawn; spot delivery. Solar Textile Co., 27 East 22d.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Better grade silks, and georgettes in stock for immediate delivery below market price. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES. — Gingham, voile, and taffeta dresses on racks; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Best assortments silk dresses; excellent values; $5 up; immediate delivery. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton, ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, and serge, to close out at a price. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway. Chelsea 8564.

DRESSES.—Several hundred snappy silk and gingham, sacrifice. Emanuel, 48 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses, a price. Essanay Dress Co., 14 West 17th.

ELDERDOWN for immediate or future delivery. Call Chelsea 9650.

FLAG BUNTING, cotton below mill price. Balsam, 19 West 21st St.

FLANNELS.—White bleached, elderdowns, F. S. flannel, below market. Bernstein, Franklin 3306.

GARFIELD 5097 and 5096.—Chicago house will sell ten pieces, stripes and checks, at opening price, F. O. B., New York. X 868 Times Annex.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic, 40-inch, good quality, all colors, in stock; $1.10. 482 4th Av., Room 1205. Madison Square 3047.

GEORGETTES. — 40-inch, $1.10, all colors; immed deliv. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq.

GINGHAMS.—4 cases; Lancaster black staple check, 4 cases Lancaster asstd. checks, 7 to 8 cases World's zephyrs wide Roman stripe asstd; immediate delivery. Phone 635 Spring.

GINGHAMS, 100 pieces; silk jerseys, 50 pieces; all colors nets, 100 pieces, also 50 pieces taffeta pastel shades at a price. Phone Madison Square 542.

GINGHAMS, plaids, checks; seersuckers, striped; chambrays; also bathrobe cloth, spot delivery, Princess Novelty Co., 156 5th Av.

GINGHAMS.—Plaid, check, striped, and plain colors, all brands; immediate delivery. Friedman-Wallach Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, checks, stripes; all widths and qualities. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAMS.—Laurel, Loxley, plaids and checks; reasonable. Bernstein, Franklin 3306.

JAPS.—5½, 5 Momme 58½, 55; quantity 8% cash. Madison Square 7516.

JERSEY FIBRE, silk knitted, 36 inch. Groopes, 450 Broome St. Spring 108.

KHAKI KOOL in all shades at $1.75. 109 West 26th, 5th floor.

MACKINAW.—American, 11 pieces 745, 3 pieces 7670, $2.50. Tel. Audubon 1248.

MATELAMB H. & H. or Salts Wanted.—Will pay cash. Farragut 2770.

NAVY TAFFETAS, WASH SATINS.—50 pieces; white, flesh; cheap; cash. Farragut 8194.

OVERCOATINGS.—200 pieces 014C. McKenny, gray, melton, $1.27½ net cash. Lester & Co., 216 Greene St. Spring 5397.

PERCALES.—Borden's scout and traymore; immediate delivery. Friedman-Wallach Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

PERCALES.—Algonquin's, Greyford, 36-inch, 14 cases, below market. Bernstein, Franklin 3306.

PLUSHES, Chiffon weight; silk pile; all colors; reasonable prices. Mad. Sq. 8698.

PLUSHES.—All qualities. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av. Madison Square 8564.

PIECE GOODS.—Drafted for army; must sell Georgette crepes, taffetas, and satin; ten double stock racks; fine glass top sanitary desk, safe, &c. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq. 354 4th Av.

POPLIN.—250 yards tan wool poplin, 39 inches wide, $1.30 net, cash; suitable for suits. Chelsea 5294.

POPLIN, 20½% American navy, 50 pieces; Newport serge, 25 pieces; Gera poplin, cheap. Chelsea 6018.

POPLIN.—American poplin 6700½, blues and black, quantity. Call Chelsea 9864.

POPLINS.—Sammy, American 90610; right price. Madison Square 1969.

POPLINS.—All wool; black only; cheap. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

POPLIN.—American and Stevens Copen and Pekin. Gramercy 1660.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 1305 36-inch half wool. Farragut 3990.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158 navy, Panama 228, 4476 Gramercy.

RADIUMS.—Printed 40 in. beautiful designs; $1.55. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RIBBONS, white satin, No. 40, good quality, close out 85c. M. Goetz, 149 West 36th St. Greeley 4028.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SAMPLE DRESSES.—Serge, georgettes, taffetas to close out. Elegant Dress, 17 West 17th.

SERGES.—Botany and Garfield's French serges, in tan, Copenhagen and other Spring colors. 9867 Chelsea.

SERGES—0936, 2004, 6122, 6002, 99, 4040, 1855, 2899, 8158. J. Blumenthal & Co., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 3828.

SERGES.—Pacific, W. F., 120 pieces of navy, 40 pieces of colors, $1.62½ net; 30 days. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—W. F. X. 4408, 1464; K. S. 594, 907, 3850, 54292; K. S. W. 6284, 106, 104, 99, 528, 519, 7120, 6120, 809, 8703; S. B. G. L. 1210, 4040, 87; C. S. G. 1855. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. 4475 Gramercy.

SERGES.—Mannish and French serges, poplins, velours, panamas, shepherd checks, khaki cloth, and tweeds. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d. Telephone Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Heubschmans 41-103 fifty pieces navy, below market price. Madison Square 7816.

SERGE.—8 pieces Newport serge, 235 navy, spot cash, $2.22½. Gramercy 2175.

SERGE.—87-1210-3650, 36-inch. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

SERGE.—Open to buy 7120, also 54289; cash. Chelsea 9819.

SILK.—50 pieces black brocaded silk and cotton poplin. Manufacturer. Spring 7350.

SILK JERSEY.—Ostend quality; all shades. Madison Square 6670.

SKIRTS, several hundred best styles and assortments; silks, stripes, plaids, and plain colors; $2 up; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SUITS, men's, 75; 25 boys', 100 dozen men's neckties, 1,000 dozen ladies' handkerchiefs, 100,000 waists at $4.75 dozen, 7th floor, 48 West 25th St.

SKIRTS, silks; several thousand striped and plaid for basement sales; $2 and up. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Black and white; special low price for quantity orders; best quality. Williamsburg 1808.

SUITS.—1,000 serges and poplins, mainly navy; immediate delivery, at a price; also taffeta suits and coats. Williamsburgh Manufacturing Co., 1,133 Broadway, New York City.

SUITS, COATS.—All colors, serges, poplins, vigraines, 1,200 on the racks, to close out in order to make room for our Fall goods. Michaelson & Davis, 28-32 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS, better grades, smartly styled, desirable materials, newly made; immediate delivery; reduced prices. Karp Bros., 46 West 27th St.

SUITS of the better grade, in all prevailing materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS (1,800) at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS, 2,000 on the racks, in latest style and material; also silks. A. H. Feldman, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—2,000 for immediate delivery, at very low prices. Farragut 5068. Pollack.

SUITS AND COATS on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

SUITS.—200 serges and silks, close out; sacrifice price. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

SUITS.—1,000 suits, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

SUITS.—Job 100 serge suits to close out at a price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—Better grade suits at closing prices; new models. I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Job to close out, all sizes, $8.75. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Stout sizes only for immediate delivery. Myer-Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

SUITS.—Ladies' 150 Spring suits to close out. Sam Manne, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Special values, to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SWEATERS.—Shetlands, fibres, zephyrs; jobs and full line of novelties; prices hard to beat. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

THIBET.—50 pieces Stoney 815 black thibet; 25 pieces C. E. Hurd 1317 and 1317. D. 495 Times Annex.

VELOURS.—K 544 black; 13046 green, brown; 13009 black, green, brown; 13045 Burgundy. 4476 Gramercy.

VELOURS.—U. S. 153, Fall shades; poplins, 99077, Fall shades., Madison Square 6016.

VELOURS at $2.40; serges at $2.15; chinchilla, white, $1.35. Mad. Sq. 1519.

VELOURS for sale; 11050; also tricotines, broadcloth. Farragut 9337.

VELOUR.—American 0360, all shades, $2.50 net. Gramercy 1900.

VELOURS.—Pekin and bufftan. Madison Square 8594.

VELUTINE.—Erlanger-Blumgardt quality V S 44 and G Y A, all colors; Worumbo velour, checks and stripes. Plaza 7406.

WASH CLOTHS.—2,000 dozen; delivery ten days. Worth 1791.

WASH SATINS.—36-inch, ivory, flesh, $1.05; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Madison Square 9380.

WHITE GOODS for cash; organdies, voiles, and other plain white goods. Phone Gramercy 555 or call 46 West 23d St., ONE FLIGHT UP.

WOOL JERSEY, heavyweight, khaki, Oxford; future deliveries. Mayflower. Madison Square 9380.

WOOL JERSEYS, SERGES.—White, navy, white with black stripes. Farragut 3190.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR on infants' white coats, to start work at once. C. W., 208 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take full charge of office, experience cloak and suit manufacturing preferred; state experience, previous and present connections, salary expected; splendid opportunity; give full particulars in application. X 393 Times Annex.

CLERK for supply department in mercantile house. J. Krieg Co., 39 Warren St., New York.

CREDIT MAN Wanted for silk house; one who knows thoroughly cloak, suit, and dress trade; good opportunity; state experience, reference, and salary. N 178 Times.

GIRL.—A very competent girl to keep ribbon stock books; All references required. Apply by letter, giving experience and salary expected, Langenieux & Sopp, 334 4th Av.

OFFICE BOYS.—Two bright boys, American, in large perfume house; hours, 9-5:30; $7 to start; opportunities for advancement. Vivaudou, 418 West 25th.

SALESMEN wanted for a strong line popular-priced pile fabric and cloth coats for the Coast, New York, and New England States; men who command a large volume of business can secure good connections; communications treated in confidence; salary or commission. N 170 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, single, good appearance, to travel, calling on hospitals with a popular line of hospital supplies; drawing account against liberal commission; state qualifications and past experience. N 87 Times.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Sweater manufacturer; Middle West and West; only A1 men with experience in the line considered; commission. N 153 Times.

SALESMAN.—Selling around camps, to carry side line of pennants and pillow tops; commission. Pennant Novelty Co., 332 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Young man as junior salesman for local trade in mercantile house. J. K. Krieg Co., 39 Warren St., New York.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted by an export house, downtown Manhattan, to work temporarily as assistant and later take charge under supervision of department head; applicants asked to state facts concerning education and experience, giving recommendations and all details. Address O 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady for office of large perfume manufacturer; hours, 9 to 5:30; Saturday afternoon off; opportunities for advancement. Vivaudou, 418 West 25th St.

STOCK CLERK wanted to work in woolen piece goods house; must be strong and not afraid of work. Call 8:30 Monday morning, Mawhinney & Geckler, 215 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN on Coast now wishes side line dry goods or ready-to-wear. Room 410, 1,270 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,157. In Bankruptcy.—McCAHILL SODA FOUNTAIN CO., INC., Bankrupt.

McCahill Soda Fountain Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on April 18, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,753. In Bankruptcy.—ZENAS UPHAM DODGE, Bankrupt.

Zenas Upham Dodge was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on April 18, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

STUDY FACTORY SAFETY.

Course Opens at Rochester University for Employment Managers.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Opening of the first course of intensive training in employment management under Government supervision at the University of Rochester was announced tonight by the Council of National Defense. Fifteen Rochester factories are providing the laboratory work.

The first students are twenty prospective employment managers sent by manufacturers having Government contracts, and some of the Government departments, to take a six weeks' course. The employment manager, handling all questions relating to safety, recration, wage systems, discipline, &c., is becoming an indispensable factor in every plant or organization employing large numbers of men.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss M. Ovitz, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrmann, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss Gallagher, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. S. Blumenthal, millinery; 621 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Haynie, wash goods; A. Kahanow, dress goods, silks; 366 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz and M. S. Seidler, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 1,183 Broadway.
Miss A. L. Hess, infants' wear; 2 West 37th.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; A. Block, furs; 25 West 38d.
BOSTON.—Butler's; S. E. Solomon, millinery; 866 5th Av.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. G. Lewis, women's shoes; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear, basement; 116 W. 32d.
BROCKTON, Mass.—D. M. Lamitee, dry goods; Wallick.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; CANTON, Ohio—Emporium World Millinery Co.; K. T. Crockett, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. Levy, jobs coats; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mammoser, furs; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Stretch, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. L. Veatch, bedding, burlap; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. L. Millington, curtains, uphol. goods; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; Wm. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church; Biltmore.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; Mr. Phillipsborn, women's, misses', children's, junior's Fall cloth coats; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; A. Harris, Fall catalogue women's, misses' coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, girls' coats, dresses; 44 E. 23d.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—U. S. Overall and Pants Mfg. Co.; B. Aram, piece goods; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, jobs dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; M. N. Halle, representing; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—Bornheim & Cohen; C. Cohen,

Doing Without Is as Important as Doing

Staying at home and helping by saving does not seem like a very heroic part to play in the great war.

But it is just as necessary; just as important; just as honorable.

For every soldier who goes to fight, five tons of arms, ammunition, food, clothing and other equipment must be sent abroad.

If we consume as much food and other goods as usual, there will not be enough for our soldiers.

Your savings in MATERIALS are needed to make up that five tons for every soldier; your savings in MONEY are needed to enable the Government to buy those materials.

Buy all the Liberty Bonds you can.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Favorable Start of New Loan Drive

In the next four weeks what is regarded as Wall Street's regular and principal business will be incidental to the sale of Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds. The Stock Exchange has anticipated the new order of things and for the past fortnight has made little use of the credit facilities of the Street. The investment houses will release practically all of their outside men and will make no efforts by mail or telephone to interest investors in corporation or municipal offerings. The banks will not neglect their commercial functions, but their chief executive officers will devote most of their time to committee work, and much of the interior machinery will be utilized in handling loan payments. The manner in which private interests have been subordinated to the nation's need reflects the highest credit upon the patriotism of the financial community. Giving liberally both of their time and money, bankers and security dealers accomplished a difficult task in securing a big oversubscription to the first two loans in this Reserve district and set an example which has been emulated in other parts of the country. The machinery of selling Government bonds is now better fitted to the job. The new campaign just entered upon will prove a greater success than that which carried through either the first loan or the second. Not only have the organizations in each of the districts been improved upon and trained to the work, but the spirit of the people has undergone a gratifying change since the arrival of American soldiers in the battle line. It will require less argument to sell this issue, not so much because investors are less critical toward the terms of the third loan as because they have passed the point at which they needed to be convinced that their dollars were essential to the success of the Allies' cause.

The tension under which the world awaited the outcome of the Austro-German offensive has relaxed as the tide of battle has slowly but surely begun to turn in favor of the Allies, but no flood of accumulated buying orders has been released to evidence the public's returning confidence in securities. Dealings last week were on such a small scale as to indicate an almost general indifference to the course of prices. Stocks were uniformly firm, but they were not in demand, even when good news and a lowering of call money rates might have been expected to cause a revival of speculative interest. People have readjusted their views and are no longer concerned with possibilities that may arise out of the ending of the war. Having been misled by premature reports of serious peace discussions they have resolutely put the thought of peace out of mind to the end that they may concentrate on war. The stock market has been put to one side, and but for the irreducible minimum of purchases and sales, which the market must handle irrespective of the activities of professional operators, it has not been of much value as a barometer of changing conditions. The Stock Exchange has performed a useful function in the past fortnight in supplying for the first time a market in Liberty bonds commensurate with the totals outstanding. Approximately $85,000,000 of Governments have changed hands in this period. It is essential that there should be at all times a broad market for these issues, without which the buyers, particularly those of large blocks, might find themselves seriously embarrassed in the event of the development of circumstances requiring their liquidation.

It is, perhaps, too much to expect fulfillment of the wish expressed by Governor Strong the other day, that there should be at least 20,000,000 subscribers to this offering—one out of every five of the population is a large percentage for this stage of the war—but it is by no means improbable that the number of buyers will exceed the magnificent showing of the last loan. The new device for relieving banks of the troublesome details connected with the handling of small purchases made on the installment plan has advantages for the subscriber as well. By providing him with a coupon book in return for his initial payment of $2 he is started in a plan of systematic saving, which should soon become automatic. The sooner this loan is completed, the sooner men can return to their own enterprises, and the measure of the oversubscription will determine when another campaign must be entered upon. It is likely that Government expenditures will increase rather rapidly from now on. The number of men in service is being expanded beyond recent expectations and now totals 1,500,000, with fresh quotas going into the training camps daily to take the places of those sent overseas. Treasury Department estimates make the cost of the first year of the war to this country about $12,000,000,000, besides which five billions have been advanced to our allies. Much of this outlay will not have to be repeated, since it represents the cost of construction of cantonments and administration buildings, shipyards, and warehouses, but the expenses of maintaining the army abroad will expand every day that the war goes on. On this basis something more than 25 per cent. of the first year's war costs have been provided for through taxation.

As expert testimony, an editorial summary of the results of three months' operation of the railroads by the Government presented by the Railway Age last week is interesting. It is found that in January, for the first time since the Interstate Commerce Commission began to compile monthly earnings reports eleven years ago, the railroads did not earn enough to pay their operating expenses and taxes, while the Eastern roads did not even cover their bare operating costs. This is accounted for by the unprecedented difficulties which the Railroad Administration had to contend against. With favorable conditions in the two months following better results accrued. By setting aside priority and preference orders and the use of embargoes, congestion in the East was ameliorated, although the car shortage increased. The administration is credited with having handled the passenger service problem wisely, reducing passenger train mileage without seriously inconveniencing travelers. It is also credited with having dealt fairly and skillfully with the labor problem. It is understood that advances in the wages of organized and unorganized employes will be granted proportionate to their deserts rather than to the amount of force it may be thought the different classes could put behind their demands. It is argued that the attempts at standardization of locomotives are likely to bring disastrous results, particularly by causing delays in the construction of new equipment, and that the Government has overstepped its rights in asking manufacturers of railway supplies to relinquish patents. Finally, emphasis is laid upon possible evil consequences of the policy of enforcing centralization through deprivation of important railway officers of initiative, while regional officers and members of the staff in Washington are overburdened with new tasks.

WANTS MAIL TUBES RETAINED

City Club Recommends Purchase by the Government.

The City Club has recommended retention and Government ownership of the pneumatic mail tubes here and in other large cities on the ground that the service is a public necessity, which can not be replaced by automobiles without subjecting mail deliveries to delay and causing congestion of traffic and increased street danger.

Letters to New York Congressmen requesting support for an appropriation for the purchase of the tube system by the Government were sent yesterday by President Nelson S. Spencer of the club.

Continuation of the tube service was advised by the Joint Commission of Senators and Representatives, and Mr. Spencer urged the adoption of the report of the commission.

RADIO DEVELOPMENT ADVANCES STEADILY

Preparation Going On for Important Expansion of Service After the War.

NEW POSSIBILITIES SEEN

Direction of Cargo Ships at Sea May Have Potent Influence in Determining Prices.

Although the commercial use of the wireless telegraph has ceased in belligerent countries since the various Governments took over the plants, work has steadily gone ahead on preparations for an important expansion of this means of communication after the war ends. More than that, as the National City Bank points out in its publication, The Americas, the United States Government has made great progress in developing the wireless service and plant equipment during the war period. In respect to the purely commercial value of aerial communication, the bank makes significant reference to a new field of use.

"This is in communicating with ships at sea," it says, "in which the peculiar advantages of the wireless will make themselves felt to a large degree. The communication of land stations with ships, and of ships with each other, give opportunity for the building up of a new class of operations in international commerce. By wireless ships may be diverted from one route to another. They may set sail from port with no orders as to their ultimate destination, being merely directed to proceed in a certain direction across the ocean, and await wireless messages directing them to this country or that. For instance, a ship may load with wheat, or hides, or wool, at Buenos Aires, and depart with orders simply to proceed in a northeasterly direction. The owners of the cargo meanwhile are watching the quotations on this commodity in the markets of the United States and Europe. After the lapse of a few days conditions in the New York market may be such as to bring the greatest chance of profit. A wireless message is sent to the vessel directing it to take a course toward New York. A week later, however, while the vessel is still in the tropics, the New York market may undergo a sudden slump, whereupon another wireless order is sent to switch the ship to London.

"An even greater development of this system of control consists of actually affecting markets by means of wireless messages to ships carrying valuable cargoes. A given commodity in the New York market, for example, may undergo a considerable rise in price owing to lack of visible supplies on hand or approaching that city. Immediately wireless messages may be sent to perhaps a dozen vessels all over the world sailing toward London or some other market, and these ships diverted toward New York. The effect of this might be to reduce prices in the latter market so that later messages would be sent out changing the ships back to their former routes. By merely altering the course for a short while of vessels in the Pacific or South Atlantic oceans, users of wireless might thus affect the prices on the world's exchanges. One of the results of this wireless control of the world's commodities will be a closer adjustment of prices between markets and closer international ties."

The wireless system now being operated by the United States Government has stations at Belmar, N. B., and Tuckerton, N. J., Radio, Va., and Chatham and Marion on the East coast, which, together with the Sayville plant, now operated by the navy, communicate with Europe and Panama, and also with stations at San Francisco, San Diego and other points on the Pacific Coast. The Philippines are reached by relay at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to Cavite, near Manila. The Marconi Company's station at Marshall and Bolinas, Cal., receives direct from Funibasha, Japan, and also by relay at the large station at Koko Head and Kahuku, Hawaii.

A plan is under way for the construction of an American wireless system to link up Latin America with the United States. A company which has recently been organized is preparing to erect a station at Buenos Aires, which will communicate directly with New York. Other stations are planned by the company at Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, Antofogasta, Valparaiso, Montevideo, Ascension, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, and Rio Janeiro.

Great Britain had begun a great system when the war checked construction work. The chief stations were to be at Oxford, Cairo, Poona in India, Singapore, Pretoria, and Nairobi, in British East Africa. The Germans had before the war begun several communicating stations on foreign territory, like the one at Sayville, L. I. An attempt was made after hostilities opened to secure permission for the erection of a wireless station in Argentina. The experts on wireless operations believe that after the war ends Germany will begin anew the task of building up a new system of communication with the powerful plant at Nauen, seeking concessions for plant erection on foreign soil.

TO DEVELOP COAL LAND.

U. S. Steel Subsidiary Will Expend $4,000,000 in Kentucky.

The United States Coal & Coke Company has begun a comprehensive development of 30,000 acres of coal land which the concern owns in Harlan County, Ky. The company, which is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, is planning to expend $4,000,000 on the work, according to The Iron Age, and the undertaking is one of the largest ever started in that State. It will be purely a coal mining proposition, with the expectation of ultimately producing from 10,000 to 12,000 tons a day.

A modern town is being built to accommodate 6,000 workmen and their families. At present 1,700 employes are at work in the mines and in the construction of the dwellings. The coal will be used in the manufacture of by-product coke at the various coking plants of the Carnegie Steel Company and other subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 6, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,077,674	34,106,510
Same period a year ago..	3,895,651	52,365,895

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	68.26	67.17	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago.	85.56	80.51	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
576..	ADAMS EXPRESS....	73½	65¼	66¾	— 4½
500..	Advance Rumely	13¼	12½	13¼	+ 1¼
300..	Advance Rumely pf....	29½	28½	29½	+ 1½
500..	Ajax Rubber	57	54	57	+ 5
1,200..	Alaska Gold Mines.....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
1,600..	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
400..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg....	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
200..	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf....	81	79	79	— 1
200..	Am. Bank Note	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
200..	Am. Bank Note pf.	42	42	42	..
6,900..	Am. Beet Sugar	76	74	76	+ 1
14,800..	Am. Can	42⅞	40¼	42	+ 1½
50..	Am. Can pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
25,900..	Am. Car & Foundry	80⅝	78	80	+ 1
2,800..	Am. Cotton Oil	33¾	31	33¾	+ 3¼
100..	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	79	79	79	..
200..	Am. Express	81	80¼	80¼	— ¼
100..	Am. Hide & Leather....	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
500..	Am. Hide & Leather pf	57¼	57	57¼	+ 1
1,100..	Am. Ice	15⅝	14¼	15½	+ 2⅜
200..	Am. Ice pf.	43½	42½	43½	+ 1½
2,100..	Am. International	55	53	55	+ 2⅜
4,400..	Am. Linseed	32	30⅝	31⅞	+ ⅞
200..	Am. Linseed pf.	72¾	71	72¾	+ 1
5,500..	Am. Locomotive	63	61⅝	62⅝	+ 1½
1,000..	Am. Malting	9	8¾	9	..
800..	Am. Malting 1st pf.....	48	47	47½	— ½
700..	Am. Shipbuilding	100	99	100	+ 1
5,300..	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78¼	76⅝	77⅝	+ ⅜
625..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf....	106½	105	105	— ½
312..	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A..	91¼	90	90	— ½
1,500..	Am. Steel Foundries....	63	62½	63	..
900..	Am. Sugar Refining ...	102¼	100½	102	+ 2
48,500..	Am. Sumatra Tobacco..	98¾	90⅞	96½	+ 6½
13,300..	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	101⅝	99½	100½	+ ¼
900..	Am. Tobacco	165	154	164½	+12
300..	Am. Tobacco pf., new..	95	95	95	+ 1
2,000..	Am. Woolen	52	49⅞	52	+ 1¼
100..	Am. Writing Paper pf..	22	22	22	+ 1½
300..	Am. Zinc, L. & S.....	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
15,600..	Anaconda Copper	64	62⅞	64	+ 1
1,400..	Atchison, Top. & S. F..	84	82⅞	83⅝	— ⅛
450..	Atchison, T. & S. F. pf.	81¾	80½	81¾	+ ¾
100..	Atlanta, Birm. & At....	9	9	9	+ ⅛
200..	Atlantic Coast Line...	90⅜	90	90	— ½
13,300..	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I..	112¾	104½	112½	+ 8½
100..	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	— 1¼
24,200..	BALDWIN LOCO.	76½	74	76⅝	+ 1⅞
3,100..	Baltimore & Ohio.....	52½	51⅝	52⅝	+ ⅝
200..	Baltimore & Ohio pf....	54	53⅞	54	..
100..	Barrett Co.	87	87	87	..
100..	Barrett Co. pf. x. d. ...	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ 1⅝
3,200..	Batopilas Mining	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
100..	Bethlehem Steel	79	79	79	+ ⅝
22,000..	Bethlehem S., Class B..	78⅝	77¼	78⅝	+ ⅝
2,500..	Bethlehem S. 8 p. c. pf.	102½	101¾	102½	+ ⅝
1,900..	Booth Fisheries	25	22¾	24	+ 1½
2,600..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41⅜	39½	40½	+ ½
500..	Burns Brothers	123	121¼	123	+ 2
700..	Butte Copper & Zinc...	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1,500..	Butte & Superior.....	21⅛	19¼	20	+ ⅝
1,300..	CAL. PACKING	42⅞	39¾	42⅞	+ 3
700..	Cal. Petroleum	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
9,400..	Canadian Pacific	138⅜	135¼	138¼	+ 2¼
1,400..	Central Foundry	40	37¼	39½	+ 1½
2,100..	Central Foundry pf....	51¼	48	51¼	+ 2⅜
9,800..	Central Leather Co....	67¼	64⅝	66⅝	— 1½
100..	Central Leather Co. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
100..	Central & So. Am. Tel.	108	108	108	..
100..	Cerro de Pasco Copper.	31½	30½	31½	+ ⅜
200..	Chandler Motor	83	81½	83	+ ½
3,600..	Chesapeake & Ohio....	56½	55⅞	56	— ⅝
1,700..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	41¼	40¼	41	..
4,500..	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	71⅞	70⅝	71½	+ ⅝
300..	Chi. & Northwestern...	91½	91½	91½	— ½
800..	Chi., R. I. & Pacific....	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	..
800..	Chi.,R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf.	66	65½	65½	+ ½
1,700..	Chi.,R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf.	55⅝	55¼	55¾	+ ⅛
2,700..	Chile Copper	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
1,800..	Chino Copper	41¼	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
380..	Clev., C., C. & St. L....	31	30	31	+ 1
300..	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	38	37⅜	38	+ 1
200..	Colorado South'n 1st pf	47	47	47	— 1
100..	Colorado South'n 2d pf	40	40	40	— 5
800..	Columbia Gas & Elec...	32⅞	32	32½	+ 1½
500..	Consolidated Gas	88	85⅞	88	+ 1
100..	Continental Can pf.....	103	103	103	..
20,800..	Corn Products Ref....	37⅜	35⅝	37⅜	+ 1⅞
600..	Corn Products Ref. pf.	96	95½	*96	+ ⅝
16,100..	Crucible Steel	63¼	62	63¼	+ ⅝
100..	Crucible Steel pf.....	88½	88¼	88¼	+ ⅞
3,200..	Cuba Cane Sugar....	29½	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
600..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf...	80	79	79½	+ ½
800..	DEL. & HUDSON.....	106	105	105	— 1½
100..	Del., Lack. & Western.	170	170	170	— 8
200..	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	8¼	8	8	..
100..	Detroit United Ry.....	80	80	80	— 5
64,400..	Distillers Securities ...	43⅜	38¼	43	+ 2⅜
500..	Dome Mines	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
100..	ELK HORN COAL....	26½	26½	26¾	— 1
1,300..	Erie	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
500..	Erie 1st pf.....	28	27⅞	27½	..
200..	Erie 2d pf.....	19¾	19¾	19⅜	— ¼
300..	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	31½	30⅛	31½	..
100..	Fisher Body	34	34	34	..
500..	GASTON, WM. & W....	34	33½	34	+ ½
1,220..	General Electric	139	138	138½	+ 1½
7,800..	General Motors	121	116½	120	+ 2
100..	General Motors pf.....	81	81	81	+ ⅝
400..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co....	43¾	43	43½	— 1
200..	Granby Consol.	77	77	77	..
3,300..	Great Northern pf.....	91	89¼	*89⅜	+ 1⅛
3,900..	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties....	28⅜	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅝
400..	Greene-Cananea Cop....	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅝
1,500..	HASK'L & BARKER..	40	38⅜	39¼	— ¼
200..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL..	96¾	96⅜	96⅜	+ ½
10,700..	Inspiration Copper	47½	46½	47¼	+ ¾
5,750..	Interboro Consolidated.	8	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3,150..	Interboro Consol. pf...	44½	42⅞	44	+ 2
850..	Inter. Agricultural pf..	44	43¼	43½	+ 3½
800..	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	121¼	115½	121¼	+ 1¼
200..	Inter. Harvester Corp..	59	55	59	+ 6
350..	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf..	100	97½	98	— 4½
10,200..	Inter. Mer. Marine.....	26	24⅛	26	+ 1⅜
54,900..	Inter. Mer. Marine pf..	94	89½	93⅞	+ 3½
2,900..	Inter. Nickel	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
2,100..	Inter. Paper	30⅝	29½	30⅝	+ 1¼
200..	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	15½	15½	15½	— ½
300..	Kan. City Southern pf.	49½	48	48	— 1⅝
200..	Kelly Springfield Tire..	41⅛	41	41	— ⅛
200..	Kelsey Wheel pf.....	90	90	90	..
4,400..	Kennecott Copper	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ⅝
7..	Kings Co. El. L. & P..	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
1,800..	LACK. STEEL	77½	76	77½	+ 1½
100..	Lake Erie & Western..	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
300..	Lee Rubber & Tire.....	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
200..	Lehigh Valley	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
200..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18⅜	18½	18⅜	— ¼
500..	Louisville & Nashville..	114¾	114	114½	+ ¾
500..	MACKAY COS. pf.	62½	61¼	62½	+ 1
100..	Maxwell Motors	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
700..	Maxwell Motors 1st pf..	55	52⅝	53½	..
200..	May Dept. Stores	52	51	52	+ 4
30,200..	Mexican Petroleum	94⅞	92¼	94⅞	+ 2⅝
9,000..	Miami Copper	31	27⅞	28¼	— 2⅜
9,700..	Midvale Steel	46⅜	45	46⅜	+ 1⅝
700..	Missouri, Kan. & Tex..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
100..	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	8½	8½	8½	..
2,500..	Missouri Pacific	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
800..	Missouri Pacific pf.....	52½	52	52½	+ 1
100..	Montana Power	69	69	69	+ 3
100..	NATIONAL ACME ...	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
125..	National Biscuit pf.....	109	109	109	— 1
800..	National Conduit & C..	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
2,300..	National Enam. & Stp..	49¾	47½	49¼	+ 2¼
4,200..	National Lead	61⅜	54½	58¼	+ 3⅝
1,700..	Nevada Con. Copper...	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
150..	New York Air Brake....	125	125	125	..
4,800..	New York Central	70½	69	70¼	+ ⅜
1,500..	New York, N. H. & H..	29¾	28⅝	28½	— ½
100..	New York, Ont. & W....	20	20	20	..
1,000..	Norfolk & Western.....	105	103½	105	+ ¼
1,700..	Northern Pacific	85½	84⅜	85½	..
100..	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	62	62	62	..
8,707..	OHIO CITIES GAS....	38¼	36½	37¼	— ⅞
27,400..	Ontario Mining	10⅝	7⅝	10⅜	+ 2⅝
100..	Owens Bottle Machine..	57	57	57	+ ¾
900..	PACIFIC MAIL	30¼	29⅞	30	+ 2¼
400..	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf..	91¼	90¼	90⅝	+ 1⅝
10,700..	Pennsylvania Railroad.	44⅞	43⅞	44	— ⅝
1,500..	People's Gas, Chicago..	42⅛	40⅝	40½	— 2⅞
800..	Pere Marquette	12	10	10	— 1½
200..	Pere Marq. prior pf....	52½	52½	52½	— 3½
100..	Pere Marquette pf.....	30	30	30	— 5
200..	Philadelphia Co.	24	24	24	..
600..	Pierce-Arrow	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	+ 1⅞
1,000..	Pitts. Coal	52¾	52	52	— ¼
200..	Pitts. Steel pf.....	90	90	90	— 1
700..	Pitts. & West Va.....	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ 1
100..	Pitts. & West Va. pf...	67	67	67	+ 1
600..	Pressed Steel Car.....	60¾	60	60½	+ ½
400..	Public Service, N. J....	100¼	100	100¼	— ¼
1,320..	Pullman Co.	118	115	118	+ 4¾
1,520..	RY. STEEL SPRING..	53	52	53	+ 1¾
100..	Ry. Steel Spring pf....	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅜
4,100..	Ray Consol. Copper....	24⅛	23½	24½	+ 1½
45,300..	Reading	82⅝	80⅝	82	+ 1½
3,650..	Republic Iron & Steel..	79¾	78¼	79¾	+ 1½
400..	Republic Iron & S. pf..	98	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
2,700..	Royal Dutch tr. rects..	76½	73	76	+ ⅞
1,500..	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.,.	10¾	9⅝	10¼	+ ¼
300..	Savage Arms	65	64⅞	64⅞	— 1¼
200..	Saxon Motor	7	7	7	— ⅛
100..	Seaboard Air Line pf..	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
700..	Sears, Roebuck & Co....	143⅝	141	141	— 1
400..	Shattuck-Arizona	16	15⅝	16	— 1
44,050..	Sinclair Oil Refining...	28⅝	26½	28	..
400..	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I....	52	51½	52	+ 2
100..	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf..	87½	87½	87½	+ 6½
4,100..	Southern Pacific	83⅝	82½	83	— ⅞
4,200..	Southern Railway	22⅝	22½	22¼	— ⅛
1,000..	Southern Railway pf..	60⅜	58¼	58¾	— 1⅞
75,500..	Studebaker Co.	41⅝	37⅝	41½	..
400..	Superior Steel	36	35½	36	+ 1⅝
8,800..	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
5,500..	Texas Co.	146⅜	142½	146⅜	+ 4½
1,100..	Third Avenue	17⅞	16	17¼	— ¼
25..	Tidewater Oil	200	200	200	..
20,900..	Tobacco Products	54⅛	51	54	+ 3⅛
100..	Transue & Williams....	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
350..	Twin City Rapid Tran..	52	50¾	50¾	— 1¼
800..	UNION BAG & P.....	68	67⅞	68	..
7,710..	Union Pacific	120½	118⅞	120½	+ ⅜
10..	Union Pacific pf.....	71½	71½	71½	..
800..	United Alloy Steel	39½	38½	*38¾	— ¾
7,500..	United Cigar Stores	88¾	86½	88¼	+ 2
1,000..	United Fruit	124⅞	124	124⅞	+ 1⅝
500..	United Rys. Invest. pf.	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
500..	U. S. Cast I. P. & F....	12	11½	12	— 4½
60..	U. S. Express	14	14	14	..
18,000..	U. S. Ind. Alcohol....	124⅝	120½	124⅜	+ 2½
100..	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf....	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ 1¾
100..	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	10	10	10	+ 2
1,600..	U. S. Rubber	55¼	54½	55¼	+ ¼
832..	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.....	104½	103¾	104	+ 1½
600..	U. S. Smelt., R. & M....	43¾	42½	43	— ⅞
1,300..	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf...	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅞
182,630..	U. S. Steel	91⅝	89¾	91⅝	+ 1⅝
2,720..	U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	109	110¼	+ 1½
3,600..	Utah Copper	79¾	78⅛	79½	+ 1½
500..	Utah Securities	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
4,700..	VA.-CARO. CHEM....	43⅝	42	43	+ 1⅜
100..	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
700..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	68	67	68	+ 2
100..	Vulcan Detinning	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1,000..	WABASH	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
1,300..	Wabash pf. A.....	41½	40½	41½	+ 1¼
500..	Wabash pf. B.....	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
800..	Wells Fargo Express....	76	76	76	— ½
800..	Western Maryland	14	14	14	— ¼
300..	Western Pacific	13½	13	13	— 1
175..	Western Pacific pf.....	50½	50½	50½	— ½
400..	Western Union Tel....	94	92	94	+ 2
2,900..	Westinghouse E. & M...	40⅞	40	*40⅞	+ 1½
400..	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8¾	8¼	8½	— ½
100..	Wheeling & Lake E. pf.	18	18	18	— 3
400..	White Motors	43	42	43	+ ¾
2,700..	Wilson & Co.....	56¾	55	56¾	+ ¾
13,300..	Willys-Overland	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅜
200..	Willys-Overland pf....	80	80	80	..
100..	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅜
500..	Worthington Pump	42⅜	40	42¼	+ 3½
500..	Worth. Pump. pf. A....	91¼	89	91¼	+ 2¾
1,200..	Worth. Pump pf. B....	63⅜	62½	63	— ½

*Ex dividend.

THE fighting slogan in France, gathering inspiration and significance as the conflict grows more violent and more desperate, is "Carry On." On land, on sea, in the air, it rings sharp and clear.

Into the front line trenches comes the signal to charge. The company commander swings "over the top." At his heels, pushing and stumbling through the hell of "No Man's Land" come the boys. They gain a yard, five, ten, and the machine guns speak. The commander falls, but over his shoulder, above the din of battle, he shouts, "Carry On, Lieutenant!" So on and on, till every officer falls, and the grizzled old Sergeant sets his teeth andtakes what's left of them on to the goal.

***"Carry On"* must be our slogan here at home. We must "Carry On" to the utmost limit our ability, to the last dollar of our resources, till *Victory* is won. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder—*buy* all the Liberty Bonds we can. Let us *keep* our Bonds and *save* to buy more.**

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FIRST WITH THE NEWS.

The New York Times was the first newspaper in America to announce the appointment of Foch as Generalissimo of the Allies. Not to read The New York Times is not to be up to date on the war.—Advt.

WALL ST. GETS TEXT OF SHORT SALE RULE

Letter of Acting Attorney General Davis to Secretary McAdoo Made Public.

LEGAL TITLE TRANSFERRED

Opinion Declares That This Takes Place Between Lender and Borrower, and Vice Versa.

The ruling of the Attorney General on the war tax law as applied to the taxation of stocks borrowed in the course of completing short sales of stocks was received in the financial district yesterday, enabling Stock Exchange members to study the full grounds upon which the opinion was rendered. The ruling is contained in a letter from John W. Davis, Acting Attorney General, to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

"I have the honor," Mr. Davis says, "to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant requesting my opinion on the question whether the stamp tax imposed by Sections 800 and 807, Schedule A, Subdivision 4 of Title VIII. of the War Revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917, (40 Stat. 319, 322,) applies to the so-called borrowing and return of shares of certificates of stock. The said subdivision levies a tax

"On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sale, or deliveries of or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock, * * * whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock or not * * *: Provided, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited; Provided, further, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same. * * *

"Your letter makes the following further statement:

"The transactions as to which the question arises are described as follows:

"'The borrowing of shares is necessary in connection with all so-called short sales. It is also necessary in connection with shares that are sold but are not on hand for delivery, an instance of which is the shares being in transit from abroad, or the West, or elsewhere. It also frequently happens that a broker may sell shares for an estate and find, upon attempting to transfer them from the name of a decedent or an executor, that additional papers, or authority, are required by the transfer office, or the transfer books may be closed for a meeting of stockholders or other reasons, and, the shares being already sold, the broker borrows to make delivery, after replacing the borrowed shares.

A Specific Case Cited.

"In the case of the short sale transaction the following occurs:

"A sells to B 100 shares of stock, which is evidenced by memorandum of sale. Under the rules of the Exchange the shares have to be delivered and paid for the day following. If the sale is a short sale, or the shares are not on hand for delivery, A applies to C, who has such shares on hand, for a loan of them. C, being willing to lend them, delivers to A a certificate for 100 shares indorsed in blank on A's agreement to redeliver to him an equivalent number of shares on demand on any business day, and the deposit by A with C of the market value of the shares as security for their return. That deposit remains until the shares are returned, subject to increase from day to day, if the market value of the shares rises, and to decrease from day to day if the market value of the shares falls. A makes his delivery under his transaction with B by delivering the certificate which he has borrowed from C for that purpose, thereby completing the transaction between A and B on which the tax is paid. When A desires to return the shares which he has borrowed A goes into the market and buys 100 shares for the purpose of delivering them to C, and on that transaction the tax is paid. These shares so acquired for delivery to C he delivers to C, and receives the amount he has on deposit with C. It is a common occurrence that C demands the return of his shares, in which event A substitutes D as another lender, going through the same process, including the deposit of the value of the shares, as with C, thus delivering to C the shares he has borrowed from D for that purpose, and receiving from C the amount on deposit with him as security for such return. This process may be repeated many times in respect of the same short sale.

"The stamp tax provided for in the subdivision above quoted, of course, applies to the sale and delivery of any borrowed shares, and to the purchase of shares for the purpose of returning them to a lender. The precise question upon which opinion is desired is as to whether the stamp tax also applies to the passing from the lender to the borrower of shares or certificates of stock 'borrowed,' and also to the passing from the borrower to the lender of shares or certificates of stock 'returned.'

Agrees with Revenue Solicitor.

"You inclose a copy of an opinion rendered you by the Solicitor of Internal Revenue to the effect that the transfer of the stock from the lender to the borrower, and later from the borrower to the lender in fulfilment of the former's obligation, are both subject to the tax. With this conclusion I agree, for the following reasons:

"1. The act by its express terms, it will be observed, covers every transfer of the legal title to shares of stock with certain specific exceptions. There can certainly be no doubt that there is a transfer of the legal title from the lender to the borrower, and later from the borrower to the lender under the circumstances stated. Shares of stock are fungible things, and their loan with an agreement to return things of the same class is the matuum of Roman law, as to which no one can doubt that title passes from the lender to the borrower, and vice versa. (Jones on Pledges, page 64; Story on Bailments, 7th ed., Sections 283, 284; Kent's Commentaries, 12th ed., Vol. II., p. 573; Hurd v. West, 7 Cowen (N. Y.) 752, 756.) Even if the article be mingled with others of the same species in a warehouse, title may pass to the warehouseman. (Kent's Commentaries, 12th ed., Vol. II., p. 590, Justice Himes's note; South Australian Ins. Co. v. Randell, L. R. 3 Privy Council Appeals 101; Rahilly v. Wilson, 3 Dillon 420.) Upon the same principle title to deposits in bank passes to the banker. (Foley v. Hill, 2 House of Lords, Cas. 28.) The Supreme Court has had occasion to pass upon this characteristic of shares of stock in several cases. (Richardson v. Shaw, 209 U. S. 365; Sexton v. Kessler, 225 U. S. 90; Gorman v. Littlefield, 229 U. S. 19; National City Bank v. Hotchkiss, 231 U. S. 50; Duel v. Hollins, 241 U. S. 523, and see as to bonds United States and Mex. T. Co. v. Kansas City, M. & O. Ry. Co., 240 Fed. 505.) In German v. Littlefield, the court held:

"* * * that a certificate for the same number of shares represented precisely the same kind and degree of property as another certificate for a like number of shares in the same corporation; that the return of a different certificate or the substitution of one certificate for another made no material change in the property right of the customer; that such shares were unlike distinct articles of personal property, differing in kind or value, as a horse, wagon, or harness, and that neither any earmark which distinguishes one share from another, but is like grain of a uniform quality in an elevator, one bushel being of the same kind and value as another.

Legal Title Really in Broker.

"The effect of these decisions is undoubtedly that even in the case of a broker and his customer the legal title to the stock is, not nominally, but really, in the broker, if the course of business so requires, although the customer may retain, as against the broker and his trustee in bankruptcy, an equitable right in rem to stock in the broker's possession of the same species as that dealt in between them.

"In accordance with this same general principle, it is specifically held that a loan of stock transfers title. (Dykers v. Allen, 7 Hill (N. Y.) 497; Barclay v. Culver, 30 Hun (N. Y.) 1; Fosdick v. Greene, 27 Ohio St., 484; Dos Passos on Stockbrokers, 2d, p. 329.)

"2. It cannot be said that the borrower is a mere agent between the lender and the vendee, so as to make what is in appearance two transactions in reality only one. There is no privity between the lender and the vendee. The former looks merely to the borrower, and assumes no relationship further. There are, therefore, in substance, two transactions, a transfer by the lender to the borrower, and a transfer by the latter to the vendee, and the tax must be paid on each. The case, in this aspect of it, is governed by Municipal Telegraph and Stock Co. v. Ward, 133 Fed. 70, affirmed 138 Fed. 1006, and Eldridge v. Ward, 174 Fed. 402, and not by United States v. Clawson, 119 Fed. 994; Metropolitan Stock Exchange v. Gill, 199 Fed. 545, S. C. 211 Fed. 168, and Board of Trade v. Hammond Elevator Co., 198 U. S. 424.

"3. As for the provisos in subdivision 4, they should receive a fair interpretation in connection with the whole, but there must be clear language before it can be assumed that exemption from taxation was intended. (Cornell v. Coyne, 192 U. S. 418, 431; Ford v. Delta and Pine Land Co., 164 U. S. 662, 666; Central Railroad & Banking Co. v. Georgia, 92 U. S. 665, 674; Bailey v. Magwire, 22 Wall. 215, 224.) The first proviso deals with deposits of stock as collateral security for a loan, and the second with the transfer of stock between a broker and his customer. Under no fair interpretation can either be held to cover the loan of stock under the circumstances now under consideration.

"A loan of stock cannot be called a pledge thereof within the meaning of the first proviso. The transaction is, in effect, the reverse of that covered by the proviso. In the latter case money is loaned and stock is deposited as collateral for its return. In the case now in question stock is loaned and money is deposited as collateral for its return. In one case the debt is money, in the other stock. (See Dibble v. Richardson, 171 N. Y. 131, 137.) There can of course be no doubt that the legal title to the money loaned passes in a real sense in the case covered by the proviso, and for the same reason legal title to the stock loaned in the present case passes with like reality to the borrower.

"As to the second proviso, it is sufficient to say that the relationship between the lender and the borrower in the present case is not, in any sense, that of a broker buying and selling stocks for a customer."

To Protect Bondholders' Interests.

Notices will soon be sent to holders of the first mortgage gold bonds of the United Railways of St. Louis by the Bondholders' Protective Committee, recently formed, that in the opinion of the committee the affairs of the company are in such a condition that it is advisable for holders to deposit their bonds in order that steps may be taken for the adequate protection of their interests. Depositaries are the St. Louis Union Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of New York.

RANSOM CONDEMNS SERVICE BOARD BILL

Says That Senator Thompson's Measure Leaves Nothing Desirable but Offices.

SEES HARM IN HEARING PLAN

Would Compel Citizen with a Complaint to Go to Albany and Send All Matters to Courts.

The bill of Senator George F. Thompson to consolidate the two Public Service Commissions having passed the Senate on Thursday, William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission of this district, has made an analysis of the measure.

"The Thompson bill ought to be entitled a measure to abolish the powers of the commissions," says Mr. Ransom, "but leave all the offices in existence for salary purposes."

Mr. Ransom's criticism of the bill briefly describes its provisions, which create one commission out of the two now existing, with ten Commissioners at $10,000 a year each, except the Chairman, whose salary is fixed at $10,500. Other features of the bill provide that a chief Commissioner and two associates, designated by the Governor, shall sit in Albany to take testimony in all cases where hearings are necessary; there shall also be two regulatory branches, one to sit in the first district, consisting of New York City and the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Nassau, and Suffolk, and the other to have jurisdiction in the second district, composed of the remainder of the State.

Transit work is taken out of the control of the proposed commission and transferred to three members of the present commission in this district with the title of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Mr. Ransom says that the bill would place all complainants at a hopeless disadvantage, and end the powers of the commission to compel a corporation to do anything against its will. It would displace the present procedure, he said, which gives all complainants a chance to be heard at a convenient location and not in a place so far removed as Albany, which would debar many citizens of a hearing. Other objections to the bill are described by Mr. Ransom as follows:

"If the three hearing Commissioners decided against a company, the company could, after delay, take the matter to court in Albany, by a direct appeal to the Appellate Division of the Third Department, and in this way the matter would be judicially reviewed and in reality determined by five up-State Judges, none of whom had been voted for by any resident of the City of New York. In these and other ways the city would lose contact with and control over its public utility matters, and they would be removed altogether from the local atmosphere.

Sends All Matters to Court.

"The Thompson bill also undertakes to reverse and overrule the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court, and allow the companies again to drag every order of the commission through the courts, with a full review of both the law and the facts. This delay would enable the companies to wear out complainants and save their real case from presentation to the court, if the commission should decide in favor of the complainant."

Mr. Ransom said the proposed bill would strike down the safeguards against overcapitalized and watered securities, and would restore the "good old times" when a public service company could issue stocks or bonds as it pleased. All the power the commission would have would be to see that a company did not issue more securities than it announced that it would issue. "The commissions have done an invaluable service to investors and the public," Mr. Ransom says, "in supervising security issues and ending the watering of stocks. The Thompson bill would destroy all this."

Other criticisms of the bill were that it would paralyze the organization and administration of the commission by making it "woefully irresponsible and wastefully large." The various branches could appoint stenographers, clerks, assistants, &c., as they saw fit; the Secretary could also appoint many assistants, while the regulatory branch could name engineers, inspectors, investigators, experts, and other technical employes, besides the staff of clerks and others.

Then the counsel could appoint lawyers and clerks, and so it would go on without end, to the detriment of the public patience and the injury of the public cash box. In concluding his criticism Mr. Ransom said:

Would Give Work to Estimate Board.

"The powers of a State commission appointed by the Governor should be regulatory and supervisory as to the public service rendered by franchiseholding or municipal corporations. A State commission should not be left in the dual relationship of making contracts and doing construction work. As to utilities and corporations, it should devote its whole time to regulating. At least as soon as present work is finished and subway lines now nearing completion are in operation, I have believed that supervision of rapid transit construction should be transferred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Public Service Commission left with duties solely regulatory.

"This the Thompson bill does not do, however. It immediately severs the rapid transit work at the present critical stage and turns it all over to three Commissioners selected by the Governor. It would seem preferable that rapid transit construction be left under the supervision of the present commission until the time soon comes when it can be turned over to the Board of Estimate.

"There are many artful 'jokers' in the bill which will delight the hearts of those who wish to make public regulation unworkable. The carefully considered immunity provisions of the present law are skillfully changed as a basis laid for a claim of indemnity by a corporate law-breaker if he even discussed his dereliction with some investigator of the commission. The salutary provisions of the present law as to what may be done to a person who refuses to testify or produce books and papers are carefully weakened; their 'teeth' are extracted. There are 'jokers' greatly desired by the companies in the telephone provisions; as these do not relate to matters within the jurisdiction of this commission, I shall not discuss them now. The bill seems to take all subway lines out of the control of any public authority.

"There are scores of other provisions which might be discussed, as contradictory, experimental, or detrimental; but the foregoing are basic faults. To substitute haphazard language and uncoordinated concepts for the careful provisions of the present act, now adjudicated by the courts to confer on the commission plenary powers under reasonable safeguards, would seem most unfortunate."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 6, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$80,159,000	$341,769,000
Same period last year	21,357,000	299,681,300

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	75.86	75.79	77.43	75.79
Same period a year ago.	86.85	86.42	89.48	86.42

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26⅞	18¼	1	AL. GOLD. cv. 6s. Series A.....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅞
100½	91	8	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	— 1½
95½	91	1	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	92	92	92	..
100	98¼	1	Am. Hide & Le. 6s.	100	100	100	..
89½	86¾	38	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	87	86¾	87	..
83½	81	40	A. T. & T. col. 4s..	82	81½	81½	— ¼
95½	90	49	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91½	90½	91½	+ 1½
91½	86	8	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	89	88	88	..
74½	71	9	Am. Tobacco 4s..	71	71	71	..
87	82¾	62	Armour & Co. 4½s.	83½	82¾	83	..
83⅝	80	48½	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	81	80	80	— ½
78	70⅞	8	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	73⅞	73	73⅞	+ ⅛
86	82¾	26	A.,T. & S.F.Co.4s.	55	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
80½	77	2	A.,T.& S.F.,Tr.S.L.4s	77	77	77	..
82½	75	12	At. C. L. unif. 4½s.	75	75	75	— 6½
73½	70	15	At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	72¾	71½	71½	— ⅝
95	91	13	A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	93¼	92¾	93	+ ⅛
101¼	99⅛	8	BALDWIN LO. CO.1014	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
86½	86⅛	15½	Balt' & O. pr. I. 3½s.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅜
78	78	18	Balt. & O. gold 4s..	77	76½	77	— ¼
88½	80	24	Balt. & O. ref. 5s...	80⅝	80	80⅝	..
79½	76½	40	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s.	77	76½	76⅞	— ⅛
85	83	2	B. & O.Sow.Div.5½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
81¾	78¼	18	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	80	79¼	80	+ ½
99	96¾	2	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
93	89½	1	Braden Copper 6s..	93	93	93	..
97¾	92¼	89	B. R. T. 5s, 1918...	96¼	95¼	95⅝	— ⅛
69	65	7	B. R. T. ref. 4s....	68	68	68	..
83½	79⅝	4	B. R. T. gold 5s...	83⅜	80	80	— 2
87½	79	3	B'klyn Un. El. 5s...	80	80	80	+ 1
85¼	79	2	B'klyn Un. El.5s,Sta.	80	80	80	+ 1
95	90	1	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s..	90	90	90	— 4
79	74	1	Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	75	75	75	— 1
82	77⅝	1	CENTRAL PAC. 4s..	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— 2⅜
97¼	93½	25	Cent. Leather 5s...	93⅜	93½	93½	— ½
99½	98⅝	6	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	..
90	87¼	1	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s.	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
104	102	1	Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s.	103⅛	103½	103½	+ ½
80	80	5	Cent. Foundry 6s....	80	80	80	— 5
100½	95¾	9	Ches. & O. con. 5s..	96¼	95⅞	96	+ ⅛
80	80	1	Ches. & O. fdg. 5s..	80	80	80	—11
77	72	6	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	77	76¾	76¾	+ ⅜
81¼	76	85	Ches. & O. cv. 5s...	80¼	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
78	65¼	13	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	72¼	71¾	72	+ ⅛
47½	36⅞	3	Chic. & Alton 3½s..	38	38	38	+ 1
84½	81	2	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	83	82	82	— ⅝
94¾	92	311	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
93¼	91⅝	44	C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg.	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
87½	82	2	C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	82	82	85	+ 2
30	25	20	C. & E. Ill.ref.& i.4s	25	25	25	— 1
60½	54	41	Chi. Gt. West. 4s....	55	54½	54⅝	..
98¼	98	2	Chi., Ind. & L. 6s...	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
80¼	76½	5	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
70	64⅜	19	C., M. & St. P. ref.4s	67⅜	67⅜	68	+ ⅛
80	77⅞	18	C., M. & St. P. cv.5s	79	78½	78½	+ ⅛
75½	71⅛	6	C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	73⅜	73	73⅜	+ 1¼
98½	96¼	1	C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.....	96½	96½	96½	— ½
93⅝	93¼	1	C. & N. W.deb.5s,'33	93¼	93½	93½	— ⅛
103	99⅝	3	C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞	..
73¼	70	3	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	70	70	70	..
85¼	80¼	4	C. & N. W. gen. 4s..	83	83	83	..
86½	81⅛	7	Chi. Railways 5s....	84	83½	83½	— ⅛
77¼	75	4	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	75¼	75	75	+ ¼
68⅝	62¼	42	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64¾	63⅜	64⅜	+ ⅞
90	86¼	5	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s...	87⅞	87⅞	87½	+ ⅛
67	64	15	Chi. & W. I. con 4s.	67	65½	66⅞	+ ⅜
80½	80⅛	2	Cin. Gas cons. 5s..	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅞
107⅛	102⅜	2	Chile Copper 7s...104		104	104	+ 1
80¼	73	77	Chile C. 6s, part pd.	76½	75½	76½	+ ⅛
63¼	59	14	C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s.	60	59¾	60¼	+ ⅛
72	65¼	17	C.C.C.&S.L.deb.4½s.	69	66¼	67¾	— ⅛
80	80	10	C.,C.,C.&S.L.gen.5s.	80	80	80	—21
85	83	15	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.	85	85	85	..
76	73	1	Col. Industrial 5s..	74	74	74	+ ⅛
86¾	82¾	.1	Col. & So. 1st 4s...	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— 2⅛
73	66	16	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	69½	68	69¼	+ 1⅜
8	6	45	Col. Mid. 1st 4s....	7	7	7	— 1
80	73½	3	Col. Gas & El. 5s...	73⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅜
102	99¾	17	Con. Gas conv. 6s...	100	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
98	95	1	Corn P.Ref.s.f.5s,'34	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	..
97⅝	97¼	8	Corn P.Ref.s.f.5s,'31	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
94	93¾	30	D. & H. 1fen eq. 4½s	94	94	94	+ ⅜
90	86	3	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s.	86	86	86	— ½
76¾	72	1	D. & R. G. I. 5s....	72	72	72	— 2
69	60⅛	9	D. & R. G. con. 4s..	65	65	65	+ ⅜
51⅛	48¾	26	D.& R.G.1st ref.5s	49½	48⅞	49¼	..
72¼	68	2	Detroit United 4½s.	72¼	72¼	72½	..
96	92	1	Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
92½	91½	1	Det. Ed. ref. 5s...	91½	91½	91½	— 1
83	75	28	Distillers Secur. 5s.	83	80	83	+ 1
97⅛	95	1	E. T. VA. & G. c.5s	95	95	95	— 2½
101	100	5	Erie 1st con. 7s...100		100	100	— 1
57¼	49½	8	Erie gen. 4s.....	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
69	65	5	Erie 1st con. 4s.....	66	66	66	+ 1
48¼	42	3	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	44	44	44	+ ⅞
58	48½	18	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅝
77	76½	2	Erie (Pa.) col. tr. 4s	77	77	77	+ 1
100	94¼	5	GEN. EL. deb. 5s..	98½	98½	98¼	— 1½
61	48⅞	60	HUD. & MAN. ref.5s	56¼	55⅝	56	+ ¼
19⅜	14⅜	18	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
83	79	4	ILL. CENT. ref. 4s.	80	79⅞	80	— ⅛
78¼	74	7	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952...	75⅜	72½	75⅜	— 2½
85½	81	7	Illinois Steel 4½s....	83¾	83¾	84	+ ⅛
97	95	6	Indiana Steel 5s....	95½	95	95½	+ ⅛
57½	52	48	Inter.-Met. 4½s	54	52	54	+ 1½
85	79	48	Int. Rap. Transit 5s	80½	79½	80	+ 1
95	90¾	69	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s...	93	90¾	92⅜	+ 2¼
40¼	41⅜	2	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s..	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
69	62	2	K.C., FT.S. & M. 4s	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
77	73⅜	74	Kan. City So. 5s...	76½	75½	76	+ ⅛
78	74⅜	16	Kan. City Term. 4s.	75½	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
100½	98⅜	1	Knox. & O. 1st 6s..	100½	100½	100½	+ 1⅞
98¾	98½	7	LACLA. GAS 1st 5s.	97½	97½	97½	..
96¼	94⅞	8	Lack. Steel 5s, 1923.	96¼	95	95¼	+ ⅛
75⅞	72	10	Lake Shore 3½s.....	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	— 1⅛
86⅝	82	15	Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	82⅜	82	82⅜	— ⅛
86½	82½	.2	Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	82½	82½	82½	..
75	72	1	Long Isl. deb. 5s, '37	73	73	73	— 1
95	91⅜	7	Long Isl. con. 5s...	95	91⅜	95	— 5½
117	110	7	Liggett & Myers 7s.110		110	110	— 4
100	100	1	Leh. & H. gen. 5s..	100	100	100	..
95	86	11	Liggett & Myers 5s.	90	89	90	— 2
93	85	18	Lorillard 5s	90	87½	90	+ ½
83½	83	4	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	83⅜	83½	83⅜	+ ⅛
94½	93⅜	1	Louis. & N. gold 5s.	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅝
67¼	67¼	8	L. & N. Mon. 1st 4s.	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
73	71	3	L. & N., A.K.&C.4s	74	74	74	— 8½
106	105⅜	2	MEX. PET. cv.6s,A.106		105¾	105¾	+ 1⅜
80½	72⅜	7	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s.	74	72⅜	74	..
85½	80½	16	Midvale Steel 5s....	84¼	83½	84	+ 2
85⅜	85⅞	3	Milwaukee Gas 4s...	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	..
98	98	1	M., L.S. & W.ext.6s	98	98	98	+ ⅛
46	41	4	M. & St.I.1st & ref.4s	43¼	42½	42½	+ 1½
63	60¼	2	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	62	61	62	+ ½
32⅜	28	2	Mo.,K. & T. 2d 4s,t.r.	28	28	28	— 4⅜
35	28	9	M., K. & T. 2d 4s..	28⅜	28	28⅜	— 4⅜
58½	49	5	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	51	51	51	..
59⅜	53¼	94½	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s....	57¼	56⅜	57¼	+ ⅛
90	86½	2	Mo. P. 1st ref.5s,'26	88	88	88	+ ⅛
92	90	1	M. P. 1st ref. 5s,'23.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
92	86⅜	18	Mont. Power 5s.....	89	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
101	98	2	NASH.,C.&S.L.cn.5s.101		101	101	+ 5
95	95	4	Nat. En. & Sta. 5s.	95	95	95	— 4½
40¼	40	1	N. O. T. & M.1nc.5s.	46	46	46	— 1
100	99	4	N. Y. Airb. cv. 6s..	99½	99	99	— ⅝

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
84⅛	70¼	3	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¾
94½	91½	71	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	93½	92⅝	93½	+ ⅛
79	75⅝	33	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅞
84½	80	3	N. Y. C. ref. 4½s..	83	83	83	— 1½
65½	61	7	N. Y.C.,L.S. col. 3½s	63¼	64	64½	— 1
102	100⅝	1	N. Y., L. & W.1st 6s.	102	102	102	+ ⅛
73	69	8	N.Y.G.,E.I.H.&P.4s.	70	69	69	— ½
86¾	83¾	8	N.Y.,N.H.&H. cv.6s.	86¼	86	86	..
57	55½	3	N. Y., N.H. & H. n. cv. 4s, '56.....	57	57	57	+ 1½
65½	52	2	N. Y., N.H. & H. n. con. 4s, 1915.....	55½	55½	55½	+ 3½
68¼	64	2	N.O.,O. & W.ref.4s.	67¾	66¾	66¾	— 1¼
57	49	6	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	50	49	50	— ¾
21¼	17⅜

SAYS GERMAN STRIKE FAILED BY DISUNITY

Social Democracy's Support of Government Undermined Masses, Vienna Organ Asserts.

RENDERED REPRESSION EASY

But Workers Cannot Be Denied Peace if Convinced of Pan German Lust of Conquest.

The political attitude of the German Socialist leaders in the Reichstag since the beginning of the war is given as an important reason for the failure of the recent German strikes in an article in the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, the leading Socialist paper of Austria, extracts from which are found in English papers. "The weakness of the movement," says the Arbeiter Zeitung, "was not the result of the energy of the authorities; on the contrary, only its weakness made their energy possible.

"Dissolving the strikers' committees and forbidding meetings do not bring one workman back to his work. The state of siege threatens those who indulge in street excesses, but is quite ineffective against strikers who sit at home with folded arms. Even the threat of militarization could not have forced the German workmen to give up the struggle if their millions had unanimously resolved to hold out.

"The most important reason for the abortive ending of the strike is undoubtedly the lack of unity among the German working class. Even in Berlin the strike was not general; in many factories only part of the workmen went out, while the rest continued their work. In many cities, such as Munich, the workmen divided according to party; the Independent Socialists struck, members of the old party went on with their work.

"The most important industrial districts were only slightly affected. On the Rhine, in Westphalia, in Silesia, even in Saxony, where lie the chief fortresses of Independent Socialism, only a small section struck; and even where they struck there was no uniform action.

"And to these new drawbacks of the German workers' movement must be added the old one. It was always the weakness of German Social Democracy that it had least influence on the very sections of the working class whose strike would involve the greatest economic changes. The railroad workers now take the first place in the movement in other countries; only in Germany have they always stood outside the ranks of the class-conscious workmen. Of the miners and iron founders, too, only a part is Socialist, a very considerable part follows the Centre and the Polish Nationalists.

"These facts explain the weakness of the movement and also the energy of the Prussian authorities. The German Government would have hesitated to take violent measures if it had had reason to fear that such measures would provoke an extension of the movement to the railways, mines, and foundries.

Influence of Social Democracy.

"How is it that the German working class, after three and a half years of unheard-of sacrifice and deprivation, is not capable of carrying through a struggle for peace with the same unanimity and clearness of aim as in many former struggles? This, at least, is partly due to the unfortunate development of German Social Democracy during the war. It has united with the Centre and the Liberals in the Reichstag bloc. It has thus scored various successes—the inclusion of progressive parliamentarians in the Government, the Reichstag resolution in favor of peace by understanding, the reform bill in the Prussian Parliament." [This reform bill, it may be added, has never been passed, and current events show how much the Reichstag resolution of last July amounted to.]

"But this policy, which made Social Democracy the ally of bourgeois parties and the support of the Government, was fiercely attacked by the (Socialist) opposition, which finally constituted itself as a separate party. The old party saw itself forced to defend its policies against attacks from the Left; hence it had to represent its successes as greater than they really were. For instance, it had to overemphasize the importance of the Reichstag peace resolution, to smooth over its ambiguities, to exaggerate the influence of the Reichstag majority upon the policy of the Government.

"But if the workmen are told day after day that the Reichstag is working for the most beautiful peace by understanding, and that the Government is acting according to the decision of the Reichstag majority, then the workman is scarcely being educated to take up the struggle against the Government. The bloc policy and the action of the masses are mutually exclusive; those who themselves belong in the Reichstag to the majority which supports the Government cannot create the atmosphere in which alone united action by the masses is possible.

Conflicting Courses.

Nor, indeed, was that the intention of the German Social Democratic majority; the general strike came without any act on its part and against its will. When the strike was there, the leaders none the less placed themselves at its head; but the masses having been educated for three and a half years to trust the Government's intentions, were naturally not willing to make heavy sacrifices in a struggle against this very Government.

"In other democratic lands such a situation can hardly arise, for the parliamentary majority determines the policy of the Government. In Germany it is different. A few Generals, a few influential bank Directors, (Presidents,) and big manufacturers can, under given circumstances, influence policy more effectually than the whole Reichstag majority. The unedifying picture which German Social Democracy presents today is at bottom the result of German sham-democracy, of the poverty and backwardness of German political life.

"But, in spite of all, we hope that even the German strike will not have an unfavorable effect on future development. The German Government did not have to give the workmen definite assurances, but it has learned that every extension of the war provokes the greatest social dangers; and if this time it still found it easy to dispose of the strike, because a large section of the working class still has confidence in it, all the forces at its disposal would avail nothing if the whole German working class once acquired the conviction that the Government is prolonging the war for the sake of Pan-German lust of conquest."

BUYING UP GERMAN MEDALS.

Dutch Collectors Gather Them as Curios—Herald Victories Unwon.

THE HAGUE, March 20, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—A big business has developed in Holland in German curios, particularly in medals struck by the Germans to commemorate victories or, sometimes, prospective victories which never materialized. These latter medals were usually never publicly issued or were withdrawn upon the failure of the operations. Their rarity naturally adds to their value to the collector and dealer.

Probably the rarest of the German medals is one which was struck to commemorate the anticipated capture of Verdun. It is one of the best specimens of German medal, and only six existing copies are known to the Dutch curio dealers. Those six are being held at a valuation of about $1,000 each.

The passion for striking medals has not yet died down in Germany, and scarcely a week passes without several new varieties reaching the markets here.

One Dutch collector of these medals has spent $10,000, and now has over 600 medals, which he values at $50,000.

American Bankers' Council Delayed

In order not to interfere with the Liberty Loan campaign, members of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association have voted to postpone the Spring meeting of the council to May 9, 10, and 11. The meeting will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., as originally planned. The former date was April 22, 23, and 24.

FAVORS STATE INVENTORY.

Controller Travis Finds No Record of Realty Values.

State Controller Travis, in the course of the work of his office, recently discovered that no inventory had ever been made of the exact amount of real property belonging to the State of New York, and that there was no definite record of either its amount or value, or of transfers and conveyances. Accordingly he has submitted a suggestion that such an inventory of real property should be taken, and a central bureau established for recording all future conveyances.

"No lists of property held by the State are kept," the Controller says, "other than the record showing land acquired by the State under tax sales or mortgages, or in forest preserve counties by the Commissioners of the Land Board. The lists fail to show accurately the boundaries of the different parcels. Moreover, it was formerly the custom when lands were acquired by the State to have the title placed in the names of the various State institutions. Consequently the deeds do not run to the people of the State, and in many instances, therefore, no record exists in any State office."

SOLDIERS' OUTINGS ABROAD.

Pershing's Men Spend Leave in Towns of Department of Savoie.

AIX-LES-BAINS, March 1, (Associated Press.)—Between 300 and 500 American soldiers are arriving or leaving here each day on special trains. Smaller numbers are entering and leaving the towns of Chambery, Challes-les-Eaux, and other places in the Department of Savoie, which has been selected as the first great leave centre of the American Army. These soldiers are America's first "permissionaires" on general leave. All of the first arrivals have been members of the first expedition to reach France, and likewise the first to see active service in the trenches.

The question of taking care of men on leave has been one of the most important recreation problems with which the United States Army has had to deal. After consulting with representatives of the Young Men's Christian Associations and other welfare organizations it was decided to experiment with the plan of selecting in turn various interesting places in France to which the men could be sent. General orders were then issued granting each officer and man in France a leave of seven days, exclusive of travel time, once every four months. Free transportation is provided to men who spend their leave in centres selected by the army. Leave to Paris and other cities in France outside the leave area is only provided in exceptional cases

When the army selected the Department of Savoie as the first leave area the Young Men's Christian Association immediately began to make plans for the reception of the men. Arrangements were made with hotel proprietors whereby they would open their hotels earlier than usual and reserve a certain percentage of their rooms for soldiers. All hotels in the department which contracted with the Young Men's Christian Association to provide the necessary accommodations were divided into three classes, according to the rates to be charged. These rates were fixed at 11, 14, and 17 francs a day for room and board, with the understanding that no tips were to be given by the men.

At Aix-les-Bains the Young Men's Christian Association leased the big Casino for the exclusive use of the soldiers. This includes a large theatre, assembly hall, and reading, writing, billiard, and game rooms. Afternoon and evening concerts and theatricals are given in the theatre, with both professional and amateur talent as attractions. The soldiers have made full use of the grounds of the Casino, which is in operation from 9 o'clock in the morning until late at night. The Young Men's Christian Association has also leased the Casino at Challes-les-Eaux and theatres in that town and Chambery.

The famous thermal baths at Aix-les-Bains have also been thrown open to the soldiers for a nominal fee, and they are proving very popular, especially among those men who arrive in Paris fresh from the trenches of northeastern France. Large numbers of playgrounds and fields have also been leased, where baseball diamonds, football gridirons and outdoor basketball and tennis courts are being laid out. Automobile drives have been begun and each morning motor parties start on trips to the summits of neighboring mountains.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	29,120	86,006	123,550	$73,000
Tuesday	28,125	96,581	139,505	92,000
Wednesday	14,800	96,300	103,325	89,000
Thursday	38,097	113,873	109,845	115,000
Friday	21,200	141,825	99,555	122,000
Saturday	22,188	104,247	82,050	112,000
Total	153,433	638,839	737,825	$603,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9⅜	6¼	9,500	*Aetna Explos....	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
18	14¼	500	Br.-Am.Tob.reg...	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ½
18	14⅜	13,500	B.-A.Tob. coupon.	15¼	14⅝	15	— ¼
20¾	19	4,800	*Burns Bros., Inc.	20¾	19	20¼	..
51	51	300	*Burns Bros. 2d pf	51	51	51	..
91	77	10	*Carbon Steel	91	91	91	+ 1
135	100	1,800	Chev. M. C.	121	117	120	+ 5
41¾	25	200	Curtiss Aero.....	29	29	29	..
⅝	⅜	10,950	*Electric Gun.....	⅝	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	100	Emerson Phon.....	3	3	3	+ ⅛
80¼	77½	138	*Gillette S. R.w.i.	80¼	80	80	+ ½
18¾	12¾	4,530	Key. T. & R.....	18¼	17	18	+ 1
84	69½	100	*S. S. Kresge.....	82	82	82	+ 2
37⅛	33⅜	100	Marconi of Am...	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1	⅛	9,500	*Maxim Munitions.	⅝	⅛	⅝	..
3¼	2¼	100	Nor. Am. P. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
15⅞	11⅛	200	*Poulsen Wireless.	15⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅛	100	St. Joseph Lead..	16	16	16	..
15	14	10	*Scripps-Booth ..	15	15	15	..
6⅝	6¼	500	*Security Drug...	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
12⅜	11⅝	56,000	Smith Motor T....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	8¼	450	*Standard Motor..	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ¼
14¼	11⅜	2,500	Submarine Boat..	13	12	12	— 1
80¼	80	4,000	*Thiogen Co. of A.	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
		80	*Todd Shipyards..	80¼	80	80	+ 7
1	⅝	500	Triangle Film....	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
30¾	19⅞	7,100	*United Motors....	26⅜	25⅝	26	— ⅛
1¾	1	5,300	*U. S. L. & H....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
9	5	9,600	U. S. S'ship.....	5	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4¼	1,000	World Film.....	½	½	½	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	10,000	*Wright-Martin A.	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

17⅜	11¼	2,700	Anglo-Am. Oil	12½	12	12¼	— ¼
145	133	10	Galena Signal Oil.	134	134	134	+ 1
192	180	40	Ill. Pipe Line....	189	187	189	+ 9
365	300	192	Ohio Oil	335	326	328	+ 3
500	418	65	Prairie Oil & Gas.	490	470	482	+ 7
278	255	20	Prairie Pipe Line.	272	270	272	+ 2
290	275	20	South Penn Oil...	290	287	287	— 3
277	214	80	St. Oil of Cal....	225	223	225	+ 5
579	510	154	St. Oil of N. J....	558	538	558	+10
281	214	160	St. Oil of N. Y....	267	262	264	..
357	343	15	Vacuum Oil	343	343	343	— 7

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

	⅛	⅝	700	*Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛ ..
16	6	22,600	*Am. Ventura Oil.	12	9	11	..
1⅞	⅞	19,500	*Barnett O. & G..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
		25,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil.	22	20	22	+ 2
18¼	11¼	800	*Continental Ref..	18¼	11½	13	+ 1
13	12	200	*Cont. Ref. pf....	13	12	13	..
8⅝	6	5,510	*Cosden Oil	7⅛	6¾	7	..
1⅛	⅝	33,200	*Crown Oil	¾	⅝	¾	..
10⅝	10¼	2,400	*Dixie Gas	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
7	6¼	1,300	*Elk Basin Pet....	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ¼
⅛	⅛	5,000	*Elkland O. & G..	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
16	⅝	19,000	*Esmeralda Oil Co.	12	10	11	..
4	2½	2,800	*Federal Oil	3	2⅞	3	..
8	2⅜	8,400	*Glenrock Oil	3¾	3½	3¾	..
7½	3	6,100	*Hanover C. & Oil.	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+ 2⅛
53¼	39¼	3,110	*Houston Oil	44¾	41½	44	+ ⅝
5¼	1¾	18,100	*Island Oil & Tr.	4⅛	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	44,600	Kenova Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
24½	17½	500	*Merritt Oil Corp.	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
⅞	⅝	20,000	Met. Pet.....	¾	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
124	92	12,500	*Midwest Oil	101	93	93	— 5
1⅜	1⅛	100	*Midwest Oil pf...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
116	97	1,193	*Midwest Ref.....	106	98	100	..
2⅛	1⅝	900	*Min. Wells Pet..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
⅞	⅝	3,100	*N. Y. Okla. Oil..	⅞	½	½	— ⅛
89	56	12,600	*Northwest Oil	67	62	62	— 6
8½	3	19,500	*Oklahoma Oil	4	3½	4	..
7½	6½	7,900	Okla. P. & R.....	6¾	6½	6¾	..
11½	2⅛	41,400	Okmul. P. & R....	8¾	7½	8⅛	+ ¼
40	26	6,000	Omar Oil & Gas..	32	30	32	..
53	48	250	*Pan-Am. Pet.....	49¾	48	49	+ ½
5⅝	5	3,590	*Penn.-Ky. Oil....	5½	5	5⅝	..
86	17	12,180	*Queen Oil.....	25	24	25	..
⅛	⅛	27,800	*Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅞	⅞	25,500	*Royal Oil	1⅛	⅞	1	..
10	8	2,100	*Sapulpa O. & R..	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	15,600	Sequoyah O. & R.	1⅛	⅞	1	..
2½	1⅜	7,900	*Stanton Oil	2	1½	2	..
10	9¾	7,000	Stockton Oil	10	10	10	..
22	6	199,000	*Tuxpam	8	6	7	..
		1,000	*United West. Oil.	¼	¼	¼	..
		1,000	Vacuum G. & O..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7⅞	6¾	8,200	*Victoria Oil, new.	4½	4¼	4¼	..

MINING STOCKS

	⅝	5,000	Alas.-Brit. Col. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
18	8½	18,000	*Atlanta	11	10	11¼	+ ½

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4⅝	2½	6,800	*Aurora Silver M..	4¾	3¼	4⅝	+ ⅝
1½	⅝	25,300	Big Ledge Copper.	1¼	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3	2,300	*Booth	4¼	3⅝	5	— ¼
96	41	20,000	Boston Montana..	57	52	53	— 4
1⅝	⅝	2,435	*Brandshaw Copper..	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	16,100	Butte-Detroit	⅝	⅛	⅛	..
56	40	17,400	*Caledonia Mine..	48	40	42	..
1½	1	15,200	*Calumet & Jer...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2⅛	1⅝	2,800	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19	8½	80,900	Cashboy	12	9¼	11⅝	— 1
1.25	.42	5,100	*Cerbat S. & M....	1	1	1	..
2¼	1⅝	1,550	*Coco River Min...	2	2	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	5,700	Con. Arizona Smelt.	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1	⅞	1,050	Con. Copper Min..	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
	⅝	5,400	*Con. Homestead..	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	2,800	*Copper Valley	2⅜	1½	1½	— 1⅛
5⅝	4¼	3,700	Cresson Gold	4⅝	4⅜	4½	..
½	½	2,400	Dupont Copper	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
66	35	22,500	*El Sal. Silver..	66	63	64	+ 1
		24,200	*Emma Copper....	¼	¼	¼	..
		6,650	*Eureka C. Mg....	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
		200	First Natl. Cop...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
		700	*Fortuna Con.....t37		37	37	..
		1,000	*Globe Dom. Cp..	⅝			..
		8,500	Goldfield Con....	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
		2,000	*Great Bend.....	⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
		31,000	*Green Mon. C....	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
		4,480	Hecla Mining....	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
20	8	26,800	*Int. Mines.....	14	12	14	..
		100	*Iron Blossom....	⅞		⅞	..
		10,800	*Jerome Verde....	⅛		⅛	..
		9,580	*Jer. Prescott Cp.	7¼	4¼	6⅜	+ 2⅜
		4,000	*Jim Butler.....	60	59	60	+ 1
		3,000	Jesny-Kennecott..	⅛		⅛	..
24	13	1,700	Jumbo Ext.....	14	13	14	..
		475	Kerr Lake.....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
9	6	1,200	*Kewanaa	10	6	6	— ⅛
		9,400	*La Leona Silver.	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
		12,410	La Rose Consol....	⅛	⅛	⅝	+ ⅛
		10,500	*Lampazos Silver.	1½	1⅜	1½	..
		8,100	*Liberty Silver....t34		30	30	..
		4,000	*Lone Star Con....	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
60	37	3,500	McKinley-Dar. ...t46		37	37	+ 8
		2,100	Magma Chief.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
42	30	1,000	Magma Copper....	40	38	39½	+ 8½
		11,700	*Marsh Mining....	1½	6	6½	..
		100	Mason Valley.....	5	5	5	..
35	16	800	Mogul Mining.....	20	18	18	— 7
41	25	33,700	*Monster Chief....	30	28	28½	..
		10,400	*Mother Lode.....t38		35	36	— 1
		30,900	*Natl. Leasing....	5½	4½	5½	..
38	15	13,940	*Natl. Z. & L....t30		27	29	+ 4
21	13	1,500	*Nevada Ophir M.t18		18	18	..
23	13	9,000	*Nevada Rand.....t23		19	21	+ 8
18¼	15½	1,900	*New Cornelia.....	17¼	16½	16¾	— ½
8⅝	8	3,100	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8⅝	..
1⅛	⅞	6,500	Nixon Nevada.....	1¼	1	1	..
1⅛	⅛	8,900	*Ohio C., new,w.i.	1	⅛	1	+ ⅛
4	2	200	*Onondaga Mines..	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
67	20	200	*Porphyry Cop....t82		79	82	+ 4
4¾	3¼	2,000	Rex Con. Mines....	4¼	4	4¼	..
¼	⅛	1,200	*Red Warrior Min.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
15	9	22,000	Rex Con. Min....t12		11	11½	— ½
45	27	8,400	Rochester Mines..t34		31	34	+ 1
		4,600	Senorito Copper...	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
7	4	2,000	*Silver Pick.....	4	4	4	— 1
76	47	10,975	*Silver Plume Con.t76		72	72	— 1
⅞	⅝	7,000	*Silver Fls. Silv...	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
½	⅜	28,100	Stand. Sil.-Lead...	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	10,700	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
16	7	7,700	*Success Mining..t16		13	16	+ 2½
3⅜	2	500	Superior Copper...	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	3	200	*Tonopah Bel.....	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	2,800	Tonopah Ext.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅛	2,570	United Eastern....	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
60	9	13,200	*U. S. Zinc & L..t36		31	33	— 5
42	36½	1,000	*Un. Verde Ext...	38½	38	38	..
6	3½	3,800	Unity Gold.....	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
22	11	3,100	*Ward Min. & M.t15		11	15	..
1¼	⅛	400	Wenden Copper....	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
86	65	3,900	West End Con....t79		76	78	..
⅞	⅞	6,200	White Caps Min..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
18	9½	1,000	White Caps Ext..	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
17	9	1,000	Wilbert Copper...t11		11	11	+ 1

BONDS

99¾	88¾	$83,000	*A.T.&T.1-yr.6s,w	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
98⅝	96⅝	96,000	*Beth.St.5s 2-yr. n.	98⅝	97⅝	98	+ ⅜
95⅝	94⅞	55,000	*Can. Gov. 5s....	95½	95¼	95½	— ⅛
100	100	36,000	*Gen. El. 6% n....100⅛		100	100	+ ⅛
100¼	97¾	4,000	*Gen.El. 6% 2-y.n.100¼		100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
99¼	97½	92,000	*Phi. El. 6s, w. i. 99¼		98¾	99¼	+ ⅛
100¼	100¼	16,000	*Proc. & G. 7s,'19.100½		100½	100½	..
100⅜	99⅞	45,000	*Proc. & G. 7s, '20.100⅝		99⅞	100⅛	+ ⅛
100¼	99	96,000	*Proc. & G. 7s, '21.100⅜		99¾	100¼	+ ⅛
100	98	4,000	*Proc. & G. 7s, '22.100		99⅞	100	+ ⅛
100¼	98⅞	17,000	*Proc. & G. 7s, '23.100½		100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
89	35	12,000	*Rus.Gov. new 5½s	37½	37	37½	— 1½
58	38	32,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s....	42	40	40	+ 1½
97⅞	97¼	5,000	*So. Ry. 5% n....	97¼	97⅛	97¼	+ ⅛
76	75	7,000	*U. S. L. & H. 4s..	75	75	75	..
99½	98¾	85,000	*Was.El.I-y.6s, wi.	99½	98¾	99¼	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows:—M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share. † And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation Apr. 6, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar.	& Sep.	70	..
Anac. & Pot., '40	5	Apr.	& Oct.	83	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June	& Dec.	68	72
Arix. Power 1st, '33	6	May	& Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr.	& Oct.	86	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June	& Dec.	57	62
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan.	& July		99
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan.	& July	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan.	& July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	94	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '20	5	Jan.	& July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	81	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June	& Dec.	98½	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan.	& July	98	..
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '90	5	Mar.	& Sep.	92	95
Do '28	5	Jan.	& July	96	98
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr.	& Oct.	89	91½
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar.	& Sep.	88	92
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May	& Nov.	84	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan.	& July	80	..
Conn. Pr. 1st & con. '63	5	Apr.	& Oct.	83	87
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	83	87
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	83	87
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan.	& July	98	100
Do '54	4½	Jan.	& July	83	87
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan.	& July	82	84
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan.	& July	92	..
Do 1st, '62	5	Apr.	& Oct.	90	..
Cons. G. of N.J. 1st, '38	5	June	& Dec.	93	96
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan.	& July	94	97½
Do deb., '30	5	Jan.	& July	80	90
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May	& Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr.	& Oct.	85	90
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May	& Nov.	83	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June	& Dec.	88	93
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan.	& July	86	91
Ex. Springs Water. G. & Elec. 1st, '33	6	June	& Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr.	& Oct.	78	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May	& Nov.	79	84
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June	& Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '52	5	Jan.	& July	..	90
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan.	& July	74	78
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan.	& July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb.	& Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May	& Nov.	93	96
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May	& Nov.	89½	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan.	& July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May	& Nov.	67	69
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	Jan.	& July	87	88
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan.	& July	74	84
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan.	& July	70	75
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan.	& July	87	88
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan.	& July	76½	80
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan.	& July	74	77
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan.	& July	70	75
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr.	& Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. 1st, '50	5	Jan.	..	..	96
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan.	& July	85	95
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5

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HOTEL ANSONIA
Pleasing the Palate.
Every morning a Breakfast like this, 50c:
Grape Fruit,
any Cereal and Cream,
Picked up Codfish in Cream,
Eggs. Baked Potatoes, Cream Rolls, Coffee.
Other combinations at 40c, 60c and 75c.
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AMERICA MUST EAT LOTS OF SEA FOOD

Predicted That, Within Two Years We Shall Much Prefer Whale Meat to Beef.

IT HAS A GOOD FLAVOR

Quite Free from Fishy Taste, It Is Much Esteemed by Those Who Have Eaten It.

Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries of the United States and the world's foremost authority on fish, says: "The European war will benefit the masses of this country by bringing to their attention the fact that fish can advantageously supplant meats. In every American home and at the same time build better bodies less expensively. I believe I am safe in asserting that within two years whale meat, a genuine table delicacy, will be preferred to beef, especially in the territory contiguous to our Atlantic and Pacific coasts."

Whales have heretofore been caught for their oil and whalebone or else have been made into fertilizer. It is estimated that last year in American waters the carcasses of these sea giants thus wantonly wasted would represent in food equivalent between 30,000 and 35,000 heads of steers. The flesh of all species of whales, porpoises, dolphins, and other cetaceans is excellent for human consumption, and it is only a question of time when, both fresh and preserved, it will be in demand and extensively utilized.

Whales and porpoises are mammals, like cattle and sheep. In reality they are "meat" and not "fish. In texture and appearance their flesh resembles beef, though the color is dark red, and the flavor is more like a steak than anything else. It is absolutely devoid of all fishy taste and can be highly recommended to those who have the opportunity to purchase it. Each huge animal of the whale family is capable of furnishing about five tons of excellent food, worth approximately ten times more than when sold for oil, bone, or fertilizer. Recently residents of Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, have been fortunately able to buy whale meat, one of the fishing concerns in that region finding it more profitable to thus dispose of their catch than to render it formerly. It sold in the market for 10 cents a pound and was eagerly purchased by all classes of people and pronounced excellent. The best hotels, clubs, and cafés featured it on their menus, and it was ordered by many diners that the supply was speedily consumed.

Canned porpoise and dolphin meat are also favorably regarded by many. Incidentally, it may be well to remark in this connection that swordfish, a dish for epicures, is a true fish and not a mammal.

No country in the world has its coasts, rivers, lakes, and bodies of water populated with such a great variety of edible fish as has America, and no people on earth have overlooked as have we Americans these wonderful natural food preserves.

Along the Atlantic Coast the chief "neglected fish" are the sculpins, the dogfish, or greyfish, sharks, and several species of sea-robins, many varieties of flounders, which, when caught, are always thrown away, and the whiting, a first cousin to the cod, which at times on our northeastern coast is so plentiful as to fill the overflowing pots and traps. The Mexican Gulf has numerous shell and other fish in the "neglected" class. On the Pacific Coast are the sable-fish, an aristocratic member of the cod family; the numerous rock-fish, of which there are over seventy-five different kinds found from Bering Sea to the Mexican boundary, and smelts of all classes and descriptions, which are invariably discarded. The eulachon, or candlefish, deserves special mention, owing to the fact that it is extremely rich in fat and the expressed oil has been used for centuries by the Indians for lighting and cooking purposes. At certain seasons of the year this fish clogs the rivers emptying into the Pacific. Canned or frozen it would provide a cheap and excellent ration. As it is, no one ever thinks of it as a comestible.

The Alaskan seas are destined to become the most wonderful and most prolific fishing grounds known. A recent discovery in the waters which lave Alaska's indented shores, evidently designed by nature to afford havens to fishing craft and to serve as sites for packing establishments, is the "atka fish," or "attu mackerel," which is found in abundance in this region. Extensive halibut feeding localities have also been brought to light, while the amount of sable fish secured increased from 346,161 pounds with a monetary value of $8,621 in 1916 to 1,039,980 pounds worth $39,697 in 1917, and there is every possibility that the catch for the next season will be at least four times the present one.

Alaskan herring up to last year were caught only for bait, oil, or to be converted into fertilizer. Experiments conducted by the Government revealed the fact that for smoking, salting, or kippering they proved far superior to any similar fish.—W. E. Aughinbaugh in Leslie's.

STEAMSHIPS.
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines—Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines. Tours to Florida, Texas and the Southwest, Havana, Cuba, Nassau-Bahamas and Porto Rico. Tickets, reservations and literature at 489 5th Av., New York.
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WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Furness<Camina.
Wasson Howard.
General calendar:
Talgman<Desure.
Karasik<Peo Trust.
Bosch<Rushmore.
Neer<Lang.
Re Jewett.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy discharges:
Boye F Boyd.
Louis Rubin.
O C Weisenhoefer.
Frank M Lyon.
Jesse F Griffen.
Nicholas A Morris.
Augustus M Quick.
Raphael Kuzmak.
B Geist & Co.
Samuel Epstein.
Henry Arenson.
Benj H Lustig.
I & N Sabeswitz.
W R Augsbury.
Feuer & Navy Equip.
Julius A Gross.
Mary F Dunn.
J E Wingate.
Joshua S Alphonsus.
Sar Cour Corset.
Thorburn<Gates.
Garmichel<Moss.
Linch<Erhart (Guar Trust Co<2d Av RR)
Russell Sidney.
McIntyre<McIntyre.
Jones<Manix.
Ohlhaver<Powers.
Lawyers Mtg<Chrystie Realty Co.
Kraft<Careful Rlty & Const Co.
CNY<Herrara.
Nebel<Yackel Bros.
Rossman<Farquahar-son.
Kavenoff<NY Rubber Disc Co.
Levy<Lesser.
Peo ex rel Baff<Day.
Stewart<Stewart.
Zwerling<Cohen.
Meyer<Mayo.
Hackett<Hurlburt Mot Truck Co.
PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Castle<Century Amuse Co.
McCue<Survey Associates, (2.)
Flessau<Flessau.
Allen<Rittzert, (2.)
Brand<Brahd.
Rottenberg<Lublintz.
Same<Radlauer.
Hinkle Iron Co<Mann.
Devine<Kurtz.
Rice<Rice.
Taylor<Astor Nat Bk.
Meyerson<Franklin Knitting Mills.
Cook<Mayer.
Mozar<Mozar.
Deutsch<Deutsch.
Smart Set Specialty Clothing Co<Franklin Knitting Mills.
Demurrers:
Lutz<Comings.
Hedenberg<same.
Preferred causes:
Haber<Orenge.
Gordon Print Co<105 W 55th St Co.
Rosenson<Cohen.
General calendar:
Baum<Stockwell.
Realty Ir Wks<Marx.
Field<Gaddingan.
Sheingold<Haber.
Oriental Fireproof S & D Co<McMichael.
Kleran<Kleran.
Kelly<Bowery Sav Bk.
Samson<Trustees of Columbia Univ.
Blair<Lyon.
Ballas<Ballas.
Buchler<Buchler.
Schuessler<Riedinger.
Monroe<Monroe.
Inzinna<Dodd.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Hellthaler.
Coughlin<Brennan.
Jones<Kraft.
Kornbluth<Penn RR.
Hoyt<Belle Hazen Rty
Maline<Mendelbaum.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Smyth<Bank for Sav.
Smith<Toch.
Nosh<Ryan.
Chilvers<Chilvers.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Case on.
PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Katzman<N Y Life Ins Co.
Mirror Films<Empire All Star Corp.
Luttinger<Tennis.
Andrews<Hart.
Falk<Goodkind.
Salzer<Hulizer.
Merc Bk of Am<Gordon.
Rohrer<Pessenar.
Clear.
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Bove<Calcarco.
Inq—Heller<Stone.
O'Connell<Watson El Co, Inc.
Canning<3d Av RR.
Farrell<3d Av Ry.
Neckamkin<Wiemers.
Entenberg<Neimer.
Barrett<Paterno.
Deber<Schulman.
Kaistein<Julliard.
Consaly<Loew.
Seizer<Steinberg.
Walkening<Mount Hope Bldg Co.
Bast<Weiss.
Gordon<Estate of Moritz H Rosenstain
Heckman<Simon.
Gershenson<Rosenwalke.
Welton<Standard Drug Label & Box Works, Inc.
De Perri<Mathiessen.
Seidman<Packard Motor Car Co.
London<Natoma Amusement Co, Inc.
Niwell<Kreisler.
Barr<Aronstein.
Boyland<N Y Rys.
Smith<Jackson Bros.
Komoll<Shultz Bread.
Graham<Silverstein.
Milisi<Smith.
Krumbolz<Nursery Furniture Co.
Dimino<City & Suburban Homes Co.
O'Hara<N Y C Interurban Ry.
Merritt<Finkelstein.
Witkoff<same.
G Lunifeld<Schultz.
A Lunifeld<same.
Sarah Meyer<Berg.
Simon Meyer<same.
S Ratkoff<N Y Rys.
L Ratkoff<same.
Gevirtz<Nat Credit Office, Inc.
Kovash<Barber.
E Fink<N Y Rys.
S Fink<same.
Goldberg<same.
Finglass<General Baking Co.
Betjeman<Welch.
Van Bergh<Lewald.
Lillie<Stowe Cons Co.
Jones<Schilling.
Higgins<CNY, (2.)
Hanifan<Gleberich.
Rosel<Sanford.
Beanet<N Y Rys.
Abelow<Wenger, (2.)
Malcher<Goldberg.
Sullivan<Vivant Mach.
Craven<Markowitz.
Rehrmann<Berson.
Klenan<S S Brown Co.
Bonschur<8700 River Taxicab Co, Inc.
Clair<Beinlich.
Smith<Bolan.
Wallenberg<Kantler.
Scanlon<De Pue.
Burgess<N Y Rys.
Rizzuto<B'klyn & North Riv RR.
Hirschfield<Health.
Landreanos<N Y Rys.
J Halpin<same.
K Halpin<same.
Sherman<same.
Merritt<Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratories.
Plearne<Lamport.
Hast<O'Neill.
Fitzgerald<Ford Motor Co.
Hughes<N Y Rys.
West<Green.
Newman<Hackett.
Temasino<Gruen Holding Co.
R Turinovech<Love, (2)
Singer<Mendeloff.
Fox<Int R T.
Hyde<Riker.
Mosquera<New Eng SS Co.
O'Connor<A Sulka & Co.
Ecker<Flaum.
Coffee<George N Bruno & Co.
Sweyd<Assets Liquidation Co.
PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kelly<Washburn.
Borg<Worman.
Vanderweghe<Star Fur Mfg Co.
Margolies<Brier.
Brokaw<Prince.
Alkan<P J White Co.
Raridan<Kerner.
Ratkowsky<Cohen.
Scoville<Maxwell.
McCready<Larkin.
Stand Marine Ins Co<Wayne Co D & P Fr.
Downing & Co<Loos.
Grossman<Henderson.
Coffey<Garrett & Son.
Luneschloss<Island Paper Co.
Child<Rushmore.
Tarnower<Abell & Douglass.
Singer<Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Lustgarten<Rein.
B Altman & Co<Durland.
Susq Coal Co<Marshal Co.
Pitt<Reliance Ball Bearing, &c, Co.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Mayer<Monzo.
Gross<Gibbs.
P Geril & Co<Mendelson.
CNY<Kranich & Bach.
Sisson<462 2d Av.
Gt Cent Pal Co<Kovensky.
Campe Corp<Higgins & Co.
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Goff, J.—Adjourned until April 15.
PART VII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wielert<Hickox.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
McLaughlin<CNY.
PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feri<Beaver.
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dunleavy<Am Pastry, &c, Co.
PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Sarah E Cushman.
Karline E King.
Herman Markowitz.
Owen Hart.
Peter J Schmitt.
Ballista Carvini.
Marguerite Zoeller.
Hans E Soelle.
William H Bell.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. (March Term.)—Contested will: Case on.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M., (April Term.)—Contested wills:
Joseph Besness, | Bessie M Kaplan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
D Harris Silk Co<Eikan Co.
Ritt<Kalisher.
Schultz<Levy.
Seidel<Knick, Ins Co.
Kassoff<Flex.
Silverman<Bodak.
Columbia Trust<Crane
Glaser<Horwitz.
Western Ivory Button Co<Silverberg Import Co (2.)
Rosenblatt<Abram.
Boylan<James Butler.
Cohen<Danvon Club.
Eichler<Kahnweiler.
Morris<Coleman.
Same<Gaharan.
Gimbel Bros<Ellicott.
A M Realty Co<Meendson.
Cuneo & Podesta<Deuel.
Nat Nassau Bank<Forman.
PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Jelot<Brindze.
Fischman<Rosenberg.
Lazarus<NYC Int Ry.
Plotkin<Elsman.
Goldin<Monson.
Alper<Dwyer.
Unger<Lyons.
Leschziner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Barrett Co<Underpinning & foundation Co.
Rosenblatt<Abram.
Funk<NY Rys.
Levin<Epstein.
Lutzel<I R T.
Goldsmith<Nasrallah
Ekra<Int R T.
Riegerman<Michaels.
Schlachtman<Zarembowitz.
1824 St Rlty Co<Swartz.
Wagman<Schranium Paper Box Co.
Ochstein<Nieman.
Seldin<Peles.
Rosen<Doctor.
Brenner<Minkofsky.
D'Rienzi<Levy.
Bader<Hill.
Quint<NY Rys.
Brown<Rosenblum.
O'Callaghan<Nat Towel Supply Co.
Weiner<Wersba.
Freeman<Rinder.
Holder<Dilion.
Hellman<6th Av Coach Co.
Margulis<NY Rys.
Feld<Cons Gas Co.
Fishbein<Weinstein.
Weinberg<Keith Riverside Corp.
Fuchs<Perlbinder.
Mendelsen<Mendelsen.
Herlich<Freiser.
Gershonwald<Mayer.
Pfeffer<NY Rys.
Gallagher<NY Rys.
O'Neil<same.
Reichenthal<Mautner.
Condon<42d St &c RR
Lipsett<Bruen.
Miller<Pabst Brew Co
Rausch<Schmohl.
Wolfgang<Belknap.
Hellpern<Alper.
Schelnon<Schlein.
Brodsky<Radt.
Erler<N Y Rys.
Schnell<same.
Rosenzweig<Brody & Funt Co.
Timmerman<N Y Rys.
Cahn<Wells Fargo & Co.
McAuliffe<NY Rys (2)
Fishelman<Denbosky.
Creamer<Lagoura.
Waxman<Bittinger.
Rosenfeld<Star Wet Wash Laundry.
Harkowitch<Jacoby
Coracce<Wet Wash Laundry.
De Greeff<France-Am Chemical Co.
Miller<Singer.
Reifsnider<Posner.
Fire<Seidenfeld.
Krasinsky<Int R T.
City Cornice & Skylight Co<Whitney Glass Works.
Boera<Hijos de Jose Taya S En C.
Gross<N Y Rys.
Altman<Norton.
Kozicl<N Y Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term for trial.
Cleveland<Panker.
Zarou<No Amer Lace.
Goodman<Schreiber.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Block<Senner.
Heilbrott<Hirshahl.
Colon Hat Co<Dixon.
Price<Price.
Pietrowski & Konap<McLaughlin's Sons.
Rosenbaum<Robt Colin Co.
Connolly<Connolly.
Kelley Co<Reich.
Fischer<Militex C & S
Lebowitz<Glazeroff.
Anschelewitz<Nemwiter & Bunger.
Beck<Bauman.
Hoffman<So & Cent Am Coml Co.
PART IV.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Welsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Friedman<Shalek.
Moore<Shenk.
Brown<Berland.
Oppenheimer<Smith.
Cohen<Burdick G Co.
Rosner<Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co.
Operaphone Mfg Co<Lyraphone Co of Am
Levy<Platt.
Harris Silk Co<Eikan.
Hudson<World Film.
Di Dato<Scardina.
Hatzel<Vivian.
Meyer<Bradley & W. Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Carroll<Silver.
Jackson<Colonial Con.
Same<Aitieri.
Simone<Simone.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Arens<Arens.
Bronx Artificial Stone Wks<Branning.
Salmowitz<Cohen.
Singer<J A McCarthy & Bros.
Provinzano<German & Beckley, Inc.
Diamond<Adelter.
Sobelensky<Ihrig.
Kielak<Roberts.
Edelsack Garment Co<Botany Worsted Mills.
Golden<Aborn R E Co.
Reed & Barton Co<Eissing.
Jordan Kiel Co<Auffernan.
Edgertyn Aniline Corp
O'Neill Bros Co.
Covino<Supreme Lodge Order Sons of Italy in America, Inc.
Manson<Fishman.
Neustein<Int Coal Co.
Walters<Park & Tilford.
Anderson<Heavy Haulage Co.
Vernon<N Y Rys.
Jenks<CNY.
Klevene<N Y & Stamford RR.
Burke<Frank.
Heath<Gutman.
H Douglas<Ansco Co.
E Douglas<same.
Solomonwitz<Taylor.
V Ziesse<Ward Baking Co.
O Ziesse<same.
Silver<Neuman.
De Ropp<De Ropp.
Augenblick<Int R T.
Gleason<Anyon.
Brady<Int R T.
Drucker<Int Mero Marine.
Nelson<Hofer.
Taylor<Ehrlich.
Donovan<Rhenle.
G Bauer<Int R T.
J Bauer<same.
Pastor<Futoransky.
Meisner Brothaus & Eichner, Inc.
Glhon<Prudential Delivery Corp.
Gash<D, L & W RR.
Liebenstein<Mugler.
Jampolsky<Ricker.
Santonen<Weiss.
Zimmerman<Richardson & Boynton Co.
Blake<McGovern.
M Allen<F B Q Clothing Co.
P Allen<same.
Snyder<Richtor.
Maderick<Salvin Rty.
Cane<N Y Rys.
Schuman<Vermilyea Rty Co.
Lehmann<42d St Ry.
Polakoff<Cohen.
M Gaughan<Hirsch.
J Gaughan<same.
Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.
Farrell<NY Tel Co.
Macchio<Empire Const
Grossberg<Empire Art Metal Co.
Hoffman<Harrisetta Hat Co.
O'Rourke<Ruppert.
Becker<NY Con RR.
Di Fiore<Sanford.
Novesel<Lenox S & G.
Strulson<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Goldman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Model Bldg & Loan Assn<23d Ward Bk.
Friedlander<Bousen.
Lietz<Foxvale Rty Co.
Horn<Silinsky.
Levy<Little.
Himles<Wrightsman.
Kahn<Sapenstein.
Kahn<State Silk Co.
Hatz<NY Con RR.
Helsner<Kahn.
Folbrecht<Shultz Bread Co.
Meth<Gibraltar.
Lowenthal<Leibowich.
Amstein<Perrara.
Malzone<Union Ry.
Wahleb<Seibel.
Martecci<Schoell.
Hornemann<Meister.
Lubelfield<Lakin.
Goldberger<Caperly.
Nussbaum<Hochman.
Epstein<Smith & F Co
Gallup<Stuttig.
Mooney<Met Dist Co.
Allerhand<Tinger.
Edmanson<Union Ry.
Frumes<I R T.
Rabcock<Taylor.
Handelham<I R T.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1706.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motion for letters of:
Cornelius Leary.
Gustavus Robitsek.
Lawrence Katz.
Wills for probate:
Ellen Finn.
William A Ellis.
Ella H Holsate.
Edward O'Brien.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will—Mark J Garlick.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. East River Savings Institution<Martin—John J Brady, Jr. Kunts<Kremser—Ely Neumann.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Peo ex rel Barnett<Berger & Rey, &c.
Enumerated day calendar:
McMurray<Woods.
Pinch<same.
Rudin<Cohen.
Fuller<Kemp.
Reiss<Schrueder.
Peo ex rel Bell<Co.
Greenfield<CNY.
Lexow<MacKellar.
Wolcianowicz<Read-ing Coal Co.
Essig<Lumber Mfg.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J. At 10 A. M.
Meltzer<Meltzer.
Re Bklyn Children's Aid Soc, (Clark.)
Canlina<N Y & H RR.
Field<Schmukler.
Queens Co Trust Co<Field.
Gutenberg<Woody.
Payntar<Payntar.
Kriegsman<Bordman.
Levinstein<Goldberg.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Fleming<3d Av RR.
Stein<Danzze.
Dodsworth<Christoffer Hammevig, Inc.
S Coleman<N Y Con RR Co.
J Coleman<same.
Dalton<Gasson W & W Steamship Co.
Peo ex rel Goldfarb<Gargan.
N Y Munic Ry Corp<Manufactures Trust.
Fitzgibbon<Fitzgibbon
Creighton<Jenkins.
Callahan<Keller.
Robart<Newtown Creek Towing Co.
Cowan<Townsend Iron Works.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Stults<Chalke.
Serenby<Kennedy.
PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Giering<Giering.
Gottliker<Gottliker.
Hennessy<Siemson.
Flynn<O'Keefe.
Beckermeister<Beckermeister.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Highest number reached on regular call, 732.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.
Gates<Fish.
Scheubel<Giesse et al.
Jarvis<Sullivan.
Cherry<NY Cons RR.
Goldman<Nas RR.
Lynaugh<B'klyn Build Supply Co.
Loeffler<Aerra.
Male<Wilcox.
Cross, Austin & Ireland<Westholm.
Feldman<So Bklyn Ry
Fitter & ano<Upton Service Co & ano.
Smith<Schechter.
Schriever<Cerasso & ano.
Rabel<B H RR.
Jones<May.
Robertson<Dingwell & ano.
Otto<B H RR.
Lane<C I & B RR.
Rhoads<Hain & ano.
Raphael<Raphael.
Kruger<20th Av Rty Corp & ano.
Wadsworth<Wadsworth.
Bechampe<Bechampe et al.
The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Re 91st St et al.
Howell<Howell.
Mendlovitz<Flanagan et al.
Leberman<Walton et al.
Bayside-Flushing Co<McKnight et al.
The Mayhew Co<Kleinman et al.
Firth, as executrix<Weed.
Averarm-by-the-Sea Co<Burger et al, (3.)
Altman<Ordover.
Demorest<Thomson et al.
Welz & Zerwick<Goeller et al.
Reid<Masputys.
Brenner<Harbers.
CNY<Citizens' Water Supply Co of Newtown et al.
Rompel<Rompel.
Allison<The Willough by Rty Co et al.
Highest number reached on the calendar is 685.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.
Am Metals Co<C RR of N J.
Hauer<B H RR Co & ano.
Weiss<CNY.
Dalessandro<same.
Cohen<Untermyer.
Walsh<Pisani.
Eglas, as admx<L I R R.
Meider<same.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Hamilton<N Y & No Shore Traction Co.
Wagner<same.
Pendergast, as admx<Blitchwald.
Nuhn, as admx<Bevers.
Pollocke<L I RR.
Reardon<Pagnat & ano.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2263.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Caroline Brummer.
Theresa Rix.
Hannah Lawrence.
Eugene Apel.
Bridget Ryan.
Henrietta Fette.
Max C Brombacher.
Gustave E Kunn.
Grace P Williams.
Thomas Kivlin.
Josephine Reinbold.
Administration of:
William C Fordham.
Accounting of:
Robert Meyers.
James Malloy.
Ann Dolan.
Charles Cordes.
Helen Higbee.
Mary Avery.
M Vitt.
Susan E Wanamaker.
Estates of:
Sarah Scheinhauser.
Ophelia Infants.
E F Crogen.
Henry Zippelas.
Leonard Brousen.
Charles F Waller.
Joseph Jackson, Jr.
Contested calendar:
Marie D Williams.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.
Kelly<B H RR.
Jaffe<C I & B RR.
Menchen<NY Con RR.
Griffin<B H RR.
Brown<Rose.
Wilson<McHenry.
Finkelstein<Fine, (2.)
Highest number reached 198.
Boosert & Sons<Meade Con Co.
Soloman<Auman.
Oscar<Pomer Shoe Co
Hamm<Manderbach.
Kelmer<Tepper.
Beren<Josephowitz.
Derlin<Hanan.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.
First Young Men's Onecow Benev Assn<Rubenstein.
Roos<Scherti & ano.
Phillips<Phillips et al.
Roberts<Hain & ano.
Raphael<Raphael.
Kruger<20th Av Rty Corp & ano.
Wadsworth<Wadsworth.
Bechampe<Bechampe et al.
The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Locke<Nassau RR.
Levy<same.
Kemener<Werbelovsky & Co.
Tarnove<Grimm.
Curran<Nas RR & ano
Patti<Stern.
Whitmore<Meyers & ano.
Frankfort<N Y Cons RR.
Haff<CNY.
Montfort<Nassau RR.
Pruden & ano<Commercial Casualty.
Murray<C I & B RR.
Fenels<Lewin.
Sabella<India Wharf Bwy Co.
McKinney<N Y Cons RR.
Murphy, Steinhauer<Sternberg & ano.
McGovern<Fifth Av Coach Co & ano.
Silverstein<CNY.
Schaeffer<C I & B RR
Coutte<N Y Cons RR.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4376.
Metzger<Metzger.
Zuchoska<Taub.
Torevor<B H RR Co.
Mullen<Mullen.
Puglisi<Wilson & Co.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Corbett, Jr<National Vacuum Co.
Susskind<Susskind.
Svenson<Lunsman.
Re Barnett, (Barnett.)
Closet Portable In Co.
James<same.
Re Seldin.
Jonasson<Friedhoff.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Bowne<Peschaus & Co.
Astoria Heights Land Co<G & L Bldg.
Scheubel<Geiase.
Keller<Keller.
Freeth<Freeth.
Binder<Perdigo.
Chase Motor Truck Co<Miller.
Vil of Long Beach<Long Beach Power.
PART II.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Collins<Collins.
Goliasch<Goliasch.
Seidersider.
Saks<Pollock.
Sperber<Morgan.
Marcus<Colin.
Minkow<Bulfton Rlty.
Grey<Rosendorf.
Smith<Furst.
Coastwise Lumber Co<Knorn Candy.
Highest number reached on regular call, 732.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Fawcett, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.
Wanamaker<B H RR.
Dolan<Barr.
Savarese<B H RR.
Shapiro<Reo Motor Car Co & ano.
Kiepsick<Sheffield Farms-S D Co.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Gardner<Erie RR.
Baird<N Y Rys.
Speicher<CNY.
Carroll<Strauss & ano.
Nesbitt<Nassau RR.
Nafash<Int R T.
Wall<Stern & ano.
Restivo<Conklin & ano
Taylor<Ellsworth Building Co.
McCormick<Wheeler.
Meyer, Vaughan<Locomobile Co of America.
Shutter<Pierce-Arrow Trucking Co.
Feeney<Nassau RR.
Busscello<B H RR.
Freitag<Nassau RR.
Witz<B H RR.
Triglit<Int R T.
Chizak<Doscher, Tetamore & Co.
Wallace<Nassau RR.
Stuart<Ward, Blue Taxi Co.
Nat Cash Register Co<Siegelman.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Clark, J.—At 10

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Country home; two-story frame, 6 rooms; all improvements; hot water heat; large verandas; shaded plot 50x125; 5 minutes to stores and station; great bargain for $3,100; worth $4,500; will take $500 cash, balance easy terms. B. Dale, 161 West 34th St., New York City. Phone Greeley 4365.

321 WEST 139TH STREET.
Near Edgecombe Avenue.
10 rooms and bath, in perfect order.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys detached bungalow, Hastings-on-Hudson, modern improvements, high ground; also bungalow facing Hudson River. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

East 52d St., 224 and 226.—Private dwelling houses; (224,) 14 rooms, $76 per month; (226,) 8 rooms, $60 per month. Phone Barclay 6510 for further particulars and inspection permit. Good rooming houses.

Sacrifice, completely furnished modern residence; 12 rooms, 4 baths, American basement; well heated; excellent condition; owner, River 6417.

54 EAST 87TH ST.
78 EAST 92D ST.
Rent $1,650; whitewood; electric light. Caretaker.

FOR RENT.
25-room house, near Central Park. Address Merchant, B 231 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

Will sacrifice house; all modern improvements; 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage for 2 cars, furnished or unfurnished; on plot 50x100. Apply on premises, 240 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, near Beverly Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Telephone 1094 Flatbush.

Flatbush.—Argyle Road, 779; Brighton line, Avenue H; from May 1 to Oct. 1 or longer.

Bronx.

Large Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, electricity, hot water heating; large porches; must be seen to be appreciated; three minutes to Jerome Av. subway station. 116 Hawkstone St., between Walton Av. and Grand Concourse, inquire Schonleben.

Queens.

AT KEW GARDENS, handsome Colonial house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; corner plot; 16 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; must sell at sacrifice. Bargain, H 175 Times.

Long Island.

Can give immediate possession of new 9-room Hy-tex brick house situated on plot 145x160 on the north shore of Long Island, 33 minutes on the expresses and 50 on the local trains from the Pennsylvania Station; house contains living room with Hy-tex fireplace, spacious hall, dining room with quarry tile floor, kitchen with combination coal and gas range, butler's pantry, inclosed porch with concrete floor, 5 sleeping rooms, 3 baths, one extra lavatory, attic, laundry in basement; fireproof 2-car garage under inclosed porch; house is steam-heated, connected with gas and electricity, telephone installed; 10 large trees on plot; within walking distance of bathing and yachting; churches, excellent schools, 3 yacht clubs, 2 golf links, and tennis courts adjacent; all for $18,500, $2,500 down, balance easy. Telephone, call, or write C. H. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 6807. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday telephone Port Washington 206.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; white tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York City. Telephone Greeley 6896.

For Sale.—New house; all improvements; 9 minutes to station; $4,000; also two houses, $3,600 and $3,800. See me before buying. Small amount down, balance like rent. Arthur McDermott, Miriam St., Valley Stream, L. I. Tel. 578J.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

Woodmere, L. I., splendid little house; nine rooms, two baths; two minutes from station, at a bargain. Address S. H. Spear, 449 West 42d St.

For sale or rent, modern 11-room house, 2 baths, garage. Inquire at 14 Ash St., Flushing, L. I. Tel. 927-J.

New York State.

Beautiful home, plateau overlooking Hudson River, 2-story brick, 11 rooms; all improvements; 2 baths, garage for 2 cars, large garden, barn, orchard, variety fruits; possession at once; New York 52 miles; $8,500, half mortgage at 6 per cent. J. N. Engbers, Cornwall, N. Y.

Lake Champlain.—For sale or rent, cottage, six rooms, furnished; south of Essex; great scenic beauty; ideal location; 1¼ acres; sand beach; $2,500. E. W. Leaning, 58 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Scarsdale, N. Y.—Fine house can be bought right; might exchange. Wolfson, 405 Lexington Av., (42d St.) Murray Hill 83.

New Jersey.

Dainty villa with two-thirds acre, shaded by fine old oaks; almost new; fully decorated; ready to move into today; seven handsome rooms, tiled bath, paneled living room 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $2,000 on easy terms to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; near country clubs, schools, churches, and markets; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. J. M. L., 600 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $800 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat; water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 89 Malden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

I have for sale my modern residence at Hohokus, N. J.; contains five bedrooms; has modern plumbing, running water, electric lights, furnace heat; on lot 100 by 250; forty minutes from New York by express service; fruit trees, shrubs, shade trees; must move to larger quarters; would consider renting for one year, with option to buy; call and see it or at my office, S. W. Richards, 123 William St., New York City.

Short Hills, N. J.—Most desirable commuting section, Lackawanna R. R.; beautifully furnished homes for Summer; large and small, with garage; large unfurnished home with three baths, by year; exceptional bargains for sale; building lots fine location. Adam Day. Tel. 382 Short Hills.

Completed modern residence, Mountain Lakes, N. J., fourteen rooms, four baths, sun parlor; all improvements; garage; owner must sacrifice; will lease for year, applying rental to purchase price if sold. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Sacrifice, $5,500, easy terms, my home; 6 fine rooms, bath; up to date; plot 50x175 feet; Glen Ridge; 25 minutes on train to N. Y.; golf, country club nearby; restricted neighborhood. Owner, 41 Park Row, N. Y., Room 304. Tel. 8214 Cortlandt.

SACRIFICE.
Corner house, 50x100, 9 rooms; modern improvements; 30 minutes from city. See or write J. H. Boecler, 132 Nassau St., New York.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each; all improvements; $8,500; rent $60. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Morristown, N. J.—9-room house, 3 baths, electric light, gas; garage; near station, 860 per month. J. C. Neal, 14 Perry St., Morristown, N. J.

Connecticut.

On the water at Sound Beach, Conn., artistic house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage, and cottage, one-half acre ground; good boat landing; fifty minutes from Grand Central Station. M. C. Van Buren, 75 East 81st St. Tel. 8955 Lenox.

For Sale.—House, ten rooms, two baths; studio cottage on place, five rooms and bath; one-acre lot in gardens and terraces on water. Address Mrs. Katherine Hicks, 134 East Av., Norwalk, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Have you taste for fixing up here and there and remodeling an old homestead, with large plot, facing beautiful parkway, with shade trees galore? If you know how, you can make several thousands of dollars with comparatively small investment. S. U. F. P., X 372 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Owner will rent attractively furnished water-front cottage; North Shore L. I.; high and cool; wonderful view; plenty of grounds; 3 large bedrooms, 1 servant's, 2 baths, large living room with open fireplace; electricity, telephone; supplies delivered; fine bathing beach in front; 60 miles New York; express train service; season, about $350. Owner, Room 1514, 32 Broadway. Phone 6252 Broad.

New York State.

Cragsmoor, Ulster County, N. Y.—Furnished cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot water; large stable, extensive grounds; use of tennis court. For particulars address O. E. Pharl, 5 Bridge St., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

94TH ST., BROADWAY, WEST END.
Small modern house; attractively furnished; very desirable; sublet April-October; see by appointment only. Telephone Far Rockaway 1278 or write X 365 Times Annex.

For rent, furnished, attractive studio home, East 19th St., near Gramercy Park; cool, quiet, unusual; nothing like it in New York; May 1 to Sept. 15. Telephone 3103 Gramercy.

HOUSE, 10 rooms, nicely located; garage, hen house and garden; rent by year, $75; Summer months, furnished, $125. G. M. Roden, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City.

Connecticut.

Beautiful Sound front cottage, furnished; hour out; bathing; improvements; $700; roomy. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn. 3834 Bedford.

New Jersey.

To rent, furnished, for Summer, house, at Montclair, N. J.; convenient to station; six family bedrooms, four bathrooms, sleeping porch, inclosed veranda; lawns, trees, small garden, planted; gardener; terms, $200 per month; references exchanged. X 371 Times Annex.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

Miscellaneous.

Ideal suburban homes to rent, furnished or unfurnished, Conn. Long Island, Larchmont. Hygrade Renting Co., Aeolian Bldg., 35 West 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 5243.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For a long term, elegant business corner, 2-story and basement; each containing 4,500 square feet floor area; modern brick and steel, all improvements; suitable for industrial and commercial business; wholesale or retail; excellent light, display windows, transit facilities, handy to freight terminal; if necessary will alter. M 26 Times.

STORE TO LET, 111 WEST 31ST, 3 DOORS FROM 6TH AV., 20x120; CONCRETE EXTENSION IN REAR; 40-FT.-LONG SKYLIGHT; BEST BUSINESS LOCATION; $125 MONTH. INQUIRE 47 WEST 29TH. TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 10066.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued: 11th floor; 25x135; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to show room or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

39 WHITE ST.
STORAGE ONLY,
3 floors, each 25x100,
$400 year each.
E. H. Ludlow & Co., 149 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET.
Size 50x100; light, airy; elevator service; steam, electric light, and power. Greenwalt Bros., 3d Av., 87th St.

OFFICES
950 or 1,200 sq. ft.; light, outside rooms; near Equitable Building; furnished or unfurnished. B 372 Times Downtown.

42d St.—Two large rooms to sublet, single or together, very cheap; connecting with independent entrances. Call 47 West 42d St., Room 516.

57 WEST 52D ST.
Large parlor floor, four rooms, parquet floors; clean business; doctor or living; also front basement; all conveniences.

ARCHITECTS' BUILDING.—Private office or desk space; exceptional building and service. Room 402, 101 Park Av., block from Grand Central.

Large light loft, 900 square feet floor space; rent $2,000. Economy Building Co., 70 Cortlandt St.

Will sublet part of high-class millinery shop on West 46th St., near 5th Av., for underwear, waists, or ready-to-wear gowns. N 105 Times.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; reasonable rent; also desk room; telephone, stenographer. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Top loft, 5,000 square feet, daylight, steam heat and power; low rent. "Engineer," 540 West 23d St. Telephone Franklin 1395.

Attractive, furnished or unfurnished; publication, advertising or kindred line; large or small space; tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Private office, with loft storage space, one minute from station of new B. R. T. subway. 4th floor, 441 Broadway.

Light room, 3 windows, 15½x16½ feet, overlooking 5th Av.; reasonable. Apply Room 1,404, 516 5th Av., Corner 43d St.

41ST ST., 18 EAST.—Desirable desk room; convenient locality. Room 1,904.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

AUTOMOBILES.

Garage to let, 342 East 41st; available May 1.

Sublet—Light, private office, with architect, 9x13 ft. Room 608, 114 E. 28th; reasonable.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, 3 or 4 offices, about 800 to 1,000 sq. ft., furnished or unfurnished, financial district; occupancy May 1. Day-Pollok Co., 7 Wall St.

Wanted—About 4,000 square feet warehouse space on one floor. O 302 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms and bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

8TH, 26 EAST.—Studio apartment, 8 outside rooms, 2 baths; living room 26x24; Italian garden in rear. Spring 3285.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Nine large, light rooms; elevator apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Stuyvesant 3856, mornings or after 6.

19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, two baths; grand piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

19TH, 105 EAST.—7 rooms; doctor's home; completely furnished; $100. Call 1-8. Dr. S.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished two rooms, bath; every convenience. Merritt, Murray Hill 9281.

44TH, 141 EAST.—Completely and elegantly furnished for housekeeping, two lovely rooms and kitchenette; silver and linen, private telephone; $125 per month. Apply 6L, Superintendent.

58TH, EAST.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, $145 month. Phone Vanderbilt 1456.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; $75 until Oct.

86TH, 64 EAST.—To sublet charming furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, beautifully appointed in every way; will not consider less than six months' lease; rent $225; can be seen any time. Boyle, apartment 6A.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and cool apartment in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2290.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
to October, 1918.
64 East 86th St.; beautifully furnished new apartment; six rooms, two baths; twelfth floor; seen by appointment; $250 a month. Telephone 9434 Lenox.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Benson, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FINELY furnished living room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; cafe; maid service; superb view Central Park; one block west Plaza Hotel. Telephone 7197 Columbus.

Handsomely furnished living room, bedroom, and bath. Phone Plaza 6958.

MADISON AV., 507.—To rent, June 1 to Oct. 1, an apartment at Summer rates; southern exposure; six windows in living room; one bedroom, two baths. By appointment, Battershall, 6070 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 1,190, (Corner 87th.)—Attractively furnished apartment 7 rooms, $100. Seen from 11 to 5. Apt. 14. Johnson.

MADISON AV., 726.—Attractive apartment, two rooms and bath; maid service, elevator. Apply Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 202.—Beautifully furnished apartment; top floor. Boyd. Murray Hill 1441.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished one and two rooms, private bath; non-housekeeping.

ONE SMALL, one large apartment; unusually artistic; low rent to September. Gramercy 723.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH, 42 WEST.—7 rooms and baths in beautifully furnished elevator apartment. 4th floor, May to October.

12TH, 23 WEST.—For rent, beautifully furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; cool, rear; exclusive neighborhood; occupancy April 15. Gibson.

12TH, 36 WEST.—Attractively furnished four-room studio apartment, in private house; Steinway baby grand.

13TH ST., WEST.—Studio apartment; unique situation and yet comfortable; large enough for three men, if congenial; reasonable rates; this offer open to one or two men; send credentials and statement regarding amiability of applicant to X 373 Times Annex.

55TH, 150 WEST. — Small well-furnished apartment. Inquire on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

13TH ST., WEST.—Studio apartment; unique situation, and yet comfortable; large enough for three men if congenial; reasonable rates. This offer open to one or two men; send credentials and statement regarding amiability of applicant to N 96 Times.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 14 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; SEEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms, bath; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; American and European plans.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Magnificent suite of three rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, for bachelors or married couple; also two large single rooms, with bath; electric, elevator.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished 2, 3 rooms, bath, $80-$100, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

51ST ST., near 5th Av.—Comfortably furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; service; electricity; references. Call Circle 2883.

51ST, 11 AND 13 WEST.—Apartment, 2 rooms and bath, to let; southern exposure.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bathroom; also single room.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Living room, grand piano, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; breakfast. Telephone Murray Hill 6856. Morning, before 10.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment; two rooms; kitchen, bath; piano; $125 monthly. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

64TH, 1 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Central Park; can be seen between 1:30 and 5.

67TH ST., 50 WEST.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished; terms six months to one year.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$30 up. 1-2-3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Modern 2-room and kitchenette apartment, suitable for business couple or bachelor.

72D, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms and bath; restaurant; maid service; reasonable; seen daily, 12 to 4. Apt. 12E.

79TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; piano; $140. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

85TH, 1 WEST.—Handsome four-room housekeeping apartment; rent reduced; excellent maid.

92D, (corner Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths, completely furnished; piano, Victrola; May 1 to Oct. 1. Telephone Riverside 8809 in the morning.

92D, 206 WEST, (Apartment 6C.)—Five beautiful outside rooms, furnished complete, southern exposure, fire and sound proof; newly renovated; exceptional opportunity.

92D ST., 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 windows on Broadway, May to October, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $110. Perry, 2709 Riverside.

92D, 294 WEST.—Top floor east, cultured, discriminating people will appreciate seven-room apartment; spacious; beautifully equipped; distinctive atmosphere.

92D ST., 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 windows on Broadway; May-Oct., 7 rooms, 2 baths; $110. Perry 2709 Riverside.

93D, 309 WEST.—Five rooms; elevator; by appointment only; must have references. King. Telephone Riverside 4702.

95TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—7 rooms, completely furnished, pianola, Victrola, until Oct. 1; seen by appointment. Riverside 9210.

101ST, (near West End.)—Handsomely furnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths; reasonable responsible party. Telephone Vanderbilt 5647.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Beautifully furnished four-room apartment; references; no agents.

113TH, 562 WEST.—To sublet until Sept. 20, high-class apartment, comfortably, completely furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Rothschild, Tel. 8955 Morn.

118TH, 530 WEST.—Artistic five-room apartment; Steinway grand; $110. Morningside 4874. Adams.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Exceptionally large, cool, well furnished home; piano, linen, silver; elevator; nominal rental for Summer. Winans.

116TH, 616 WEST.—New, attractively furnished five-room apartment until October, $150 a month. Apply Room 62. Morningside 6704.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive furnished five-room front apartment, $115; May till October.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; entirely front, south; opposite Columbia. Hildreth.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside, southern exposure; six rooms, bath; $85. Rose.

135TH, 634 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Four rooms, sublet, nicely furnished, May to October; comfortable, cozy; excellent references necessary; call evenings at Riverside Drive.

141ST, 617 WEST.—Three rooms, elegantly furnished, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS—Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; two blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
595 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT in West 67th St., furnished with unusual beauty and distinction, to rent from April 15 to Oct. 1; large sitting room with fireplace, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, and hall; maid's room; seen by appointment only. Mrs. Conwell. Telephone Columbus 7578.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.,
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 up monthly; three rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $90 per month; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or objectionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park, and drive; references absolutely essential.

BROADWAY, 3,081.—Seven outside beautifully furnished rooms; baby grand, Victrola; highest point; always light, breezy; $100 monthly. Breschel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Facing park, eight attractively furnished rooms, 2 baths, $200 monthly; seen by appointment. Phone Columbus 9000.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Six sunny rooms, sublet to October, $100. River 7220.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Corner 66th St.)—To rent from May 1 to Sept. 15, well furnished apartment of 2 large rooms and two baths; rental $200 a month; for appointment phone Columbus 6089.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390, (corner 90th St.)—Three rooms, kitchenette, bath; charmingly furnished; particularly suitable bachelor, student, or business woman, or inquire Mrs. Bates, Riverside 1424.

DESIRABLE two floors, luxuriously furnished, private house, West Nineties; one, sitting room front, bedroom back, twin beds, bath, gentlemen or couple; other, two bedrooms, two baths, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

GRANT COURT, 610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.—3 and 6 rooms, completely furnished, high class. Fisher.

Personally investigated room and apartment list. E. Tripp, 416 West 118th St. Morningside 3502. Office hours, 11:15-1:30.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910.—Attractive four-room home, complete, piano, overlooking Hudson, Palisades; available until October; magnificent new elevator apartment. For appointment Hales, 8445 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910.—Real opportunity; owner in war service; 4 large rooms, completely furnished; piano; overlooking Hudson-Palisades; newest elevator apartment; $75; October. Haley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593.—Beautifully furnished corner apartment; $125 month; immediate possession. Thomas.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment, $100 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 410. — Beautiful furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; lease $300 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, CORNER 119TH. 7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory; 3 rooms facing Drive, completely furnished. Apt. 71.

STUDIO APARTMENT.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, (9 WEST 9TH St.)
Large studio, north light; 2 bedrooms and bath; steam heat and open grates; electricity and service; furnished, unfurnished.

TO SUBLET on Riverside Drive, a desirable furnished apartment, from May 1 to Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645, Apartment 83.

WADSWORTH AV., 209, (183d.)—Four front rooms, nicely furnished, $42. Apply janitor.

WEST END AV., 801, (Corner 99th St.)—Furnished apartment of six rooms, two baths, hardwood floors, Oriental rugs, piano; near express subway station; rent to October only to select family with good references. Phone Riverside 5970, Apartment 12C. By appointment only.

WEST END AV., 465, (at 82d St.)—Eight-room apartment, three baths; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson; furnished, until October, $225 monthly; unfurnished, $208. Telephone Schuyler 2972.

WEST END AV., 420, corner 80th.—An unusual furnished apartment, four rooms, two baths, fine kitchen.

WEST END AV., 758.—Completely furnished, from April 15 to Oct. 1, inclusive, 5 rooms, reasonable rent. Apartment 62.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Brooklyn.

APARTMENT, 3 blocks from Prospect Park, 6 rooms and bath, 2d floor front; completely furnished, piano, ¼ block from Church Av. "L" station; 35 minutes to Park Row; May 1 to Oct. 1; $65. Flatbush 6800. Apt. 41.

Unfurnished—East Side.

85TH ST., 217 EAST.—Four-room modern apartment; reasonable rent.

59TH, 114 EAST, (at Park Av.)—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat; $55. Apply on premises or Peter A. Martin Lalor, 621 Broadway.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Six rooms, bath; ground floor; rental $65.

96TH, 71 EAST, (n. w. corner Park Av.)—Light, roomy apartments, 1, 2, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 baths; rents $65 to $110. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

MADISON AV., 924, (73d.)—Three large rooms, all modern improvements; rent $65.

PARK AVE., 933 (81st.)—Attractive apartment, five rooms, bath, $33. Inquire Apt. 10.

TWO rooms, bath, kitchenette, modern elevator apartment. Phone Bryant 4057. Mrs. Jones.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

48TH, 118 WEST.—Two rooms and bath and kitchenette, unfurnished; $45 month.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,800; studio living rooms, 25x80; restaurant. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

51ST, 34 WEST.—Modern two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartments; maid service.

63D, 28 WEST.—Temple Studios, high-class apartment, 1 and 2 rooms; rents $40 to $55 month. Superintendent on premises.

65TH ST., 126 WEST, (The Shropshire.)—One bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, all light, parquet floors, with every improvements; rent $50 a month; REFERENCES AND LEASE REQUIRED.

808, WEST.—Apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

908, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, every improvement, $60.

GRAND CONCOURSE 1,425. — Five-room corner apartment, country-like surroundings, new house, moderate rent; near 170th St. and Jerome Av. subway station. Agent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Five beautiful rooms, very low rent for balance of lease, Sept. 30, 1919, to a small, desirable family; very high-class apartment. Audubon 5400. A. J. Odell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706, Apartment 4-D.—Five rooms and bath; all rooms on Drive; $87.50; occupancy May 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—To sublet, May 1st, six rooms, two baths; $1,500 yearly.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, for about one month, 3 or 4 room furnished apartment, 42d to 86th St. Write D., 258 St. Nicholas Av., New York City.

Have clients waiting for high-class furnished apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; above 45th St. Hygrade Renting Co., Aeolian Bldg., Phone Vanderbilt 5243.

Unfurnished.

A couple without children wish to sublet for the Summer, a small apartment; best references. N 118 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

8TH, 6 EAST.—Large studio bedroom, furnished or unfurnished. Choate.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Sunny, 2-room apartment, bath; housekeeping; other rooms; reasonable.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large rooms, attractively, newly furnished; private bath, electricity, telephone.

41ST ST., 6 EAST. — Vacancies, large and small; business people preferred; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; telephone; references.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor floor, bachelor's apartment; two rooms, private bath; telephone; phone, 833.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms; steam heat, electricity. 2328 Plaza.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Attractive, large, small, comfortably furnished rooms; ideal location; conveniences.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Well appointed suite, two rooms and bath, in strictly private dwelling; will divide; breakfast optional.

86TH ST., 311 EAST.—Parlor floor, established doctor's office, or back parlor alone.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Excellent two parlors, suitable physicians; large, small rooms; board.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractively furnished room, bath or running water; music studio; rented by day or hour.

West Side.

12TH, 40 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; hall room; electricity; telephone; reference.

12TH ST., 51 WEST, ("Old Chelsea.")—For artistic people; antique mahogany, chintz, fireplaces, outdoor tea room, roof sitting room. Shown 1 to 6 week days.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity; southern exposure; elevator; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjacent; all conveniences.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Square, well-kept, quiet third floor room, bath adjoining; $5.

52D, 248 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; gentlemen; refined house; telephone.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortable room, near bath; telephone; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure, steam heat, electricity, instantaneous hot water supply; telephone, references required.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.) — Desirable room; one, two gentlemen. Apt. 6G, Circle 2131.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; one or two persons; running water; all conveniences; elevator; 5th floor.

58TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Circle 3390.

58TH ST., 40 WEST
High-class suites, 2 rooms and bath.

68TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive suite of two rooms and private bath, electricity, telephone; private house; gentlemen; subway handy; references. Telephone Columbus 1137.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Neatly furnished front room, running water, convenient to bath; telephone.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant suite, first floor; electric light; reasonable; convenient location.

69TH, 62 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electric light; quiet house; references.

70TH, 145 WEST. (Broadway.)—Delightful room; hot water, private bath, electricity; gentleman; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; every convenience; dining rooms. Apartment 20.

70TH, 200 WEST. — Two large rooms, attractively furnished; kitchen privileges. Apartment 12.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with or without private bath, private home.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Fair-sized room, adjacent bath; sun all day. Apartment 7.

70TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, small rooms; quiet house; telephone.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, double room, private bath; parlor floor. Phone Columbus 8898.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without running water; reasonable.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; suitable for two; references exchanged.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable, spacious parlor floor; attractively furnished, two rooms and bath.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Large, sunny room, comfortably furnished; modern conveniences; $8 for one.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Suite two beautifully furnished rooms; two single rooms; bath. Telephone 4261 Columbus.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $5, $8.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, steam, electricity, breakfast; references.

73D, 140 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO OR THREE-ROOM PARLOR FLOOR SUITES, WITH PRIVATE BATHS. LAVATORY KITCHENETTE; ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, near subway and elevated express; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Two medium sized, newly furnished rooms, with running water; references.

73D, 121 WEST.—NICE, comfortable room; all conveniences; refined home; very reasonable.

73D, 136 WEST.—Medium-sized room, next to bath; electricity. Columbus 4135.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive room; running water.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Medium-sized room for gentleman of refinement; quiet, homelike family.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; smaller rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH, (2,131 Broadway.)—"The Avonmore." Two single rooms and two-room suite; private family. Columbus 2307, Miss Irvine.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, running water, bathroom floor, select residence, $8.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Parlor floor, large room; attractively furnished, electricity; private bath.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished medium front room; also large hall rooms.

76TH, 148 WEST.—A large, comfortable front room; telephone; also single room; references.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; single rooms, electricity, $4-$5.

77TH, 150 WEST. — Parlor floor; suitable couple, studio; electricity; private bath; sunny, medium single rooms; bath adjoining; parlor.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room in modern elevator apartment facing park. GIESE.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, with kitchenette, and newly decorated; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; running water; telephone.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Medium-sized room, adjacent bath; newly decorated; furnished, unfurnished; $6.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, front room; gentlemen or couple.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large room, connecting shower bath; comfortable home.

79TH ST., 172 WEST.—Newly furnished; no other roomers; elevator. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

80TH and Broadway, 225 West.—Front room; one small; private bath; exceptional for Summer. 5 South.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptionally large, beautiful room, three windows, overlooking park; private bath; porch; modern home. Schuyler 1356.

81ST, 161 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated, with all conveniences, near "L" and subway.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, electricity; medium room; refined private house.

83D, 37 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $15 weekly; also room, $10 weekly; reference; gentlemen only. 1706 Schuyler.

83D, 310 WEST.—Nicely furnished single and large rooms, all conveniences.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Single and double rooms, running water; telephone 3460 Schuyler.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Sunny outside room, near bath, for business person. Schuyler 1947.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator, electric light; with private family; references. Flato.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive House, elegant room, private bath; twin beds; electricity.

87TH 340 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive room with dressing room, $14; private house.

Six o'Clock Saturday

To insure appearance in next Sunday's Times, want advertisements must be in the Times Building before six o'clock Saturday evening.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 200.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is one of the most desirable occupations open to young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The work is not arduous, but demands intelligence and accuracy backed by a good schooling. A three months' training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 to $45 per month. At the conclusion of the training period the wage schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

Length of Service in Months.	DAY HOURS.	EVENING HOURS.
1ST AND 2D.....	$50	$60
3RD AND 4TH.....	65	70
5, 6, 7, 8.....	60	70
9, 10, 11, 12.....	65	75
13, 14, 15, 16.....	70	80

Further increases and promotion are dependent upon skill.

Apply in Person
Between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.,
ROOM 1703,
24 WALKER STREET.
(One block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

FILING CLERK.—Prefer one familiar with index filing system. Silverberg Import Co., 389 4th Av.

GIRLS
to work on scientific apparatus; high school graduates preferred; no experience necessary; 48 hours; good pay.
Employment Department open 1 to 5 P. M. today. (Sunday.)
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS WANTED
for packing and labeling
SUNSHINE BISCUITS;
pleasant surroundings; light work;
good pay; 50 hours per week.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRLS, 16 to 26, in stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house; steady positions; good opportunity for advancement; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. L.

GIRLS FOR ASSEMBLY WORK on small electrical apparatus for U. S. Government; permanent work. Apply or write The Mount Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., opposite Columbus Av. station.

GIRLS, 17 to 20, for office and clerical work in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. L.

GIRL wanted, by the week, for housework and cooking in small family; sleep out; good references. Call all day Monday, Apartment 7G, 545 West 111th St.

GIRL.—Advertising agency desires services of girl, 18 to 20, in checking department; must be typist as well; apply in person. Frank Kiernan, 135 Broadway.

GIRLS.
LEARN MILLINERY TRADE; GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING.
SMOLIN, 3 WEST 37TH ST.

GIRLS FOR OFFICE;
only those good at figures need apply. Jacobs, 780 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted at once, five days a week, good laundress in private family; electric ironing. Apply Mrs. C. Haas, 248 West 98th St., city.

NURSE-COMPANION or nursery governess for girl nine years old; must sew well, speak French, and be generally useful and competent; personal references required. Call Monday, 10 to 1 and from 5 to 6, apartment 5A, 645 West End Av., corner 92d St.

NURSEMAID, French, well recommended, wanted for a position; family with two children, living in Quebec, Canada. Apply by letter, Mrs. A. Paquet, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

NURSE or attendant for sanitarium in the country; $20 a month. Call 146 East 28th St., today at 2 P. M. for an interview with the matron.

NURSE wanted, speaking French, for child 8 years old; splendid home for right party. Call Monday, 9-1, Mrs. Korn, 1,350 Madison Av., (96th.)

NURSE, experienced, for baby (1½ years); good wages; references required. Call 260 Convent Av., corner 140th St., Apt. 44.

NURSES Wanted.—Undergraduates; must have had one year of hospital experience; hospital located in best part of city; salary $35 per month, with maintenance; apply by letter, giving references. N 174 Times.

NURSES wanted, graduates, for ward duty hospital located in best part of city; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter, giving references. N 175 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town position to represent high-class tailored goods line; call between 11 and 1; salary and commission. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY—Must be experienced in commercial stationery store; permanent position; good chance for advancement. Call after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., Stationers, 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. Suite 2238, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in bakery; good position for capable person; agreeable hours; references. H. B. Cushman & Co., 48 Church, near Dey St.

SALESLADY.—First-class, for millinery store, steady position. Phone Taub, 6067 Webster, or 378 Central Av., Jersey City Heights.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly proficient business correspondent; must have years of experience and capable of composition; highest salary paid to right party; call between 11 and 1. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly capable young woman, preferably with magazine or advertising agency experience. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected. X 356 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young lady for office of large perfume manufacturer; hours 9 to 5:30, Saturday afternoon off; opportunities for advancement. Vivaudou, 418 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, rapid, accurate, knowledge of shorthand, can find good opening. Apply Monday morning, 8:30 sharp, Dubin Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER experienced drug line; must be bright, active, and reliable; good opportunity; $18. Write full particulars to Drugs, 48 West 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Need not be experienced; salary to start $10; splendid chance for advancement. Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., wholesale dry goods merchants, 725 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER experienced in mail order work. Write full particulars and state salary to 712 Fifth Av., corner 56th St.

STOP STITCHERS, experienced, on men's neckwear. Meyer, Bachrach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and stenographer; must be experienced. Apply A. E. Vaughan, 165 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

TEACHER of common branches in up-to-date institution school, 35c fare from city; no outside duties; college or normal school graduate. Apply 4:30 P. M. at 479 West 146th St.

TYPIST in large mail order house; steady position; good opportunity for beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. L.

TYPIST accustomed to figures; prime requisite, accuracy and neatness. E 98 Times.

WAITRESS, colored; sleep in. Call before 11 or after 2. Monday, 8 Riverside Drive. References required.

WOMEN to make rompers, dresses, and coats at home, plain machine sewing work; good pay, steady work. Call all week, Economy Works, 85 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY, rarely beautiful, wanted in studio; bring photograph if possible; no experience necessary; hours of employment arranged not to conflict with studies or social duties; investigate. Call between 9 and 10:30 A. M., Lawson, 243 West 39th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK; ONE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE ON TRUNK LINE BOARD; SALARY $10 TO START. Y 10 TIMES.

YOUNG GIRLS.—DECORATIVE ART LINEN BUSINESS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. M. H. FRANK & CO., 906 BROADWAY, COR. 20TH ST.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-a-ble Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 567 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 314 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE FOR WOMEN.—A free lecture, April 8, and the opening session of a special course of training exclusively for women. Write for Booklet 19, giving details and ticket of admission. Pace Institute, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 04 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25; we quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write, phone Worth 3964. Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, corner Duane.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, law, $15-$20; Bookkeepers, Cost Clerk, $20; Typist, Clerical and File Clerks, $10-$15. Apply at once. Federal Employment Agency, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Numerous, desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

SERVANTS, all nationalities; high wages; no charge for registering. L. E. Wild & Co., Inc., Agency, 305 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerical, bookkeepers; worth-while positions. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; good openings daily. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers; register free. Fulton Agcy., 93 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABLE SEAMEN.
MARINE OILERS,
FIREMEN;
also coal passers and ordinary seamen, experienced, for foreign and coastwise trade; must show proof of previous service; have passport and identification card. Apply U. S. SHIPPING BOARD, SHIPPING BUREAU, 7 Greenwich St., near Battery Place, New York City. Office open every day, including Sundays, from 7 A. M.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.—To take charge of bookkeeping department; experience in dealing with subordinates and knowledge of modern accounting methods essential; state in complete detail age, experience and salary expected. Y 222 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING AGENCY BOOKKEEPER.
A successful growing New York Advertising Agency wants an experienced advertising bookkeeper who is familiar with newspaper, magazine and trade journal billing and understands the charging of drawings, engravings, booklets, &c., Elliott-Fisher machine; double entry; prefer one who has had experience with big agency; good salary and good opportunity. All letters will be treated strictly confidential. N 71 Times.

ADJUSTER on automatic paper-working and glueing machine; exceptional opportunity for high-class man; none but best need apply; machinists preferred; state all particulars in initial letter, which will be trusted confidentially. T. S., 136 Times.

ARTIST.—One who can make attractive advertising layouts and is quick at lettering; this is an excellent opportunity for the right man; moderate salary to start, with advancement as ability is demonstrated. Address, stating experience, age, references, salary expected, and phone number, X 380 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER or Teller wanted by an out-of-town bank; applicant must reside in same town as bank; hours long but future is good; state age, religion, and salary expected. J 225 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent wanted; good opportunity for bright young man who can write good collection letters and knows how to handle order department; state age, references, and salary desired. N 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking full charge of books for installment and clothing house; experienced in this line need only apply. Y 245 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced ledger clerk, trial balance, statements, control accounts, credits, collections; efficient, rapid; draft exempt. L. R., 15 Times, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPERS, (two,) and timekeepers, (two,) out of draft age; experienced in steamtitling line; wanted for construction work, out of town. O 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKMEN—HIGH-CLASS PROPOSITION; SOMETHING NEW AND VIRGIN; 17 WAR VOLUMES, OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND SPEECHES, &C., PUBLISHED BY A LEADING NEW YORK NEWSPAPER; LEADS FURNISHED; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. APPLY 218 WEST 42D ST., CIRCULATION BUREAU, INC.

BOYS,
must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service, $7, $8, $9, $10; good opportunity for advancement in mechanical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation has an opening for boys, who are willing to start in a minor capacity; experience not required, but high school education desirable; excellent chances for advancement; in applying state age, nationality, education, and experience, if any. O 207 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—A large American fire insurance company is looking for several clean-cut, energetic young men as file clerks; applications not considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given; salary, $480 per year; excellent opportunity for advancement. B 251 Times Downtown.

BOY for special messenger service; quick advancement in accordance with ability; salary to commence, $7 per week. Call Monday, 9 A. M., The New York Times Current History, 17th floor, Times Building, 424 St. and Broadway.

BOYS, 16 to 20, in stockroom and shipping department of large mail order house; excellent opportunity for advancement for ambitious young men. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

BOYS, BY AN OLD, ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. J. P. CAHEN & BRO., 372 BROADWAY.

BOY, make himself generally useful in office of mercantile house; excellent chance for advancement; state age, salary, and full particulars. C. A., 217 Times Downtown.

BOY.—EXCELLENT OPENING FOR CAPABLE BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK; STATE AGE, SCHOOLING, SALARY, REFERENCES. DRY GOODS, N 111 TIMES.

BOY for downtown fire insurance office; must have good education; in reply, state age, education and religion; salary $9 per week. O 278 Times Downtown.

BOY, general office work, energetic and ambitious; references required. Samuel Cupples Co., 7-11 Laight St., near West Broadway and Canal.

BOYS,
for office work; good opportunity. Jacobs, 780 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

BOY to assist young man in storage file room, large insurance company. Address, specifying age and salary desired. J 268 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work in large publishing concern; opportunity for advancement; state salary desired. X 366 Times Annex.

BOY wanted; one to make himself generally useful in studio; must sleep on premises. Call 327 West 78th from 9 until 12.

BOY for stock in wholesale embroidery and lace house. Loeb & Schoenfeld, 27-33 West 23d.

BOY.—Beginner; office and errands; opportunity for advancement. Apply Room 907, 17 West 38th St.

BOY for general office work; good opportunity for advancement. C 209 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN
wanted for various positions; both day and night work;
GOOD SALARY AND BONUS;
RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
Apply
Between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.,
ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.,
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

BOYS wanted, for handling stationery stock; steady positions; good pay. Charles E. Weyand & Co., 23 Howard St.

BUTCHER; EXPERIENCED BUYER; must understand poultry and fish; steady position. Write or call Monday, M. Buchsbaum & Sons, 792 Columbus Av.

CABINET MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS BENCH HANDS; THOSE EXPERIENCED ON FINE GRADE CABINET WORK.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
FOR
EDITORIAL WORK.

A magazine devoted to chemical engineering desires to fill two vacancies on its editorial staff.
The position of assistant editor is open to a man with technical training and some practical experience, office and field work; editorial experience not necessary, but should have some literary ability.
A place as office assistant is open to a young man with some technical knowledge; opportunity for development in editorial work.
In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. N 53 Times.

CLERKS.
A large manufacturing concern requires the services of several experienced clerks in the contracts department to aid in compiling partlists and general production schedules.
A good production clerk also required.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, BROOKLYN.
Open Daily 8 to 8:45, and 7-9 P. M. Monday and Friday evenings.

CLERK by large publishing house; must be accurate at detail and have newspaper or advertising agency experience; splendid opportunity to learn the publishing business; permanent connection, with good possibility of advancement; state experience and reference; salary $20. Y 211 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man for clerical work and to make himself generally useful; good opportunity. Pollak, Behrens & Co., 140 4th Av.

COST ESTIMATOR,
must be able to read blue prints and know machine outputs; good salary.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CREDIT MAN wanted, for silk house, one who knows thoroughly cloak, suit and dress trade; good opportunity; state experience, reference, and salary. N 13 Times.

DIRECTOR, (teacher,) for motion picture school department. Call Art Promoting Film Co., 1,440 Broadway, corner 40th St.

DOORMAN and elevator operator, white; night work, high-class apartment house; polite, neat-appearing, and trustworthy; such man I will pay $60 per month and guarantee a steady position. The R. M. H., 107 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, TOOL DESIGNERS.
Several first-class men on instrument work for United States Government; must be thoroughly experienced on jigs, fixtures, and gauges for small-size high-grade machinery; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. K. J., 114 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work and good wages.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN and designers, capable of working mechanical designs from ideas, experienced with automatic machine desirable, by growing manufacturing concern located in Manhattan; permanent; good future; state age, experience, and salary desired. P. G., 247 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, one for electrical work; also one detailer. Apply the Simms Magneto, East Orange, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced on marine pipe work; $25 weekly. Call 400 West St.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

DRY KILN MEN wanted, day and night work. Apply Storeroom, Astoria Veneer Mills and Dock Co., foot of Blackwell St. and 9th Av., Steinway, L. I.

ESTIMATOR.—Experienced on light and power switchboard and panelboard. Sprague Electric, 527 West 34th St.

FIREMAN.—Pay $27.50 a month, board and room. Call at 146 East 28th St., New York City, today at 3 P. M. for an interview and be ready to go to Given's Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn., if engaged.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, first class, thoroughly experienced, wanted; must be sober, quick, and on the job; one who understands every detail of the furniture business; none others need apply. Apply in person to Mr. I. W. Frankel, No. 221 4th Av., New York City, Room No. 803, Monday morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

GAS WORKS FOREMAN.—Experienced and capable; licensed engineer preferred, though not necessary if otherwise qualified; must be thoroughly familiar with gas production, plant construction, and general operations; state age, experience, and wages or salary desired; give reference. Applications will be considered confidential if requested. X 359 Times Annex.

GAUGES AND TOOLMAKERS,
first-class men only; no others need apply; 70c to 78c per hour; 48-hour week; time and a half for overtime; American born and over draft age preferred. Employment Department, Slocum, Avran & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st St.

GRINDERS,
First-class Americans, over draft age, who are thoroughly competent on surface grinding on tools and gauges, 65 to 68 cents per hour, 48-hour week, time and a half overtime. Employment Department, Slocum, Avran & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st St.

HAND STITCHERS wanted on leather work; good opportunity for the right men to make good pay. Apply 1,641 N. Hancock St., Phila.

HANDY MAN IN STOCK ROOM, HOUSEFURNISHING BUSINESS; STEADY WORK. F. L. K., 1,364 BROADWAY.

HARNESS MAKERS for hand or machine stitching; good opportunity for the right men to make good pay. Apply 1,641 N. Hancock St., Philadelphia.

LABOR FOREMEN, (6,) with gangs of 25 to 50 real laborers; wages of men 40 3-10c an hour, 8 hours daily; good accommodations for the men. Apply to Atlas Powder Co., Hopatcong, N. J.

LOCOMOTIVE CRANEMEN wanted. Apply Room 1510, 115 Broadway, Inquire for T. C. Moore.

MACHINISTS.—First-class all around shop and repair men; also milling machine and universal grinders. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

MACHINISTS, TOOL AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS; also ASSEMBLERS ON ELECTRICAL and WIRELESS APPARATUS FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT; permanent work. Apply or write THE MOUNT VERNON CO., 320 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., opposite Columbus Av. station.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LABORERS
wanted; strong, able-bodied men
over 30 years of age,
for general inside work
around plant.
Good pay, steady work;
must be citizens.
Call ready for work.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 Sheriff Street,
corner Grand.

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BULLARD LATHE OPERATORS.
ENGINE AND LARGE LATHE HANDS.
GISHOLT LATHE.
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.
JONES & LAMSON TURRET LATHE.
LARGE PLANER HANDS.
ON CLOSE MICROMETER WORK.
STEADY WORK
TO COMPETENT MEN.
TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME.
MUST BE CITIZEN.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF STREET, CORNER GRAND.

MACHINISTS.
Night Work.
Ten engine lathe hands, 6 turret lathe hands, 20 planer hands; old-established concern; steady employment and good wages. Additional bonus for night work. Call or write
NILES BEMENT POND CO.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MACHINISTS.
TWENTY FIRST-CLASS FITTERS AND ERECTORS FOR ASSEMBLING HIGH-GRADE MACHINE TOOLS; ALSO SET REPAIR MACHINISTS; OLD-ESTABLISHED CONCERN; STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD WAGES. CALL OR WRITE, NILES BEMENT POND CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MACHINISTS.
First-class Americans, over draft age, who are thoroughly competent to operate lathes, milling machines, and shapers; micrometer work from blue prints; 58 to 60 cents per hour; 48-hour week; time and one-half for overtime. Employment Mgr., Slocum, Avran & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st St.

MACHINISTS familiar with adjusting necking and labeling machine; unusual chance and best wages for high-class man; write all particulars in first letter. Confidential, N. H., 137 Times.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN to interview agents of large concern; preferably one having experience in advertising line; must possess tact and be a good talker; salary, $25 weekly to start, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, reference, and experience, X 255 Times Annex.

MANAGER
for specialty cloak and suit store; must have long experience and furnish good reference; state age, experience, and salary required. F. C., 375 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
with at least one year practical experience; good men will receive good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

MECHANICS.
Also boilermakers, signal maintainers, air-brake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 1320 St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE AND CREDIT MANAGER WANTED BY FIRM SELLING A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRODUCT; EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING NOT ESSENTIAL, BUT DESIRABLE; THIS OPENING HOLDS FORTH AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BIG POSSIBILITIES; SALARY TO START, $2,100; IN REPLYING GIVE FULL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED IN CONFIDENCE. V 38 TIMES.

OFFICE BOYS,—Two bright boys; American; large perfume house; hours 9-5:30; $7 to start; opportunities for advancement. Vivaudou, 418 West 25th St.

OFFICE BOY for large office; state age and education; salary $8, with chance of advancement. Y 231 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY in large publishing house, bright and willing; $7 per week to start. Call Bubre, 229 West 43d, 8d floor.

OPERATORS wanted for wax thread machine; good opportunity for the right men to make good pay. Apply 1,641 N. Hancock St., Philadelphia.

PACKER.—Notion house or similar experience preferred; permanent position; good chance for advancement; call after 11 A. M. Goldsmith Bros., Stationers, 77 Nassau St.

PATTERNMAKERS. — Experienced. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St. and Park Av., Brooklyn.

PAYROLL AND COST CLERK with experience in printing plant; experience in installation cost systems preferable; state age, salary desired, and salary expected. X 374 Times Annex.

PHYSICIAN in advertising office; give experience, references. B. B., 60 Times.

PLANER MEN wanted, high speed, first class, to plane thin cedar; day and night work. Apply storeroom, Astoria Veneer Mills and Dock Co., foot of Blackwell St. and 9th Av., Steinway, L. I.

PLANNING AND ESTIMATING SUPERVISOR.
WE HAVE A DESIRABLE OPENING FOR AN ENGINEER EXPERIENCED IN PLANNING PRODUCTION AND TOOL WORK; ONE WHO IS QUALIFIED TO ESTIMATE TASKS AND COSTS OF MACHINING OPERATIONS; AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH A GROWING AND PROGRESSIVE CONCERN ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INTERCHANGEABLE INSTRUMENTS AND PRECISION APPARATUS; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE STATE AGE, GENERAL EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. K. T. S., 118 TIMES.

PRODUCTION MAN, familiar with costs, planning, time studies, operation, and bonus, desired by growing manufacturing concern in Manhattan; permanent; good future; give age, experience, and salary desired. P. G., 274 Times Downtown.

PUBLICITY MANAGER.
A large New York company engaged in the manufacture and development of complex electrical and mechanical apparatus for special purposes requires the services of a capable man to take charge of compiling catalogues, part lists, instruction books, and other literature, this department being established as a nucleus of a sales department; write, giving qualifications, age, experience, and salary expected. Address K. T., 291 Times Downtown.

RENTING AGENT.—Experienced in high-class apartments. Call 9 to 12 or write D. L. Eillman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

REPORTER wanted to go to a morning newspaper in New England; state newspaper experience and age. Y 237 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Automobile tire, a good hustler with following; to the right party a very attractive proposition will be offered; salary or commission. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. 68 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN wanted to handle retail campaigns on a well-known, high-grade household article; liberal commission and drawing account. Room 204, 47 West 34th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on flowers and feathers, above draft age; drawing account against commission; good opportunity for right party. O 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Experienced neckwear salesmen; commission and drawing account. National Neckwear Co., 895 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
We are extending our business throughout the United States and require clean-cut, progressive young Americans in our selling force, both in stores and in the field and in executive positions; if you have at least a high school education and some experience as a salesman we can assure an opportunity to make a large income and advancement to executive position; drawing account against commission to start. Mr. Baker, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., 16th floor.

SALESMEN.—HIGH-CLASS BOOK PROPOSITION; THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE WAR, PUBLISHED BY A LEADING NEW YORK NEWSPAPER, IN 17 VOLUMES, UNDER THE MOST ATTRACTIVE CONDITIONS, NOW READY; SOMETHING VIRGIN; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF NEAT APPEARANCE; LEADS FURNISHED. APPLY 218 WEST 42D ST., CIRCULATION BUREAU, INC.

SALESMEN.
We are in need of high grade men, who have had keen selling experience; insurance, automobile, cash register, or successful book salesmen preferred; if you have made $2,000 a year or over; commission basis. Phone M. H. 8112 for appointment.

SALESMEN.
A large New York Corporation has openings for several young Americans with good education and pleasing personality; we will take good care of you if you are a live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account against commission. B. E., 77 Times.

SALESMEN, railroad solicitors, and traveling freight agents; we have desirable positions to offer this class of men; permanent connection, with assured future income, with largest concern of its kind; advances against commissions. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN (6) for nationally advertised grocery commodity; knowledge of grocery trade preferred; able to speak Jewish; splendid opportunity for the right men; state age, experience, and references; commission. J 827 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—We have territory open for our popular-priced line of pajamas and nightshirts, for large retail trade buyers; would make good side line as styles are limited; commission basis only. O 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive men, who possess real selling punch, wanted to sell a nationally advertised automobile accessory; commission or salary basis; live men can make real money. Box 592 Mount Vernon, New York.

SALESMAN.—By large rubber company with branches in all principal cities; a man with retail sales experience, between 32 and 40 years old; opportunity for advancement unlimited; salary, $40 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED;
a big money maker, right party, for Yonkers and vicinity, Jersey City, Paterson, towns on Hudson; commission. Room 1408, 395 Broadway. David Levy.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, no other need apply; state age, experience, territory canvassed, references, salary or commission expected. X 347 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted by sweater manufacturer; Middle West and West; only Al men with experience in line will be considered; commission. N 153 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, wanted to carry as regular or side line riding leggings, shoes, and samples; commission basis. O 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, selling around camps, to carry side line of pennants and pillow tops; commission basis. Pennant Novelty Co., 332 Broadway.

SALESMAN for jobbing paper and twine; liberal commission. O 305 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, male, quick, and accurate stenographer, for responsible and confidential secretarial position in Boston, with good salary and unlimited opportunities for advancement; give age, references, when available, salary expected, and complete record of school training and business experience. Y 246 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Young man acquainted with good English and of some culture who would be willing to make trip to Cuba with tourist party; expenses paid; answer in detail by letter only. Apt. 602, Hotel Empire.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted by an export house downtown, Manhattan, to work temporarily as assistant, and later take charge under supervision of department head; applicants asked to state facts concerning education and experience, giving recommendations and all details. Address O 209 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, WORKING, IN STEEL WAREHOUSE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING TOOL STEEL, DRILLRODS, MUSIC WIRE; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. O 304 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK for a 4th Av. ribbon house; good opening for young man; one who has been an assistant. E 103 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Several for city and country work; call before 8:30 A. M. only; commission. Room 307, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, wanted by large export firm; knowledge of export shipping preferred, but not essential; excellent opportunity for advancement for bright ambitious young man; state age, references, experience, and salary desired. N 177 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Law firm, Catskill Mountains; state age, qualifications, experience, salary expected. O'Connor & O'Connor, Hobart, N. Y.

STOCK CLERK.—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN BEADS AND FANCY GOODS; PERMANENT POSITION WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. N 176 TIMES.

STOCK CLERK wanted, experienced in specialty clothing house; good opportunity. Pollak, Behrens & Co., 140 4th Av.

TECHNICAL MAN,
GRADUATE ENGINEER WITH MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE PREFERRED; OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION IN SALES WORK; THIS POSITION CARRIES RESPONSIBILITY AND OFFERS BIG OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT MAN; SEND FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING SALCATION, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND PHOTOGRAPH TO MR. PAUL. ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL.
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
METROPOLITAN TOWER,
NEW YORK.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

TRANSPORTATION CLERK.—Familiar with express and railroad transportation; state age, experience and salary expected. Y 232 Times Annex.

TURRET LATHE OPERATORS wanted, $4.50 a day, steady. Call 400 West St.

VALET,
MUST BE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AND OF GOOD TYPE,
AMERICAN OR JAPANESE.
$50 per month and maintenance.
136 West 23D.

VALET and BUTLER wanted for bachelor's apartment; one capable of light cooking. Address, with city references, Box X 812 Times Annex.

VENEER SAWYERS (five) wanted on cedar; day and night work. Apply storeroom, Astoria Veneer Mills and Dock Co., foot of Blackwell St. and 9th Av., Steinway, L. I.

WATCHMAN for Sundays and holidays. Apply storeroom, Astoria Veneer Mills and Dock Co., foot of Blackwell St. and 9th Av., Steinway, L. I.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 25 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; paid while learning.
APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN by large publishing house; must be accurate at detail; splendid opportunity to learn the publishing business; permanent connection, with good possibility of advancement; state experience and reference; salary $15. Y 218 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, 17 TO 20, FOR ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; $10 TO $12 PER WEEK TO START; ADVANCEMENT ACCORDING TO ABILITY. GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES DESIRED. APPLY BY MAIL, O 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN in engineering department of large corporation to take charge of engineering files and blueprinting department; in answering give age, experience, and salary expected. D. A., 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in woolen office and all-around work. Oscar Kirsch, 69 West 22d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—Furniture-chair manufacturers and jobbers require young man, draft exempt, to take care of stock, records, customers, and factory orders; typist preferred. Apply by mail only, giving full particulars, F. W. Keller, Treasurer, care Reichman Chair Co., 135th St. and Willow Av.

Instruction.

WANTED.—Airplane inspectors; men with high school education or previous mechanical experience preferred; we train you and inform you where you are needed; reasonable terms; send for Booklet A. Penn. State School of Aero Mechanics, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1808D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED teacher of Spanish wants pupils; students taught to converse and translate with ease within limited time; rates moderate. Spanish Teacher, D 402 Times Annex.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 70, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

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STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS, $10-$25; stock clerks, $10

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BUY all the new Liberty Bonds that your resources will permit. The sacrifice we are making at home is nothing compared to the heroic sacrifice our Soldiers and our Allies are making on the fields of Picardy. Our duty is to loyally support the cause of Liberty and Democracy by subscribing to the **THIRD LIBERTY LOAN** whole-heartedly and to-day, and let it be known that we are behind our Government to the last penny.

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The Treasury Department has announced that the new issue will be in amount of $3,000,000,000. The bonds will bear interest at 4¼% from May 9th next, interest payable semi-annually on September 15th and March 15th, and will mature in ten years.

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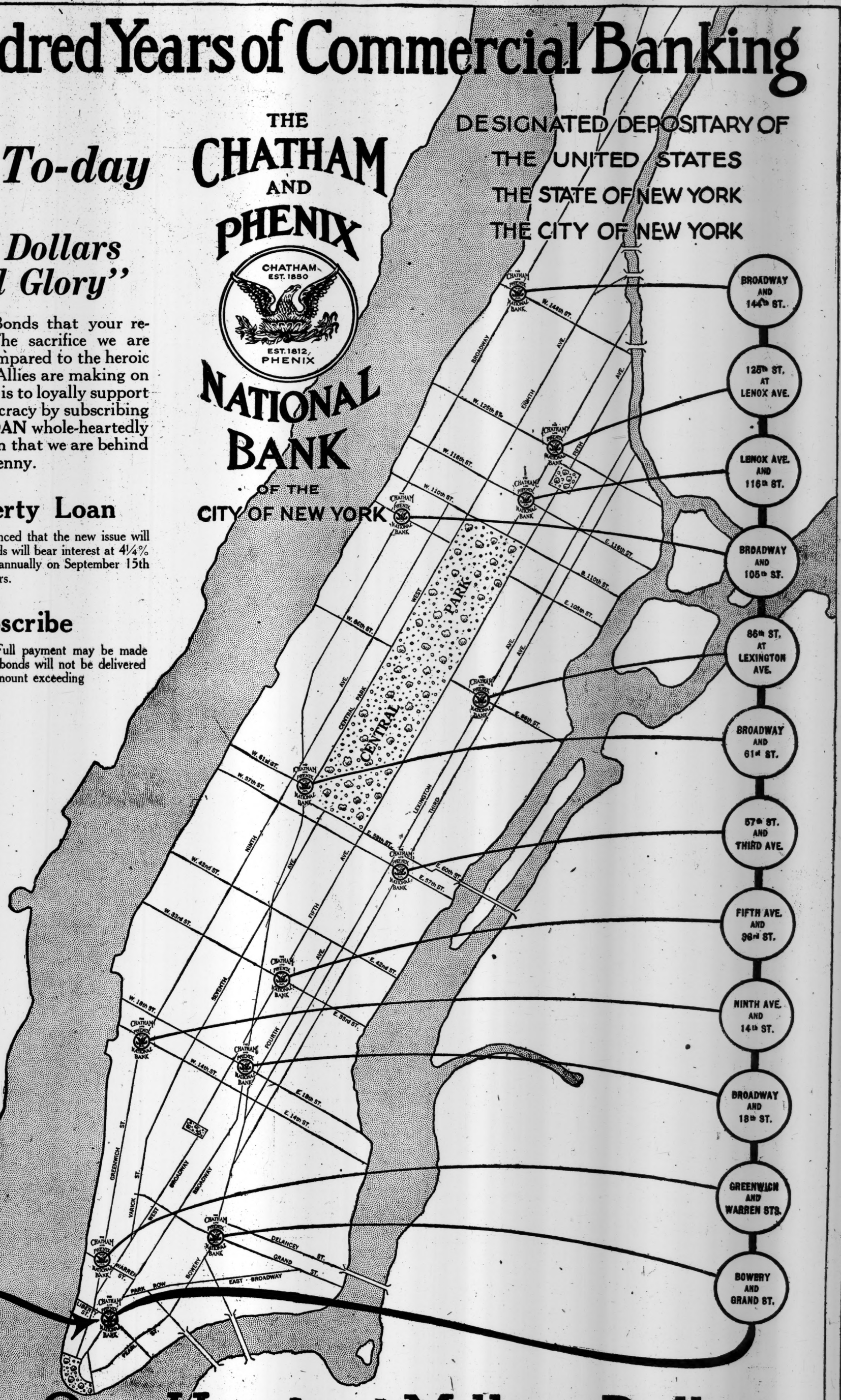

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